Picture Section
Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
November 30, 1913

THE BRIDE IN HER WEDDING GOWN AT THE WHITE HOUSE

This Photograph of the President's Second Daughter, Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, Who Was Married to Francis B. Sayre Last Tuesday, Was Taken in the White House Especially for The New York Times.
(Photo (c) by Harris & Ewing, New York.)

This Photograph of the President's Second Daughter, Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, Who Was Married to Francis B. Sayre Last Tuesday, Was Taken in the White House Especially for The New York Times.
(Photo (c) by Harris & Ewing, New York.)

The New York Times
Sunday, Nov. 30, 1913

BRIDAL PARTY PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE WHITE HOUSE WEDDING ON TUESDAY.

In the front row, from left to right, are Miss Mary G. White of Baltimore, Miss Adeline Mitchell Scott of Princeton, Miss Margaret Wilson, the Maid of Honor, Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, the Bride, Miss Eleanor Wilson, and Miss Marjorie Brown of Atlanta.

Back row, from left to right: Benjamin B. Norton, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Dr. Gilbert Hitchcock, President Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Francis B. Sayre, the Bridegroom, Dr. Winfred T. Grenfell, the Best Man, the Rev. John Nevin Sayre, and Dr. Sewall Clark.

ONE OF NEW YORK'S MOST ELABORATE ANNUAL DINNERS

ARMY OFFICERS, JUDGES, AND FOREIGN DELEGATES ENTERTAINED AT SHERRY'S BY DIRECTORS OF THE HORSE SHOW.

James A. Burden, President; Frederic Gallatin, Vice President; James W. Pinks, Secretary; A. Rainbow, Treasurer; Lawrence Smith, Chairman Ways and Means; Commandant Prince Alfred of Hohenlohe, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, Lieut. Gen. Baron Kuroki, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alfred Keyes, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alfred Ewart, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alfred Bingham, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alfred Wilson, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alfred Wilson, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alfred Wilson

IN A PERSIAN GARDEN---TABLEAU BY YOUNG SOCIETY WOMEN

This Festival at the Waldorf-Astoria for the Benefit of the Catholic University at Washington Was Notable for the Number of Attractive Participants and the Gorgeousness of Their Costumes. It Marked the Opening of a Series of Fêtes in New York's Social Season of 1913-14.

Leaders of the "Younger Set" After Their Grand March.

On the Right End, Seated, Is Miss Hope Hamilton. In the Same Row, Third from the Right, Is Miss Frances Montagu Ward: Others in the Group Are Misses Priscilla Bull, Marguerite Kennelly, Tesson Thayer, Noel Johnston, Frances Hawke, Marjorie Cleveland, Angelica Brown, Dorothy Manice, Helen Watson, Lentilhon Gilford, Caryl Hackstaff, Miriam Stoddard, Josephine Nicoll, Marian Hall, Katherine Oakman, Mat Watson, Elinor Rendall, Rosalie and Estella O'Brien, Dorothy Chisolm, Marie Buckley, Pauline Haggerty, Annie Gilbert, Eugenie Philbin, Margaret Taylor, Dorothy M. Taylor, Margaret Smith, Ruth Dunning, Kathleen Dunne, and Dorothy Thurston; Mrs. Lawrence Green, Mrs. Edward Hawke, and Mrs. C. M. MacNeill.

(Photos by Aime Dupont.)

Miss Tesson Thayer.

Miss Caryl Hackstaff.

Miss Lentilhon Gilford.

Miss Frances Hawke.

Miss Margaret Smith.

Miss Marian Hall.

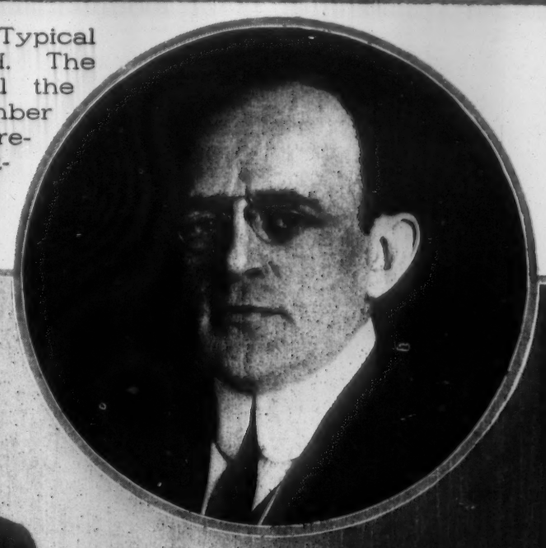
Miss Angelica Brown.

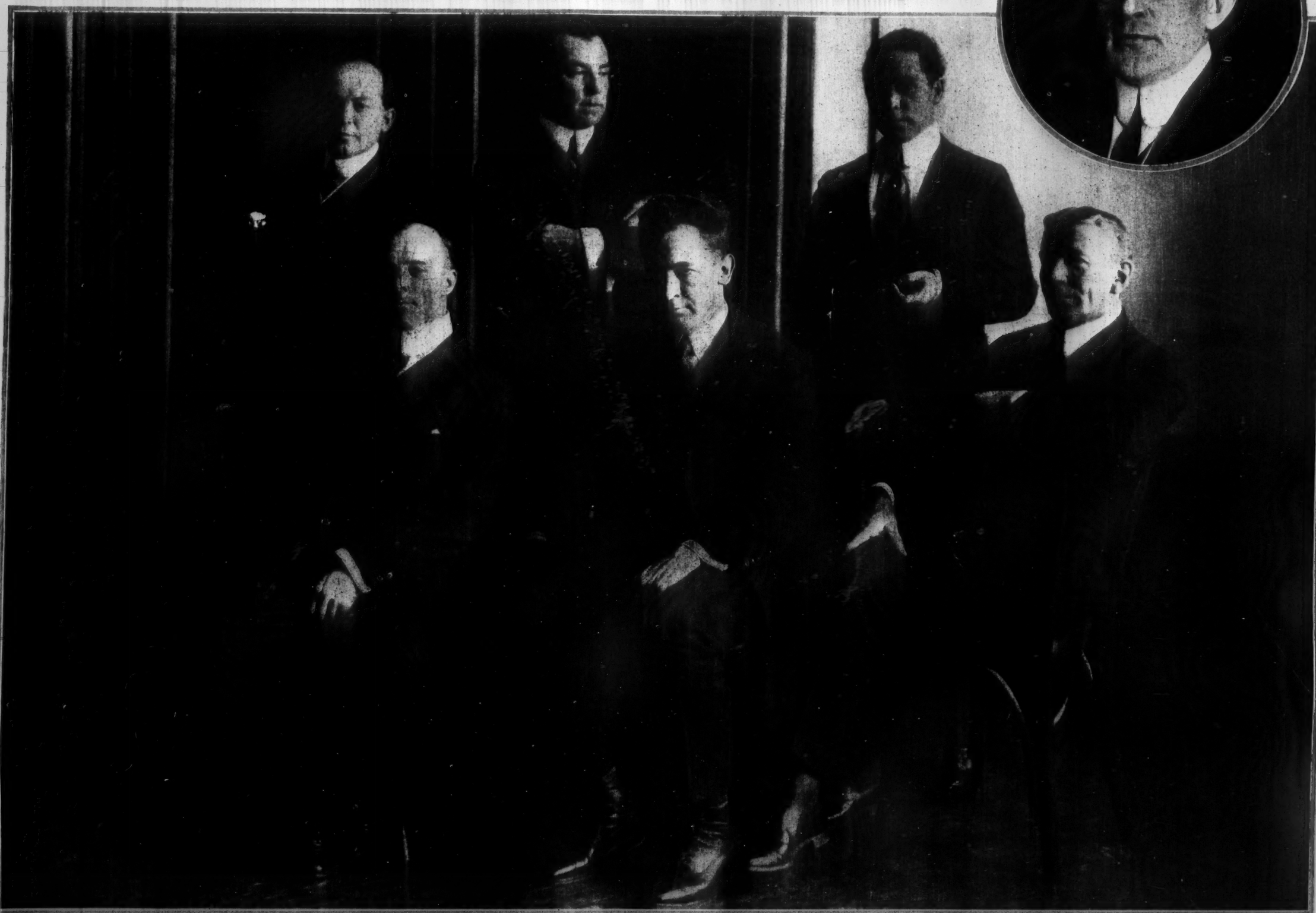
Miss Margaret Taylor.

ARTISTS WHO HAVE SELECTED THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Twenty-nine of the Photographs They Chose Will Appear in The New York Times Christmas Number Next Sunday.

The Times Asked Its Readers to Submit Photographs of the Young Women Whom They Regarded as Most Typical of The Girl of To-day. When the Contest Closed on November 1st Hundreds of Pictures Had Been Received. The Judges Found Their Task Far from Easy, but Selections Were Finally Made After a Critical Inspection of All the Photographs. Twenty-nine of the Selections Will Be Reproduced in a Special Section of The Times's Christmas Number Next Sunday, December 7th, by the Wonderful Rotogravure Process, and the Photograph Chosen as Best Representing The Girl of To-day Will Cover the Front Page. Each of the Pictures Will Be Remarkable Both for Attractiveness of Subject and Excellence of Reproduction. Rotogravure, Which Is the Newest Method of Illustration, Yields Results Hardly Distinguishable from the Slow Photogravure Process. The Girl of To-day Will Introduce the First Eight-Page Times Pictorial Section Illustrated by This Latest Process in the Art of Picture-Printing.





LEFT TO RIGHT, SEATED—W. L. JACOBS, JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG, AND PHILIP BOILEAU. STANDING—CLARENCE F. UNDERWOOD, C. ALLAN GILBERT, AND PENRHYN STANLAWS.
In the Upper Right-Hand Corner, Hamilton King, Who Arrived Too Late to Face the Camera in the Group. *(Photos by Edwin Levick.)*

Historic China Just Added to White House Collection

THE JACKSON CUP AND SAUCER AND PIPE,
Given by Mrs. Martha Jefferson Trist Burke of Virginia.
(Photos by Edmonston.)

This Plate, Once Owned by President Tyler, Has Been Presented to the Collection by His Youngest Daughter, Mrs. William Ellis of Shawsville, Va.
(Photos by Edmonston.)

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON CHINA,
Presented by His Great-Granddaughter, Miss Mary Reynolds, Washington, D. C.

THE VAN BUREN SILVER WATER PITCHER,
A Gift from Mrs. Helen Singleton Green of Columbia, S. C., Niece of Mrs. Abraham Van Buren, Wife of President Van Buren's Son.

SCENES HERE AND THERE IN THE MONTH'S NEW PLAYS

One of Several Showy Groups in "THE LITTLE CAFE," New Amsterdam Theatre.

The Younger Generation.

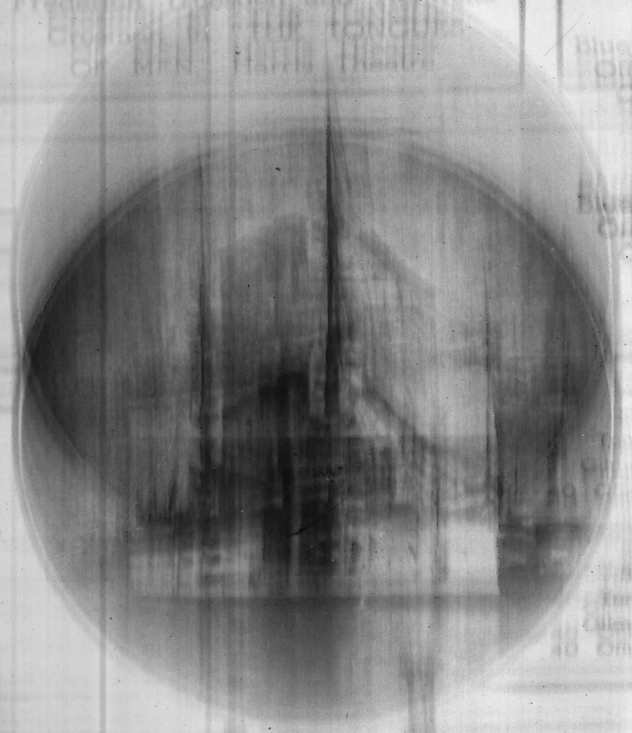
Daughters of Anna Held and Oscar Hammerstein Now on the Stage.

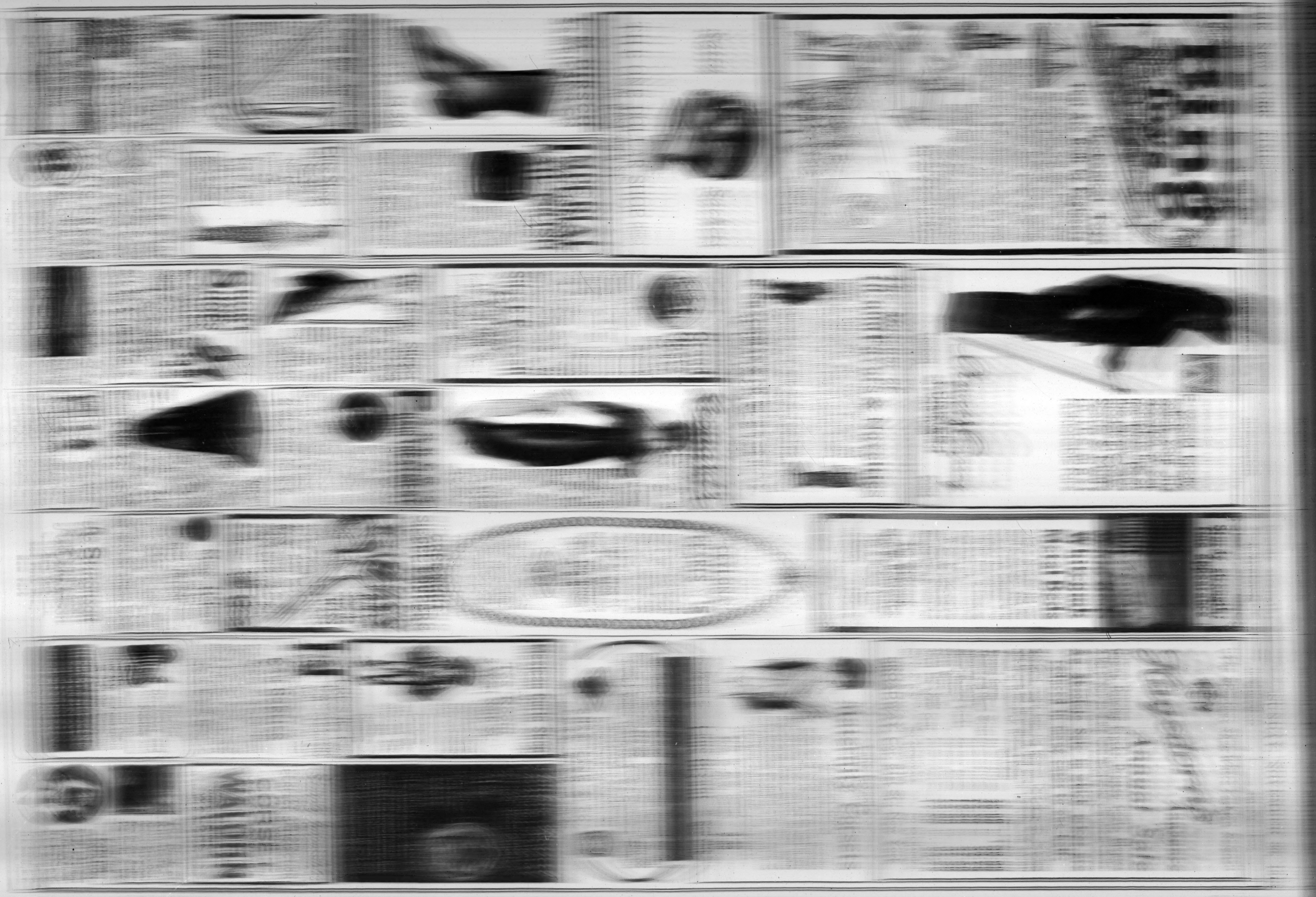
LIANE CARRERA,
Anna Held's Daughter, 18 Years Old, Who Will Make Her Debut at Hammerstein's This Week.

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN,
Who Is Making Her First Appearance on the Stage in "High Jinks."

Frederick Truesdell and Henrietta Crosman in "THE TONGUES OF MEN," Harris Theatre.

Thurlow Bergen, Grace Elliston, Selene Johnson, and Jobyna Howland in "OURSELVES," Lyric Theatre.
(Photo by White)





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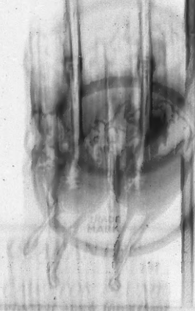

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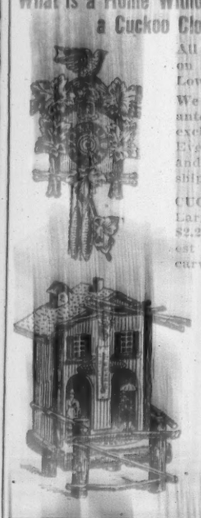

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contains just enough Henna to give lustre *without altering the shade.* Use once weekly as a tonic. *It does not change the color of any shade of hair.* In boxes, 60c., at all stores. Send 25c. for Bijou Box asstd. samples. Prichard & Constance, Dept. T., 49 W. 23d St., N.Y.

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Make Fur Hats in the latest shapes of your own material, also Velvet and Plush Hats trimmed with fur; and

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MME. GARDNER, Mgr.
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Our goods are universally admitted to be of superior style, fit, finish, and workmanship. Booklet T mailed on request.

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A distinct novelty, "The Fur Band," on an exceptionally fine quality silk evening stocking, in flesh color, certainly gives a decided original finish to a fur-trimmed gown. $6.00 a pair.

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Suggestion for Men.

2871—Silk sox, cotton lined; mottled effect. Jacquard stripes; excellent wearing. Price, $1.50 a pair. To match the sox, wide open end, fine quality $1.50 silk scarf, with two-toned bias stripes.

Special, the set complete, $2.50.

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The Club is now prepared to arrange for a second cruise, Sept. 3rd and on all cruises, equal to the original cruise, which was a decided success, and on the first class made up at an additional expense of about $50.00 per member, which will be refunded to the members of the Club.

The Club is now also prepared to arrange for a bungalow colony, including tents and all else without further charge to members and their families and guests.

Each member is entitled to one free Bungalow and tents, and the cost of each additional bungalow and tents, and the cost of this Bungalow Colony is one acre, Total cost $300. Limited Membership $100.

A letter addressed to the Secretary, 439 Mackenzie Building, corner Broadway and 34th St., New York City, will bring photographic views, list of members from many States, and full particulars.

English Tea Wagon

Special at $17.50

Regular Price, $26.50.

All Cuban Mahogany, strongly built and exquisitely finished in every particular. Has a commodious glass serving tray with brass handles. Size 18 x 24 inches.

This handsome piece is more than merely useful. It is indispensable to the woman who entertains.

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8½ to 11..	2.00
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They ought to be—a child's feet without them are not properly clothed.

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Red Cross patent tannage gives you the sole protection necessary for comfortable walking without the stiffness that causes chafing and soreness.

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A clever assortment of original Josef toys: a jolly roly-poly Clown with every spare inch covered with a Christmas Trumpet; an irresistible Roly Poly; and lovable little Rag Doll; a Steel Indestructible Doggie that's always on the alert; and an entertaining but clever, washable Indestructible Picture Book. They're all in a white enamelled wicker basket, quilted silk cushion lining—choice of pink, blue, or white.

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Hour and ½ hour Strike. $25.00

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"A Christmas Present"

Ladies—the rough roaming feet for you walk each day. Whether enjoying an hour's exercise with the Gotham Walking Club, The Pedometer Club, The Pedometer Club, the Rye Club, a morning hike, or just walking to and from your home, you have the walking bug and need them. The Pedometer is worked in the soft plaster of Paris and leather garter purse, to be worn above the knee or attached to the clothing. Some pedometer manufacturers now take to offer top styles of a leather garter purse utilized for carrying keys, money, tickets, etc. Price:—Pedometer in soft leather garter purse, $2.00—Large garter purse, soft pliable leather, $1.00—Small size, 50c.—Leather wrist purse, soft pliable black leather, $1.00. Either of above articles will be mailed in plain envelope upon receipt of cash, P. O. order, stamps or check satisfaction given or money refunded.

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Violet Corsage Bouquet

Prepaid to any part of U. S. for $1.00

Made of the only imported material that reproduces the soft "velvety" appearance of the natural violet, delicately perfumed, tied with silk cord and tassel and packed in daintily decorated box. Suitable for evening or street wear.

Send $1.00 to-day by P. O. money order, registered mail or Ex. M. O.

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shaped (inside) to the exact contour of the foot, are an exclusive feature of Dr. Levy's Shoes. In no other way can perfect comfort be attained for the misshapen or tender foot.

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AEOLIAN HALL.

Trot, Tango, Boston, Hesitation and Maxixe

Gracefully and quickly taught.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally cloudy to-day; rain at night or to-morrow; colder; moderate to brisk winds.
For full weather report see Page 8, Cable Section.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,399. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.—140 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture Section and Holiday Book Number. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ARMY SMOTHERS ANNAPOLIS TEAM BY 22-9 SCORE

42,000 Watch West Point Win Great Gridiron Victory at Polo Grounds.

PRESIDENT SEES BATTLE

Nation's Notables in Record-Breaking Crowd—Most Spectacular Service Game Played.

MERRILLAT THE ARMY HERO

Scores Two Touchdowns and Makes 60-Yard Run, the Longest of the Day.

ARMY WINS BY OPEN PLAY

Prichard Shows Fine Forward Passing—Brown Kicks Three Field Goals for Navy.

SCORE TWICE AT A TIE

Nicholls's Splendid Work for the Middies—10,000 Autos at Grounds—Ticket Prices Slump.

In the misty rain of a gathering dusk the jubilant corps of West Point Cadets swarmed on the gridiron at the Polo Grounds yesterday, waving pennants of gold, gray, and black, until the football battlefield looked like a field of yellow grain swaying in the wind. They were celebrating a crushing defeat which the Army team administered to the Navy by a score of 22 to 9. They were thrilled with the joy of victory and danced wildly around the field, where the fighting squad of soldiers dazzled the big, powerful team of middies and offset their massive power and strength with a bewildering attack of forward passes and nerve-tingling rushes through the open field. To Army men this will forever more be hallowed ground, for it was here that the Navy's guns were spiked and West Point for the first time in four years triumphed over its bitter rival in the most spectacular game the two service branches of Uncle Sam have ever played.

The most distinguished and picturesque assemblage that ever witnessed an athletic event in this country saw the game. More than 42,000 spectators were there, including President Wilson, all his Cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen from every Sate in he Union, foreign diplomats, captains of industry, men of letters, and leaders in society. With these were mingled thousands who had only known the Polo Grounds as a baseball arena and to whom the Army-Navy game was a new and absorbing spectacle.

So many people never crowded into the Brush Stadium before. The stands were jammed on all sides. Surrounding the gridiron was a row of boxes, which were occupied by the beauty, the brains, the oratory, and the courage of this Democratic Administration. The upper tier boxes held guests distinguished in the world of statesmanship. No less prominent than all these was the great gathering of the men of the army and navy. Army officers were there whose faces were browned by the burning sun of the Philippine jungles, and grizzled old veterans who bore the scars of our conquest of the redman. On the navy side were sea-fighters, aged by the life on the bridge. All these old boys were at West Point and Annapolis once upon a time and it made them all young again to see these players of brawn and youth fighting it out on the gridiron.

First Game Ever Played Here.

New York has never seen such a fuss made about anything as was made about these two football teams. The picturesqueness of the game was a delightful surprise to those who had never seen an Army and Navy game before. It was the first time in the eighteen years the Academies have been playing that the battle was ever played here. When the straight gray lines of Army Cadets paraded about the field and then marched erect and in perfect order over the gridiron a shout of appreciation went up which lasted several minutes. It was even louder when the midshipmen, with their long, dark blue coats and gold sashes, appeared behind their band. Both the Cadets and Middies drew up at attention before President Wilson's box, and in front of the boxes of War Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels of the Navy. These youths marched along with machine-like perfection. Sighs of admiration went up from the thousands of fair spectators. These spectators were very fair. They were in furs and feathers and wore great bunches of orchids, violets, and chrysanthemums. Here was the beauty of the land, pretty debutantes accompanied by good-looking matrons.

Aside from its attractiveness as a social event, it was one of the best football games of the year. The Army won because it used more strategy than the Navy. Lieut. Daly, the Army coach, knew that if the dangers of the open

Continued on Page 1, Sports Section, Part IV.

EX-COLUMBIA TEACHER LOST

Cecil Lavelle Last Seen in Rowboat at Hamilton, Ont.

A search is being made in this city and Yonkers for Prof. Cecil Lavelle, formerly of Columbia University, who disappeared several days ago after hiring a rowboat at Hamilton, Ontario, and going out alone on Lake Ontario. Later the boat was found, containing his hat and coat. A note was pinned on the seat of the rowboat asking that if he should be found unconscious the nearest Catholic priest be summoned. Letters to Prof. Lavelle were found in the coat.

The body, however, has not been found and those interested in Prof. Lavelle believe that he may be alive. It is said that he was suffering from a nervous breakdown and took a vacation on the shores of the lake to recuperate.

Since the evidences pointing to suicide were discovered, Mrs. Lavelle has written to friends in this city asking their aid in a search for him. The Yonkers police were asked last night to see if they could find the missing man. So far, however, the search in this city and Yonkers has disclosed nothing to indicate that Prof. Lavelle is still alive.

Prof. Lavelle was born and educated in Canada. He was at one time Professor of History at Bates College, Lewiston, Me. He was connected with Columbia University for three years as Assistant Professor of the History of Education. He resigned on Nov. 1 to accept a full professorship at Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. Prof. and Mrs. Lavelle were both very popular at Columbia, and his friends there could not imagine the reason for his disappearance or suicide.

His work at Columbia had been very satisfactory, and the position he had accepted at Ohio State University was regarded as a decided promotion. Prof. Lavelle, according to his associates at Teachers' College, was in good health when he left for Columbus and was enthusiastic about his prospects.

Prof. Lavelle was about 38 years old. He was of dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighed not more than 135 pounds.

AUTO INVADES RESTAURANT.

Two Men Trampled in Stampede of Diners to Get Out.

A heavy, sand-laden auto truck on its way down Broadway into Times Square last evening, just as the theatre crowds were gathering, became unmanageable. It ran up on the sidewalk and tried to enter the Automat Restaurant. It stuck at the inner door, half in and half out.

But while the 300 diners in the restaurant were still under the impression that the truck was coming in, there was a stampede for the rear of the room, and in this scramble two men, Albert James and James Foss, were trampled underfoot. When the crowd had passed out the rear exit and they were picked up they were found to be painfully though not seriously bruised.

It took a wrecking automobile forty-five minutes to dislodge the tightly wedged truck, and in the process the awning pole of the Globe Theatre was knocked out, so that the overhead covering descended abruptly and did havoc to the coiffures of the women filing into the theatre.

BENEDICT PLANS HOSPITAL.

Will Be Commodore's First Public Gift to Home Town, Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 29.—Commodore E. C. Benedict, seeking to cement the rival factions which control the Bruce Memorial General Hospital and the Greenwich Hospital, has made to the Greenwich Medical Society a proposal favoring the erection of a new hospital large enough to accommodate the town's needs for the next quarter of a century, promising to donate liberally. The hospital is now in the hands of a committee consisting of Drs. Klein, Griswold, Brooks, and Hyde. This committee will help Mr. Benedict perfect his plans, which later will be submitted to the town for approval.

The new hospital would do away with the Bruce Hospital, which is three miles from the village, opposite Putnam Cemetery, and close to three contagious disease buildings and a tubercular building, and which is conducted at town expense. The Greenwich Hospital is in the village, was built by subscription, and is supported by its patients, the State, and donations. Commodore Benedict proposed to use the Greenwich Hospital for emergency uses under the new plan, which would involve his first public gift to his home town.

BOY SCIENTIST BLOWN UP.

Louis J. Pooler, Jr., Injured and His Laboratory Wrecked by Explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Louis J. Pooler, Jr., the sixteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler of Tuxedo Park, was seriously injured today by an explosion that occurred in his laboratory. The force of the explosion hurled the boy from the building, wrecked it, and set it on fire. He was unconscious when he was picked up, and is now in the Tuxedo Hospital in a critical condition. One of his legs was mangled and he was injured internally.

Young Pooler is a student in the Browning School, in New York City, and his father has a laboratory with all kinds of machinery and electric apparatus erected near his garage. In this the lad was constantly carrying on chemical experiments. The boy was alone at the time of the explosion, and the cause of it is not known.

DITTENHOEFER STILL HALE.

Ex-Judge, 77 Years Old, Denies He Means to Quit Practice.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who appeared on Friday before Justice Marcus in the Supreme Court as counsel for Maxwell Edgar and Ossian Cameron, two Chicago lawyers, who sued Stuyvesant Fish for $30,000 for services in connection with Mr. Fish's fight against E. H. Harriman for the Presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad, said yesterday that his remarks to the court had been misinterpreted.

The noted lawyer, who is 77 years old, told the court that it was probably the last time that he would argue before a jury. This was taken by the newspaper reporters to mean that he would retire from practice.

Mr. Dittenhoefer said last night:

"I have no intention of retiring from active practice, but it is true that I may never address a jury again. It was said in some of the newspapers that I seemed in feeble health when I left the courtroom. I am far from being decrepit, and with the exception of being a trifle hoarse I felt none the worse for my hour and a half of argument."

SCHEPPS MAY AID IN BECKER APPEAL

Gangster on Whose Testimony He Was Convicted Holds Out Hope to Mrs. Becker.

CABLES TO HER FROM PARIS

Condemned Man's Case to be Argued To-morrow Before the Court of Appeals.

Joseph A. Shay and Arthur W. Palmer, who will appear before the Court of Appeals to-morrow in behalf of Charles Becker, condemned to death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, believe that they hav important news which will turn the tide in favor of the convicted ex-Lieutenant of Police in the following cablegram, which Mrs. Becker received two weeks ago from Paris:

Important revelations may save Charles. Wire immediate. SAM SCHEPPS.

Mrs. Becker told THE TIMES last night that she sent the following reply:

What have you to say?

Schepp's answer to this, Mrs. Becker said, was:

Impossible to come by letter or by cable. Come yourself.

The lawyers for Becker asserted when their appeal was filed at the second trial they would have Schepps on their side. Schepps's testimony was of extreme importance in the conviction of Becker because it corroborated the stories of Rose, Vallon, and Webber. Schepps's testimony was essential because the prosecution was able to show that he stood outside of the murder plot and was technically not an accomplice.

Becker's lawyers also believe that at a second trial they would have the testimony of "Bridgey" Webber on their side. On his return from a trip to Cuba shortly after the Becker trial Webber told the ship news reporters that he had not told the truth on the witness stand. Later, however, he made an affidavit denying that he had cast doubt on his own testimony.

In the brief from which the lawyers for Becker will argue to-morrow twenty-five reasons why Becker should have a new trial are set forth.

* * *

The brief criticises sharply the methods of Justice Goff, who presided at the trial, and District Attorney Whitman, who prosecuted the case. The brief asserts that the way Justice Goff conducted the trial was "almost a mockery," and it charges him with unfairness and prejudice. But Mr. Whitman is accused flatly of "framing up" the case against Becker. The District Attorney, according to the lawyers for Becker, forced Jack Rose and his companions into a conspiracy to convict Becker by threatening to fasten the crime on them.

Becker, according to the brief of his lawyers, is innocent of the crime, and is the victim of a sense of duty that caused him to wage a relentless and fearless battle against gamblers and crooks. Jack Rose, Sam Schepps, Harry Vallon, and Bridgey Webber, the witnesses who testified against Becker, will be assailed ruthlessly in the arguments on behalf of the condemned man. In the brief, counsel for Becker say:

It is clear from reading the record of the trial that Becker was not given a chance for his life, and the effect of the ruling of the court made the trial almost a mockery. Not only was the Justice's conduct throughout the trial prejudicial to defendant, but his attitude toward counsel representing the defendant was such that the jury must have arrived at one of two conclusions—either that the defendant's counsel were wholly incompetent or their actions in the presence of the jury were so reprehensible and unprofessional as to call for judicial criticism.

When the news of the murder of Herman Rosenthal became public, condemnation immediately fell on Becker. No other theory was sought or considered, and his guilt was fixed in the minds of all. He stood convicted before any evidence whatever was adduced and his life was demanded.

Then the brief calls attention to the newspaper stories of the crime, and sets forth that charges of a most serious nature were preferred against Becker and published widely, and that these charges prejudiced the public mind against him. The brief then says:

Not the charges, however, but the publication of these charges, created such a glaring motive that the murder, under the circumstances, could be traced but to one man. Soon after the murder, with the public mind fixed on the guilt of Becker, unmistakable evidence was found, through the commendable efforts of the District Attorney, fastening the crime with deadly certainty on Rose and his fellows beyond the possibility of escape. The electric chair was their inevitable fate unless they could invent a theory to shift the crime on the man believed by the public to have directed them in the perpetration of this murder, and of whose guilt there was no doubt in the public mind. Does any sane man believe that Rose and his companions would fail to save themselves, and, though Becker be not guilty, does any man believe that they would have gone to the chair rather than to shift the blame to innocent shoulders? The motive was compelling and the opportunity was perfect.

The testimony given on the trial was certain to be forthcoming under the tremendous bribe to the witnesses of their lives and liberty.

Commenting on the ruling of Justice Goff that Schepps was not an accomplice, the brief says:

"It is so unreasonable to reason that the mind rebels at the very suggestion. It is so repugnant to belief that to permit it to stand would be unconscionable."

Counsel for Becker will maintain that the testimony of Schepps that he interviewed Becker in Becker's home on the Wednesday night after the murder was untrue. The lawyers will contend also that the testimony of Schepps did not corroborate that given by Rose, Webber, and Vallon as corroboration is interpreted under the law. They will maintain that Schepps, being an accomplice, was an accessory after the fact.

Exceptions are taken in the brief to Justice Goff's refusal to permit Police Commissioner Waldo to testify that Becker had asked to be relieved of the command of his special raiding squad because of the ruling against the testimony of William T. Jerome for the defense.

The remarks of Justice Goff to John F. McIntyre, who defended Becker on his trial, are set forth in full in an endeavor to prove that Justice Goff was prejudiced. Mr. Whitman's opening address to the jury is said to be improper and calculated to prejudice the jurors.

Assistant District Attorney Taylor in his answer to the points made by Becker's lawyers will defend Justice Goff's rulings and he will argue that the affidavits upon which a new trial is asked are full of hearsay matters and are merely cumulative. As to the charges of unfairness at the trial, Mr. Taylor will say:

These are easy to make and difficult to meet. Defendant's counsel need only pick out isolated passages. The District Attorney must repose upon the entire record. He trusts that he has made it clear that the defense, ab intio, did everything that he could to block the trial, and that Justice Goff, as was his duty, did everything that he could to expedite it. Naturally enough, clashes resulted.

When the Court comes to read the defense's brief, he will discover that the number of alleged errors of strict law which the brief discusses amounts to nothing. Most of these alleged errors are referred to for the purpose of sustaining the underlying contention that the trial was unfair. It goes without saying that the learned trial judge had had too much experience to commit errors right and left as counsel would have court believe.

The jury, Mr. Taylor points out, decided that Schepps was not an accomplice.

TO-DAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

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Love Letters of a Novelist. By Coningsby Dawson.
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VII. Society, Fashions, Drama, Music.

VIII. Real Estate, Business, Financial, Automobiles.

POLICEMAN KILLS GUNMAN IN A DUEL

They Exchange Shots at a Distance of Thirty Paces at the End of a Chase.

The swift succession of pistol shots that rose above the usual hubbub at Jefferson and Madison Streets at 6 o'clock last evening could be heard by the men on duty at the Madison Street Station half a block away, and any one of them would have given it as his first guess that the O'Rourke brothers' gang from down Cherry Street way had invaded the territory of the Galary brothers' followers and that a battle was on.

That was what young Patrolman Schmitzler thought as he ran down the station steps, and, reaching to his hip pocket for his revolver, made straight for the battlefield. He ran just as fast as he could cover the ground, but the crossfire of the gunmen had been the signal for a double retreat. Every one concerned and every bystander had taken to his heels save two—one a push-cart peddler, who lay limp on the sidewalk with a bullet in his chest, and the other a gunman, who stood his ground with his revolver clenched in his hand.

At sight of Schmitzler, who looked as though he meant business, the man with the gun turned and fled. He was too late, and he knew it. The young patrolman was fairly on top of him and just as a hint to the fugitive he fired twice into the air. The man with the gun whirled around and fired back, a wild shot, aimed on the run and aimed too low. The bullet struck the sidewalk, glanced, tore a neat furrow along the hip of the policeman's trousers and went on its way.

But, in the rush of things, that was enough for Schmitzler. He had not been long on the force, but he knew that when a fugitive fired pointblank at a pursuing policeman the time had come for the policeman to stop firing into the air. So Schmitzler fired pointblank also—two shots at a distance of ten yards.

One entered the gunman's forehead and the other hit him in the chest, and he crumpled up dead on the sidewalk. When the other policemen from the Madison Street station came on the run they found Schmitzler bending over the man he had killed, and he and all of them knew him at once. It was young Max Cohen of 159 Delancey Street, a sharp-shooting member of the Galary fraternity, the same Max Cohen they had picked up just before election for taking a shot at one of the O'Rourkes. When they finally landed him in the station house on that occasion he was proclaiming his innocence. Although the police strongly suspected he had managed to slip his gun to some one in the crowd, there was nothing they could prove, so he was turned out in court the next day. And here he was dead.

The wounded man, who lay not far from him, was David Levine of 229 Broome Street. The bullet in his was so low with fine things that when the gunmen chose his corner for a battle he had stayed to protect his wares from the passing thief. And a stray bullet had caught him in the chest. It leaving a wound so serious that the surgeons at the Gouverneur Hospital said his condition was precarious.

The shooting took place in front of the Anshe Lida Synagogue. The bitterness of the two gangs that broke out in gunplay is part of the present-day history of that section. The O'Rourke brothers are the titular leaders of one group that may be said to have headquarters where Rutgers Street crosses Cherry. The Galary brothers' adherents are quartered at Jefferson and Madison, so an O'Rourke visit there last night was an intrusion.

The story finally pieced together from the five escape witnesses was to the effect that four of the O'Rourke tribe had come in close formation, and that with one of these Cohen was particularly at odds. So the guns had to be used. The hostility between these two bands is due not alone to the competition in perquisites, but to the fact that they were once one gang, and parted in a great schism some years ago.

Schmitzler returned with his brother patrolmen to the Madison Street Station and sat around all evening waiting for Coroner Holtzhauser to survey the evidence and come to a decision with regard to the way Schmitzler should spend the time between the shooting and the inquest.

SOLID STEEL TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & SOUTH.
The Seaboard Air Line Ry. is shortest route to Florida. Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Camden, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa. Information and tickets at office, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

GERMANY TO EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR

All Parties in the Reichstag Decide to Vote Appropriation for Building.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Germany will be represented officially at the San Francisco Exposition.

Various parties of the Reichstag at special sittings of their parliamentary groups late this afternoon decided to bring in and support on Monday an appropriation of $500,000 for a German building to be known as the "Deutsches Haus." This action of the party groups insures the passage of the bill by a large majority. There is no reason to suppose that the Government will attempt to oppose it.

Opposition under the circumstances would be vain anyhow, as the Social Democrats, National Liberals, and Progressives will support the Exposition bill unanimously, and they alone constitute within a few votes a majority of the House. Support was, however, assured to-day by the Roman Catholic Centre and the Imperial parties.

The "Deutsches Haus" is to be a splendid example of modern German architecture, and the exhibit it will contain will be composed of the principal German arts and crafts and a rather elaborate display of many products of German industry.

MUNICH, Nov. 29.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco has found an influential advocate in the Bavarian Government. Premier Hertling stated in the Bavarian Diet to-day that the Ministry, finding a strong movement in favor of German participation, had made representations lately to the Imperial Government in favor of revising its former decision not to participate.

EARLE'S DIVORCE ANSWER.

Denies Wife's Charges Through Newburg Attorney Retained by Cable.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Although Elwood C. Smith has received no word from Ferdinand Pinney Earle since the cablegram sent from Paris asking him to accept service and to act as attorney in the divorce suit brought against Earle by his present wife, Smith has made answer to the complaint served on him by Attorney Russell H. Porter of New York. Up to the time of service Smith was not inclined to take up the case, but he could not get word to Earle to retain other counsel. Smith had acted for Earle on other occasions.

In the first paragraph of the complaint, which Earle admits, the declaration is made that Earle and Helena Theodora Sidford Earle were married in Oxford, England, on June 16, 1911. Paragraph 2 is also admitted—that they were residents of New York State at the time. Paragraphs 3 and 4 are on "information and belief," charging misconduct at various places in 1912 "with women whose names are unknown," and these are denied. Paragraphs 5 and 6 are those declaring no decree of divorce exists, which Earle says he is not able to answer affirmatively or otherwise. Paragraph 7 he admits—that two children have been born to the marriage.

A Commissioner may be asked for by the plaintiff to take testimony in England.

ROOSEVELT IN ARGENTINA.

Returns from Chile and Will Visit Lake Nahuel-Huapi.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 29.—Argentine officials to-day met Col. Theodore Roosevelt at the frontier on his return from Chile. Col. Roosevelt is now going to Lake Nahuel-Huapi, the source of the Limay River in Western Argentina.

Lake Nahuel-Huapi is at an elevation of about 2,000 feet and is thirty miles long.

GERMAN BAYONETS STOP ALSATIAN RIOT

French Sympathizers in Zabern in Fierce Fights with Garrison.

REGIMENT HELD READY

Jeering of Officers by Boys Starts Trouble in Which Wholesale Shooting is Narrowly Averted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Martial law reigns in Southern Alsace as a result of a renewed outbreak of the anti-German and anti-military sentiment among the Francophile population of Zabern.

Troops with fixed bayonets and ball cartridges took possession of the streets and public squares last night and arrested all and sundry, without distinction, including two Judges and the State's Attorney, who were on their way to their homes after leaving the Courthouse.

Sensational reports have it that the troops during one savage uproar were on the verge of firing into the mob, having been drawn up for that purpose in truly warlike formation, one platoon kneeling and another aiming over their shoulders. These details are missing from the official report, which says that the battalion only threatened to open fire unless the crowds dispersed.

In the meantime a state of the utmost tension prevails in Zabern. Sentries with fixed bayonets and loaded rifles are posted at intervals throughout the town, and the entire Ninety-ninth Infantry, around which the recent turmoil has raged, is held in barracks under marching orders.

The Government at Berlin has ordered a thorough inquiry. The impression prevails in Reichstag quarters that the military authorities in consequence of their overwrought nerves, are not handling the situation with tact and cool-headedness.

The present rioting is the culmination of disturbances which have taken place at Zabern intermittently since the twenty-year-old Lieut. von Forstner stirred the passions of the people by a disrespectful allusion to the Alsatians early in November.

Last evening von Forstner and three comrades were standing near his lodgings when a troop of schoolboys began jeering the officers. As there were no policemen in sight the officers summoned the guard from a near-by barracks. The guard appeared on the scene with rattle drums and the officer in command ordered the crowd of fifty or sixty civilians who had gathered to disperse under penalty of being attacked by the troops.

Many refused to move, whereupon twenty-five or thirty of them were arrested. Patrols of infantrymen then were dispatched to guard the various streets in which officers live, so that they might go home without fear of molestation or insult.

By 9 o'clock quiet had been restored, but sentries were posted at "strategic" points, where they have since remained.

Unofficial versions accuse the military of resorting to violent excesses of zeal, even to the point of invading the houses of peaceful residents and arresting men and women guilty of nothing more heinous than the enjoyment of their evening meal.

Strassburg dispatches express the fear that feeling is running so high that Alsatian recruits may be subjected to grave indignities at the hands of their Prussian comrades.

ZABERN, Alsace, Nov. 29.—The population of Zabern is in a nigh state of excitement over the arrest last evening of thirty men, who were detained in the cellars of the barracks until noon to-day, when they were turned over to the civil courts, which immediately ordered their discharge.

The City Council sent an energetic protest to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Major Gen. Erich von Falkennayn, Minister of War. The Chancellor replied that the matter had been referred to the Stateholder for a rigid investigation, and promised redress if illegal arrests had been made. Gen. von Falkenhayn in his answer said he had referred the matter to the General commanding at Strassburg, whose duty it was to prevent infractions of the law.

The Council has sent a deputation to Strassburg to make representations to the Alsatian Government. The Ministry has sent a Commissioner here to investigate the situation, and also a number of gendarmes to assist the police in keeping order and to eliminate the military from the controversy.

A number of young Lieutenants of the Ninety-ninth Infantry were seen to-day pursuing with drawn swords a youth who had shouted an insult to a man who was singing the German national anthem.

Lieut. Baron von Forstner, the originator of the trouble between the army and the citizens, went shopping in the town, accompanied by four soldiers, who guarded the entrances of the stores while the Lieutenant was inside.

Disorders continued in various parts of the town throughout the morning, but the rest of the day was quiet.

BUELOW WARNS GERMANY.

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine Only Basis of Entente with France.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Prince Bernhard von Buelow, formerly German Imperial Chancellor, to-day abandoned the silence which he once declared he would maintain even after death. He does this in order to warn his countrymen, as he says, that inveterate hostility to Germany is the soul of French policy. This,

Continued on Page 3.

FINDS HEIRESS TO $200,000.

Mrs. Griffin Never Saw Father or Knew of His Wealth.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29.—After a long search George A. Gamble, an attorney of Logansport, Ind., announced here to-day that in Mrs. Eugenia Griffin of Pittsburgh he had found the rightful successor to the $200,000 fortune of the late Isaac N. Crawford.

Crawford, who was Mrs. Griffin's father, left here more than thirty years ago and never saw the daughter to whom in his will he left the principal part of the fortune he accumulated after going to Logansport. Mrs. Griffin was found by the attorney living at the home of an aunt. She had never heard of her father's business success.

AVIATOR CHEVILLARD HURT.

Motor Stops While Looping the Loop and Aeroplane Crashes to Earth.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ANTWERP, Nov. 29.—Chevillard, the aviator, was seriously injured while looping the loop to-day.

When he was at a considerable height the motor stopped and his aeroplane crashed to the ground.

22 DEER HUNTERS KILLED.

This Year's Death Roll in Wisconsin a Record—23 Injured.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 29.—This year's death roll among the deer hunters in Wisconsin is the largest ever recorded. Accidents reported up to to-day resulted in the death of twenty-two hunters and the injury of twenty-three.

The season will close to-morrow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 29.—About 7,500 deer have fallen to hunters in Minnesota in the season which ends to-morrow, according to the State Game and Fish Commission. It has been the best season for hunting deer in a decade, despite the absence of snow in the northern woods.

BANS TANGO RESTAURANTS.

If You Want to Dance Go to a Dance Hall, Mayor Harrison's Edict.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Public dancing in Chicago's restaurants and cafés must stop, Mayor Carter H. Harrison announced to-day. He will issue no more dance hall licenses to eating houses and will not renew the existing licenses.

"If you go to a restaurant," said the Mayor, "it is supposed you go there to eat. If you want to dance, go to a dance hall. They are two different and distinct institutions and they must be kept separate."

HER STEERAGE TOO SMALL.

Adriatic Cannot Accommodate Christmas Rush to Italy.

The White Star liner Adriatic sailed yesterday for Naples with 285 first, 300 second, and 1,900 third-class passengers, while fully 800 Italians had to be turned away as there was no further room in the steerage. This was the beginning of the rush of Italians to spend their holidays at home on the land they have purchased with the money they have saved in America.

Before the Adriatic left her pier she was searched and forty-two stowaways were discovered hiding on the fidley gratings, where it was nice and warm. According to a White Star official these were young Italians who had paid from $10 to $15 to some agent in the city to stow them away instead of paying $40, the regular fare.

Three weeks ago the company prosecuted three of these agents for taking money from their guileless countrymen for illicit passages, but the Special Sessions Judges, it was said, dismissed the cases, as they considered that the Italians who paid the money were parties to the offense.

Among the cabin passengers on the Adriatic was George Whelan, President of the United Cigar Stores, who said that he will be away for four months.

GOOD-BYE TO THE CLASSICS

Teachers' Council Turns from Chaucer to the "Best Sellers."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The National Council of Teachers of English, which finished a three days' annual meeting here, put its official seal upon a proposition to teach modern authors in the public schools and universities. The teachers expressed the conviction that the classics were not of much value for educational purposes.

The curriculum, according to Prof. W. H. Wilcox of the Maryland State Normal School, will consist of equal parts of Alexandre Dumas, Jack London, Richard Harding Davis, and Booth Tarkington, with selections from De Maupassant for older pupils, and plenty of Kipling for all.

"It is time that the art of teaching received some consideration," said James F. Hosic of the Chicago Teachers' College. "The trouble is that we have too many young teachers who have received their degrees for writing treatises upon the comparative philology of the intransitive verb."

STEFANSSON IS NOT BEATEN

Loss of the Mary Sachs Will Not Baffle the Explorer.

SEATTLE, Nov. 29.—The loss of the power schooner Mary Sachs, an auxiliary vessel of the Stefansson exploring expedition, in the arctic ice off the coast of Alaska, will not prevent the expedition from carrying out its plans if the other three vessels escape. Stefansson discussed this possibility before his departure, and was prepared for such an emergency.

Capt. John Backland, who returned from the arctic several weeks ago, expressed fear that the power boat Alaska, the southernmost boat of Stefansson's fleet, would meet the fate that has befallen the Mary Sachs, for the Alaska was in a perilous position, he said. However, the crew could easily reach shore.

The men from the Mary Sachs can either go on board the Alaska and proceed along the coast to Herschel Island, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, or reach Fairbanks via Circle City by dog team.

Stefansson said last Summer that if his ships were lost in the ice the party would explore the Canadian mainland and islands east of the Mackenzie River.

News from Stefansson may be received when the mail from Herschel Island arrives at Dawson soon after Christmas, carried by the mounted police.

HUERTA READY TO ABDICATE IF PROTECTED

May Yield to Washington If Life and Property Are Guaranteed.

WANTS ACTS LEGALIZED

This Demand Involves Recognition of Present Congress and Support of Its Action.

MOHENO TO VISIT LIND?

Foreign Minister Goes to Vera Cruz and May Reopen Negotiations There.

$3,500,000 LOAN REPORTED

Temporary Provision Made for Military Obligations—Railway Finances in Critical State.

MORE REBEL SUCCESSES

Fears Entertained That They May Cause Carranza to Reject Any Compromise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29.—The possibility of an agreement between President Huerta and the Washington Government depends upon the question whether the United States will swallow the affront of Huerta's rejection of John Lind's proposals and will accede to Huerta's counter suggestions. These are stated on authority to include the guaranteeing of himself and his family against legal liability for his actions, and also the safety of himself and his property in this country.

Men close to the President said today that they believed that he was willing to resign his office in accordance with the demand from Washington, but that he did not see how he could accomplish this unless Washington would recognize the present Congress and support it in approving Huerta's acts and in accepting his resignation.

Gen. Blanquet will also be seriously involved unless Washington recognizes the legalization of his acts by the present Congress.

Prominent politicians said to-day that they believed Carranza was winning to such an extent that he would be unwilling to make any compromise with Huerta, even if the latter were supported by Washington.

The reopening of negotiations between Huerta and Lind would be regarded here as meaning that Washington was willing to yield a little in order to get rid of Huerta.

Neither Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, nor the Government officials are willing to admit that negotiations have been resumed, but it is believed that this was the cause of Foreign Minister Moheno's trip to Vera Cruz, on which he started this morning.

The Japanese Minister called on Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, on Thursday, to ask if the United States would protect the Japanese on the west coast of Mexico. The matter was taken up with Washington, which answered to-day that it would give the same protection to Japanese subjects on the west coast of Mexico as to other foreigners. This was communicated to the Japanese Minister in a letter today.

The conference between the Minister and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, followed by the departure of Señor Moheno, gave rise here to a report that the Japanese Minister had acted as an intermediary to obtain a reopening of negotiations. This, however, was denied.

Loan of 7,000,000 Pesos Reported.

It is stated on official authority that the Government has obtained a loan of 7,000,000 pesos, presumably from the Bank of London and Mexico. President Huerta is quoted as having assured Gen. Blanquet that the obligations of the War Department will be met by the Government within the next thirty days. These obligations, for which Blanquet is liable, amount to about 22,000,000 pesos. It is not stated how President Huerta expects to meet them.

The Government pay rolls, due tomorrow, amount to several millions pesos, which are expected to exhaust the advance obtained to-day.

The National Railways Company to-day paid its employes in checks, which may be cashed on Monday. This is arousing considerable doubt as to the ability of the lines to meet their coming obligations in the form of interest on bonds.

Failure to make these payments

would result in the Government's loss of control of the line. It now controls a majority of the common stock, which would be eliminated in case the road was thrown into a receivership. Fear of this contingency has caused considerable anxiety among officials, who fear that they will be unable to obtain sufficient funds.

A report was current in financial circles to-day that British bankers had offered in advance of $25,000,000 to Huerta on conditions which he refused. It is understood that the bankers demanded National Railways stock as collateral.

Rumor of Cabinet Changes.

It is persistently rumored that a complete change will take place in President Huerta's Cabinet, except that Gen. Blanquet will be retained. Señor Urrutia will probably be asked to form the new Cabinet, he himself reassuming the portfolio of the Interior. Emilio Rabasa, once named as Ambassador to Washington, or Enrique Gorostieta, former Minister of Finance, now a justice of the Supreme Court, will probably be Minister of Foreign Relations.

Urrutia is still said to be doubtful as to his acceptance. It is known that Urrutia's policy, if he does accept, will be reformatory and conciliatory, and that he will attempt to reach an agreement with the Constitutionalists.

The Government to-night gave out a report to the effect that the capture of Mazatlan by the rebels was unbelievable, although this is confirmed by consular dispatches.

San Luis Potosi Threatened.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29.—San Luis Potosi, the largest town between the capital and Monterey and the most important railway centre in Central Mexico, appears to be the objective point of those rebels who recently began concentrating south of Saltillo. A report from the State of Tamaulipas indicates that the concentration of the rebels at Victoria has brought together more than 6,000 men, and that Gen. Pablo Navarrete, the Federal Commander, now intended to recapture Victoria, is in a difficult situation north of that town.

There is also unconfirmed rumor that Navarrete's force has been cut to pieces, although, according to War Department advices, he has retaken Victoria, not without heavy losses, between his forces and those of the enemy west of San Luis Potosi in the State of Guanajuato by the Pesimo branch of the National Railways. Constitutionalists to-day issued the new institution bulletin to say that the rebel movement in Sonora has become the domination of the rebels in the Gulf Coast, but it is stated that it is still out of the question for the Mexican Railways, a British corporation, to run trains between Mexico City and Mexico City, which it is agreed would be unsafe, although the railway officials hoped to be able to run trains as far as Tuxpan, a distance of about 200 miles, within which distance there is daily service from Samuels Pier, 10 miles south of the Panuco River, to Tuxpan. The railway officials hoped to be able to run a second train daily between Tuxpan and Mexico City, but this has failed to materialize, the railway officials being unable to secure the rolling stock. It is understood that the railway officials intend to run a

URGE EXPRESS STOP FOR TIMES SQUARE

Associations of Business Men Address a Resolution to the Service Board.

POINT OUT TRAFFIC NEEDS

These Cannot Be Met, They Insist, by an Express Station Below Forty-second Street.

A meeting of the Executive Committees of the Broadway and Times Square Associations was held yesterday to consider the progress made in impressing upon the Public Service Commission the importance property owners and business men attach to a modification of its plans for the B. R. T. Broadway Subway so as to place an express station under Times Square from Forty-second to Forty-fourth Streets. The entire matter was gone over in detail, and particular attention was paid to the difficulty which the commission's engineers foresee in planning an enlarged sewer under Times Square with an express station above it.

As a result of the conference it was decided to represent anew to the commission the sense of the associations that it was of prime importance to the city at large, as well as to those with immediate interests in the vicinity, to give Times Square at Forty-second Street an express station on the B. R. T. line as well as the Interborough Subway. Moreover, it was agreed that to serve the needs of the city this station should, unless it was found to be absolutely impracticable, run north from Forty-second Street into the middle of Times Square.

Reasons in a Resolution.

A formal resolution expressing the views of the associations was passed. It reads:

Whereas, The Public Service Commission in its tentative plans for the construction of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Broadway subway has proposed to place only a local station at Times Square and to run it south from Forty-second Street to Forty-fourth Street; and,

Whereas, Times Square, as statistics of population and traffic show, is the most important centre of the uptown business section of New York, and is bounded by one of the most frequented of crosstown streets; and,

Whereas, In designing a new system of transportation the first essential is to lay out the lines so as to reach the destinations of the greatest number of people, and it is undoubted that the ever-growing number of hotels, theatres, and office buildings at the southern end of Times Square draws annually larger crowds to the neighborhood of Forty-second Street and Broadway; and,

Whereas, An express station under Seventh Avenue from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth Street, as now planned by the commission, would serve a centre of far less commercial importance than a similar station from Forty-second to Forty-fourth Street, and would, moreover, be far removed from the express station on the Interborough Seventh Avenue subway at Times Square and from the important crosstown thoroughfare of Forty-second Street; be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committees of the Broadway Association and the Times Square Association, in joint session assembled, therefore urge the Public Service Commission to modify their tentative plans so that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will have an express station at Times Square; that this station should start at Forty-second Street and run north under Broadway to about Forty-fourth Street, and that underground connections be provided between it and the Interborough express station at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue.

Needs of New Thoroughfare.

In deciding that the commission should be urged, in spite of engineering difficulties, to build the B. R. T. express station from Forty-second Street north to Forty-fourth Street, the committees were moved by the great opportunity the open space at the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue gives for the handling of passengers. The mezzanine concourse which could be designed there would practically duplicate the space in the streets above, and would permit passengers alighting at the station to separate themselves according to the places they wished to reach, and would also permit those taking any of the three subways meeting at this point to approach them from a number of ground floor exits without having to cross the crowded streets.

Another point brought up by Col. E. A. Tredwell, one of the Governors of the Real Estate Board of New York, turned on the rather unusual lay-out of the city in this district with regard to cross-town streets. There happen to be near Times Square a number of big institutions which break the regular street plan. South of Forty-second Street, Bryant Park and the Public Library cut off Forty-first Street so that the blocks from Forty-second Street to Fortieth, east of Broadway, stretch only as far as Fifth Avenue. North of Forty-second Street Grand Central Station cuts across Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. Consequently, Forty-fifth Street is rapidly gaining quite unusual importance [illegible] foot cross-town thoroughfare, and is becoming a business street. Between Broadway and Sixth Avenue it is lined by the little stores, which are the harbingers of a commercial invasion, and between Sixth and Fifth Avenues stores of the first class and several fine office and loft buildings have been erected. The amount of vehicular traffic already has increased perceptibly, and the street is likely to be reckoned in the very near future as one of the most important uptown streets. To serve this an express station running as far north as Forty-fourth Street would be distinctly better than an express station at Forty-seventh Street.

Problem Affects Whole City.

Speaking of this after the meeting, Col. Tredwell dwelt upon the necessity of looking at the station problem at Times Square as affecting not only the actual vicinity but the city at large.

"We must remember," he said, "the enormous railroad connections which focus at the Grand Central Station and the new long piers for shipping which are to be constructed on the North River. But even more important than the provision of adequate transit facilities for these is the necessity of making access as easy as possible to the important cross-town thoroughfares. Forty-second and Forty-fifth Streets. It is most important that the B. R. T. express station should serve these properly. To do so may involve considerable engineering difficulties, but these should not be permitted to interfere with the lay-out of the new subway, when the extraordinary inconvenience that would result from placing the express station anywhere else is considered."

Then Col. Tredwell pointed out that in the course of time the actual operation of the subways would pass under city control. When the forty-nine years of the dual-system contracts have run out the city will own the rapid transit lines practically, as it now does legally. It is likely that then it will desire to establish some kind of transfer arrangement at Times Square, and it would be a thousand pities if this should be rendered impossible or inconvenient by a faulty placing of the station now for private advantage or temporary convenience.

"The permanent interests of the city," said Col. Tredwell, "must be considered at the present juncture, and they will be served only by the provision of the best facilities for transferring from one system to another and of transportation at the greatest speed to the frequented points."

The Broadway and Times Square Associations also decided yesterday to seek further expert advice and to invite engineers of the highest eminence to consult with Henry G. Opdyke, their consulting engineer, over the Times Square sewer problem.

MAKE FRATERNITY RULES.

Conference Against Inter-fraternity and High School Societies.

The fifth annual meeting of the Inter-Fraternity Conference, which is composed of delegates from thirty-two college fraternities, was held yesterday at the University Club. The main business of the meeting was the organization of a campaign to establish in the public mind a sharp line of distinction between the strict college fraternities whose membership is drawn entirely from academic undergraduates and all other Greek letter societies. Resolutions condemning certain classes of Greek letter organizations were passed and the relation between undergraduate and post graduate fraternities was described.

Undergraduate inter-fraternity societies and the High School fraternities were among those condemned. Theta Nu Epsilon, an organization popularly known as "T. N. E.," was the object of special attack. This society recruits its membership from members of other fraternities, and the Inter-Fraternity Conference went on record as being opposed to its activities. It was recommended to the fraternities represented in the conference that they forbid their members to join "T. N. E."

The high school fraternity was also declared to be an unnecessary evil. The conference recommended that the college fraternity refuse to initiate members of high school fraternities after giving a fair warning to students now preparing for college. It was said that nothing affecting those who have already joined high school fraternities would be done.

The officers of the conference for the coming year were elected. They are: President, F. W. Shepardson, Associate Professor of History in the University of Chicago; Secretary, H. H. McCorkle of Columbia University, '01; Treasurer, O. H. Cheney, President of the Pacific Bank of New York, and Executive Committeemen, Dr. O. H. Rogers of Union College, '77, and W. A. Trimpe of Miami, '08, retiring President of the conference.

Among the delegates, the majority of whom are executive officers of the fraternities they represented, were:

W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, and organizer of the conference; Prof. Carlton H. Hayes of Columbia University; the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, founder of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity; John L. Kind, Professor of German in the University of Wisconsin; Guy Potter Benton, President of the University of Vermont; W. J. Sears, President of the Board of Regents of Ohio State University; J. G. Hartman, President of the University of Iowa; J. D. Livingston, Trustee of Columbia University, and Mitchell May, Secretary of State of New York.

DEAF-MUTE DEPORTED.

No One Knows Where He Came From, but He's on His Way.

After vainly trying for days to discover his identity or what port he came from, the immigration authorities yesterday deported a deaf-mute on the Lamport & Holt steamer Vestris, which sailed at 10 o'clock for South America. The man was 6 feet in height, weighed 179 pounds, and looked to be about 24 years old.

The mute was discovered hiding on Nov. 10 on the steamship Byron, which arrived here last Tuesday from Buenos Aires. No one on the ship recalled having seen him come aboard at any of the places she called at in Brazil or Barbados. He seemed to understand signs, for when a knife was put into his hand by the ship's cook and a bucket of potatoes was placed in front of him he started in at once to peel them.

Attempts made to learn his nationality at Ellis Island were futile. He was taken, were without result. Deaf-mute experts there talked on their fingers to him in all the known languages without getting a reply, and there was no clue in his clothing, which consisted of dungaree overalls and a blue flannel shirt, to the place from which he had come.

No port of discharge was marked on the papers yesterday when the deportation officer went to the Vestris, and Capt. Davis became puzzled when it thought struck him that he might have to carry the afflicted stowaway about for years without being able to land him.

It was suggested to him by the Immigration Inspectors that the purser should take the stowaway ashore at every port and point objects out to him to see if he could recognize anything, and so show that he had been there before.

DRAGS HUSBAND TO JAIL.

Wife Gives Calhoun the Alternative of Going with Her or a Policeman.

Mrs. Frances Calhoun, a young woman, of 510 West 124th Street, entered the East 126th Street Station at 9 o'clock last night dragging her husband, Irving Calhoun, by his coat collar. Her friend, Miss Nellie Robinson, of the same address, assisted her in bringing Calhoun to the police station.

"Here is a warrant for my husband's arrest. I got it to-day in the Domestic Relations Court, and I have served it myself," said Mrs. Calhoun, to the Lieutenant in charge.

Calhoun pleaded with his wife to be merciful, but she ignored him. She told the Lieutenant that her husband abandoned her a month ago, and that when she met him last night she gave him the alternative of going to the station with her, or of being taken there by a policeman. Calhoun said he had no home and was out of work. He was locked up.

AUTOS CRASH IN THE PARK.

Mrs. Rockhill Cut by Glass from Broken Windshield.

An automobile owned and driven by Frank Muretto of 517 East Fourteenth Street crashed into an automobile containing Mr. and Mrs. William Rockhill of the Ashford Hotel, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the West Drive in Central Park, just above Seventieth Street. Mr. Muretto and the chauffeur of the Rockhill auto, Emil Rowse of 461 West Forty-sixth Street, were thrown out, but were uninjured. Mrs. Rockhill was cut about the face by broken glass from the windshield of the auto in which she was riding, but she refused medical attention, and her husband took her home.

The Muretto auto was going north at the time of the collision, and the Rockhill auto was going west on a cross road. The Rockhill auto, the police say, skidded and ran into the Muretto motor.

TRUCK RUNS OFF FERRYBOAT

Motor Pushes a Wagon Before It and Horse Is Drowned.

As the ferryboat Oswego approached its slip at West Forty-second Street at daybreak yesterday morning the chauffeur of a six-ton motor truck laden with milk cranked his engine and was climbing back to his seat when a sudden lurch of the boat started the truck. There was no stopping it then.

The gates of the ferryboat were smashed, a horse and wagon were pushed into the river, and the auto truck followed them. The horse was drowned and the truck and the wagon were lost.

FITZGERALD A CANDIDATE.

Mayor of Boston Wants a Third Term—Other Aspirants.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Mayor John F. Fitzgerald announced to-day that he would be a candidate for re-election to a third term. His candidacy has been strongly urged by the Democratic City Committee. Congressman James McCurley, Democrat, has refused to withdraw in the Mayor's favor.

The Citizens' Municipal League has indorsed City Counsellor Thomas J. Kenney for Mayor. Several independent candidates are securing signatures to nomination papers.

Lorraine Brings Riggs Armor.

The French liner Lorraine, which arrived from Havre last night several hours late, brought two cases of ancient armor and objects of art, which were said to be part of the N. E. Riggs collection which the owner presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

NEW SUBWAY WORK WELL UNDER WAY

Some of the Lexington Avenue Sections Are More Than Half Completed.

FAR AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Broadway Line of B. R. T. and Seventh Avenue Branch Being Pushed Rapidly.

From the report of Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, it appears that work is now under way or about to begin on twenty-six sections of the Dual Subway system, and that the contracts call for the payment of $86,371,000 for this work. It gives employment on the average daily to 6,040 men.

In Manhattan work is under way for the Interborough on the Lexington Avenue and Seventh Avenue lines and for the B. R. T. on the Broadway line. As the Lexington Avenue line was the first to be started in this borough, a great deal of progress has been made upon sections of it. Digging is actually going on all along the avenue from the Harlem River to Fifty-third Street, and already the end of parts of the work is almost in sight.

For example, the Oscar Daniels Company, which is building from 106th to 118th Street, is 79.8 per cent. through its job and is months ahead of the time allowed to it. Patrick McGovern & Co., who are building from Sixty-seventh to Seventy-ninth Street, can report that they are 60 per cent. finished, and the Bradley Contracting Company, which has the work from Ninety-third to 106th Street, is just about half way through.

On the Seventh Avenue line, which is also to belong to the Interborough system, the work is only just beginning. Two contracts have been let, but not yet executed. The bids on one have been turned down and the readvertising of that section ordered, and the contract for a fourth will be let in the near future.

In Manhattan the B. R. T. is interested in the Broadway line. While the controversy over the Times Square situation is lively, excellent progress is being made on lower Broadway and it is that part of the line which runs under Church Street and Trinity Place to the Battery. From Twenty-sixth Street south the contractors are at work, and in two places at least their progress is giving great satisfaction to the commission. The Underpinning and Foundation Company, to which was intrusted the section from Howard to Bleecker Streets, under Broadway, need have completed only 52 per cent. in keeping up with their contract. They are actually 77.8 per cent. finished. Then the Degnon Contracting Company, whose platforms have become a familiar feature of Broadway near City Hall, Park have done 71 per cent. of their job.

It is in connection with this line that the Astor House had to be cut in half. Every scrap of the southern end of the hostelry has disappeared, the old rotunda, again on passers-by in Vesey Street, and F. L. Cranford, the contractor, is beginning to bore underneath its site.

As far as Brooklyn is concerned with the practical completion of the Fourth Avenue Subway the activity shown is nearly entirely in the reconstruction of the Coney Island lines. The commission itself is undertaking the erection of an elevated line above the Fourth Avenue to that resorts and the B. R. T., under the supervision of the commission, is looking after the making over of the Sea Beach line. In addition the company is constructing the Lutheran Cemetery extension of Broadway and Myrtle Avenue elevated lines.

In the Bronx the commission has to deal with the northern end of the Interborough's Lexington Avenue subway and its branches into the Jerome Avenue and Southern Boulevard lines, and it also has to erect the White Plains Road extension of the present Subway. Here Rodgers & Hagerty, who are responsible for the section from 135th Street, through Mott Avenue to 157th Street and River Avenue, have as good a record as some of the Manhattan contractors. They have already done 79 per cent. of their task. The next section of the Lexington Avenue line, which extends to 182d Street, and will be an elevated road, is to be begun soon.

The three-track subway under the Southern Boulevard is already under construction from Westchester Square and Park Avenue as far north as 147th Street, and the bids for the next section, which will run as far as Whitlock Avenue, are to be opened to-morrow.

In Queens work is under way on the three sections of elevated line which will start from the Queensboro Bridge and will serve Astoria on the one hand and Corona and Flushing on the other. The contract for the extension of the Steinway Tunnel from the Queens terminus to the bridge plaza has been already let, and it is expected that before the end of the year the contract for the preparation of the Steinway Tunnel itself for temporary operation will be also awarded. As the new lines are all elevated, it would not be surprising if the route between Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue and Corona and Astoria was one of the first of the new roads in operation.

As a matter of fact, however, since the Summer the Loop Line from Chambers Street to the Williamsburg Bridge has been in temporary operation and its effect on the tide of travel is already distinctly visible on the Brooklyn Bridge.

The contracts let by the commission up to Nov. 18 for the B. R. T. lines, including the Fourth Avenue and the Loop Line, amounted to $45,136,771.50, and for the Interborough to $36,067,794.50, making a grand total of subway and elevated investment on the part of the city and the companies of $82,104,566.00.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS STATION.

Suggestion Made for One at Hicks and Montague Streets.

Residents of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, who have been protesting to the Public Service Commission that they have been left out in the cold by the plans for both the Interborough and the B. R. T. lines, which will run under them to the neighborhood of Borough Hall, made yesterday a new suggestion. The commission decided a week or so ago to modify the Court Street station on the Montague Street line, so that it should have an entrance with an elevator at Clinton Street, but the Columbia Heights folk refuse to be satisfied thereby.

They have written to Chairman McCall, asking that a station be built at Hicks and Montague Street with an elevator service at Hicks Street. If this is done, they express themselves as willing to see the Clinton Street elevator entrance to the Court Street station abandoned. They point out that this will make the operating cost of the two plans the same, and urge that the commission should not consider the cost of construction of paramount importance in face of the crying needs of a large and thickly populated district.

The letter to Chairman McCall is signed by more than twenty well-known residents of Brooklyn, including the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, the Rev. Dr. Howard Melish, Sanford H. Steele, John J. Pierrepont, County Judge Norman S. Dike, Dr. Andrew D. Parker, Mrs. Mary T. F. Low, Stephen Bulkley, Winthrop M. Tuttle, Philip Ruxton, and Joseph D. Wood, Secretary of the Eagle Bank and Loan Company.

WILL NOT LEGALIZE ROUTE.

Appellate Division Will Not Override Stuyvesant Avenue Owners.

The Appellate Division in Brooklyn has declined to confirm the report of the three Commissioners who recommended the legalization of the route of the so-called Stuyvesant-Utica Avenue subway in that borough. The commission was appointed to consider the public necessity of the line after property owners in Stuyvesant Avenue had protested against its construction and refused their consents. On the ground that the public necessity has not been established the court refers the matter back to the Commissioners for further proof.

The line was planned to run through Stuyvesant and Utica Avenues and connect with the Eastern Parkway subway. The Stuyvesant Avenue owners protested that if the road was built the shade trees there would be destroyed and the residential character of the street spoiled.

The court does not anticipate the actual building of the Stuyvesant Avenue line for years, but it believes that if it were once legalized it would affect property values in the already built up sections of the street.

"While it is true the public necessity overrides private and personal rights," says Justice Putnam, writing the opinion, "still the question is sharply presented: Does such public need exist as to justify the taking and occupation of this street against the protest of its residents? We think the facts shown fall short of proof of that public need, which alone could warrant the invasion of a residential street with jeopardy to private property rights."

The Stuyvesant Avenue residents proposed that Reid Avenue be substituted for their thoroughfare, but as that question was not before the court, it was not considered in the decision.

SUBWAY NAP COST HIM $300.

While He Dozed Some One Got B. Hertsberg's Jewelry and Cash.

Taking the Subway toward his home, at 1 Arden Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Benjamin Hertsberg intended to get off at Ninety-sixth Street to change to a Broadway express, but as he failed to mention this to any one the guard let him sleep until the train came to a halt at Bronx Park. Hertsberg growlingly said another fare, and feeling that the Ninety-sixth Street station was a long way off, closed his eyes for forty winks. When the guard wakened him again he was at the Atlantic Avenue station in Brooklyn, greatly refreshed.

He reached for a third fare and found his change pocket empty. His wallet was gone with its $45. He must have been sleeping very soundly for his $5 cash reserve in another pocket was also missing, as was his watch, which was locked, his diamond scarf pin, his gold penknife and his diamond and sapphire ring—jewelry valued all told at $300.

But tucked in his little vest pocket were a few coins that had carelessly escaped. He looked ruefully at the nickel from his reduced store and with his eyes wide open rode back to Washington Heights.

KINGS CUT McCALL.

Official Canvass Shows How Democrats Deserted Him.

According to the official canvass of the vote in the last election in Kings County, announced yesterday, County Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, running for re-election on the Republican, Progressive, and Independence League tickets, received the highest vote of any candidate, 145,024. The next largest vote was that cast for John Purroy Mitchel for Mayor, 137,074. County Clerk Charles S. Devoy and Register Edward T. O'Loughlin, both of whom were re-elected, polled, respectively, 136,719 and 135,001. The vote for Lewis H. Pounds, elected Borough President, was 133,083.

The canvass shows to what extent the candidacy of Edward E. McCall, Tammany nominee for Mayor, was cut by the Democrats of Kings County. Although the party enrollment in Kings is 129,000, the vote cast for Mr. McCall in the county was only 77,826. A feature of the count is the approval of voters of interest shown by the voters in Kings in the constitutional amendments. One of these propositions particularly affected Kings, as it provided for two more county Judges there. On this question 94,142 ballots were returned blank. The canvass shows that 91,377 voted for this amendment and 33,506 against it.

SANTA CLAUS RESPONDS.

Triplets Arrive After O'Hara Children Write to Him.

The four small children of James O'Hara put their heads together a few days ago and after an afternoon of great effort produced this letter:

Dere Mr. Sandy Claws: Will you please forr brung us a baby brodder or maybe a baby sister what we want to play wit we wants you please to do it forr christmas and hang it on our Christmus tree and please do not fogit. I am Annie Josephine what is writtin this and i am yure dere friend, so please bring another baby to us. Goodbie, and I hope you will git this al rite. P. S. I wants a baby brother cause we have got fore girls all reddy but Mary Lizzie and Veronica want a baby sister and Nora wants a brother like me. Please help us out.

And yesterday the answer came, while the children were out playing and the father was laying brick on the new annex of the St. George Hotel in Hicks Street. He hurried to the O'Hara home at 32 Gunther Place, East New York, and found the house in an uproar.

"What's the riot?" he asked, pretending not to be excited himself.

And the nurse who met him at the head of the stairs answered: "Triplets."

FAIL IN RACE WITH DEATH.

Haverford Student's Parents Arrive Too Late to See Him Alive.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—A railroad race from Chicago to Philadelphia by the parents of Hibbard Garrett, a Haverford College student, in the hope that they could save his life, has gone for naught. Young Garrett died to-day in the Hahnemann Hospital.

Hibbard Garrett was the son of William A. Garrett, President of the Chicago Greatwestern Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett arrived at the bedside of their son on Tuesday night, after a remarkable chase after a fast express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which they had missed by a few minutes at Pittsburgh.

The boy was suffering from heart disease, and because of his weakened condition the hospital authorities communicated with his parents early in the week.

CAPE CANAL OPENING JULY 4

Pageant to be Arranged in Celebration of the Event.

ONSET, Mass., Nov. 29.—The date of the official opening of the Cape Cod Canal has been set for July 4, 1914. The announcement was contained in a letter from Supt. J. W. Miller of the canal company to the Directors of the Cape Cod Board of Trade, which was made public to-day.

A pageant is to be arranged to celebrate the opening.

Beginning at the head of Buzzard's Bay, the canal cuts through Cape Cod to Massachusetts Bay at Sandwich, making it possible for coastwise shipping to avoid the dangerous shoals of the present route.

WRECK ON JERSEY CENTRAL.

Freight Train Derailed by Broken Wheel Nearly Hit Flier.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIED, N. J., Nov. 29.—Several cars on the Allentown fast freight were wrecked near the North Avenue Station of the New Jersey Central shortly after 8 o'clock to-night and narrowly escaped striking a fast east-bound Philadelphia express which had just cleared that point. The wreck was caused by a broken wheel on a freight car. Before the train could be stopped the derailed cars rolled up the fence separating the east and west bound tracks and left it standing in a huge pile. A considerable portion of the west-bound freight track was torn up by the derailed cars.

BILL AIMS TO END COLD STORAGE EVILS

McKellar Presents One to Insure Purity of Food Products and Stop Corners.

SAFEGUARDS FOR EGGS

Drastic Remedies Provided for Misbranding, Adulteration, Excessive Storage, and Price Fixing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The initial step toward legislation designed to regulate the sale of cold storage products and the manipulation of prices was taken in the House of Representatives to-day when an elaborate bill was introduced by Representative McKellar of Tennessee.

The measure was drafted after Mr. McKellar had held a series of conferences with Attorney General McReynolds, who has begun a cost-of-living investigation, with a view to ascertaining whether there have been violations of the anti-trust law, and with Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. McKellar has taken the lead in the House in urging legislation to remedy abuses which he believes have a direct bearing on the high cost of foodstuffs, and it is known that he expects the Administration to support his bill, which was referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The measure aims to prohibit interstate shipment of certain food products and the transportation and sale of others adulterated, misbranded, and to regulate cold storage.

The bill provides that certain articles of food held in cold storage for longer periods than those fixed shall be deemed adulterated and their shipment prohibited in interstate commerce. These articles and the periods of their storage, so as not to be considered adulterated and banned, are:

Beef and its manufactured products, seven months.

Veal and its manufactured products, two months.

Pork and its manufactured products, four months.

Sheep and goats, or their manufactured products, four months.

Lambs and kids, and their manufactured products, three months.

Game and poultry and their manufactured products, three months.

Fish and their manufactured products, two months.

Eggs and manufactures of eggs, three months.

Butter and its manufactures, three months.

Any other articles used for human food which, having been held in cold storage for any period of time, and has been removed from cold storage, is again returned to cold storage, without reference to the time the same has been held in cold storage.

With respect to eggs, those held in cold storage not less than three months or more than six months may not be classed as adulterated if upon inspection they are found to be sound and wholesome and are stamped or labeled "second period cold storage eggs."

This stamp is to be on the container from which the eggs are sold and in plain view of the purchaser. Any article of food that has also been held in cold storage is to be deemed to be misbranded if its package fails to bear a label plainly stating the date of production, killing, packing, or manufacturing of the product, and the period it has been in cold storage.

When any food containing adulterated or misbranded food products is broken and the contents are sold the seller must, at the purchaser's request, state correctly the information required to be placed upon the original package upon a tag to be attached when the package is delivered to the purchaser.

As used in the McKellar bill, the term "cold storage" is to be construed as meaning the deposit of food products in warehouses, buildings, or other receptacles for a longer period than ten days, where the temperature is artificially kept at 40 degrees Fahrenheit, or below, except when the products are actually in transit and have not been in cold storage longer than ten days in transit.

There is likewise a prohibition against placing in cold storage any products that are diseased, unsound, or which are not caught, handled, and slaughtered in a sanitary manner under regulations to be made by the President.

Those guilty of misbranding or adulterating any food product would be subject, on conviction, to a fine of not less than $500 or over $5,000 and to a sentence of from six months to ten years' imprisonment. The penalty for any agreement by which food products are kept in cold storage for a longer or shorter period, or are to be sold or withheld from sale, for the purpose of affecting prices, is a fine of from $1,000 to $10,000, combined with one to ten years in prison. Furthermore, such agreement for withholding food products from sale to affect prices is prohibited.

The bill carries a similar penalty against agreements whereby any territory in which such food products are bought or sold "is to be divided up."

Any person or firm offering for sale any cold storage product as a fresh product would be fined $100 to $1,000 and imprisoned from three to six months upon conviction.

Another sweeping provision is a requirement that all packers of meat and other foods using cold storage and all cold storage firms must furnish to the Government a full and accurate statement of all goods on hand, received and delivered each day, or otherwise be liable to a fine of from $100 to $1,000 for each offense, and imprisonment for not over five years.

EGG BOYCOTT TO GO ON.

Chicago Housewives and Dealers Fail to Reach a Compromise.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Across a table on which repose a symbolic egg the housewives of Chicago and the egg dealers, through their representatives, met here to-day to discuss the boycott being conducted by the women. The conference lasted two hours, and there was no compromise. The boycott will continue.

The wholesalers said the high prices were due to a shortage, and that the boycott might be a good thing for all concerned, as the abstemiousness of the boycotters would lighten the task of the dealers, who haven't eggs enough to go around. The women declared that every effort would be made to enlist women throughout the country in addition to the 100,000 in the ranks in Illinois.

"You ask for co-operation," said Mrs. Caroline E. Bley, President of the Clean Food Club and leader of the boycott. "We would be glad to sit with you at meetings of the Butter and Egg Board."

To this there was no response. John Mitchell, President of the board, said the reserve supply of 554,000,000 eggs would give only six eggs per capita for six weeks. Mrs. Bley said:

"There are thousands of persons in this city who have not eaten an egg in six months. If the eggs will not last six weeks or until the new crop comes, why don't you give them to us at decent prices? We are not concerned with the shortage; we are fighting the high prices, which seem to be brought about by profits to four or five middlemen, including speculators."

Eggs, "strictly fresh," are selling at 40 cents a dozen, and the women of ninety-six clubs in Chicago have pledged themselves to boycott them until the price drops to 32 cents.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—A meeting of the Kansas City Housewives' League, at which a nation-wide boycott of eggs will be discussed, was called to-day by Mrs. W. Q. Church, President of the league, for next Thursday. Mrs. Church issued the call on receipt of a communication from the national headquarters of the league in New York, calling on members in all parts of the country to "protest against the present manipulation of the egg markets by ceasing to buy eggs until conditions change."

MORE REGIONAL BANKS.

Conference Adopts Amendment at Night Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The caucus of Democratic Senators on the Owen-Glass Currency bill to-day had only eighteen Senators in attendance, and nearly all of them were interested in adding to the number of regional reserve banks for purely local reasons. The discussion on this phase of the measure has strongly resembled debates on public buildings bills, and the financial importance of a community figured but little in the arguments.

The Army and Navy football game in New York was partly responsible for the small attendance.

Finally, late to-night, the conference adopted an amendment which would permit the Federal reserve board to establish any number of regional reserve banks considered necessary between eight and twelve. This agreement met the board, would have authority to divide Bacon of Georgia that the Atlanta territory might be compelled to transfer its banking operations to a reserve bank at New Orleans. The Federal reserve board would have authority to decide where banks were needed to meet ordinary business. The House bill fixed the number of banks at twelve, while the Owen bill provided for eight, and the Hitchcock bill for four.

Preliminary consideration of the bill was completed by the conference tonight, and the finishing touches will be added at a session to begin at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Part of the discussion this morning was devoted to the question of retiring the new notes upon the maturing of the paper which they were issued to rediscount. Senator Reed of Missouri proposed that the new currency be canceled as soon as it found its way back to a national bank of its proposed system, but it was objected that such a course would result in needless confusion. Many questions connected with the issue of the notes have been passed over or referred back to the Democratic half of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The programme for day and night sessions of the Senate until the bill is disposed of will probably be delayed until the conference concludes its work next Tuesday or Wednesday.

The principle upon which the committee split, the public ownership and Government control of the proposed regional reserve banks, was not brought before the conference, and the Administration plan for regional banks, capitalized by enforced subscriptions of the banks and controlled by bank-selected Directors was indorsed.

CURBS RAILROAD ISSUES.

Lewis Bill Empowers Commerce Board to Approve Them First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Representative Thetus W. Sims of Tennessee, one of the radical Democratic members of the House, introduced in the House to-day a bill providing for Federal regulation of stock and bond issues of all interstate carriers, including express, telephone, telegraph, and cable companies, but aimed only at issues made post-date the enactment of the proposed legislation.

It prohibits any such company from issuing stocks or bonds except for some necessary purpose, such as the extension or improvement, without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission after investigation by a public hearing.

The bill provides that the provision shall not apply to notes issued by the carrier which mature not more than one year after their date, but such notes shall not at any time aggregate more than 5 per cent. of the aggregate of the stocks and bonds of such carrier which may have been issued and are outstanding. The bill likewise stipulates that its terms shall be so construed as applying only to the business of the carrier which is governed by the interstate commerce laws.

All issues of stock or bonds and other evidences of indebtedness contrary to the Sims bill could, it is provided, be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of any director, officer, or stockholder. Any director, officer, or stockholder assenting to any issue forbidden by the bill would be punishable by a fine of from $1,000 to $10,000 or one to three years imprisonment, or both.

HONORS FOR OLD WARSHIPS

Constitution or Constellation May Be Brought to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Rear Admiral Victor Blue has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the old frigate Constellation, now at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., or the old Constitution, now at the Boston Navy Yard, be brought around by sea and anchored off Potomac Park, Washington, to be viewed by the many thousands visitors to the capital. Congress having appropriated $100,000 in 1906 to restore the Constitution, the vessel is believed to be seaworthy and able to make the voyage to the Potomac. The purpose is to stimulate interest in the navy among the youth of the land.

A further suggestion has been made that the Constitution join the battleship Oregon in leading the pageant through the Panama Canal in 1915. Navy officers say the ship would stand the trip.

LIGHT ON FOOTBALL REVEL.

Congress to Sift Charges That Liquor Was Sold to Students.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Published charges that liquor was sold to "boys and girls" in the revels that followed the Georgetown-Virginia football game two weeks ago are to be investigated by a committee of the House. Representative Ben Johnson, who obtained the passage of the resolution providing for the investigation, declared the affair a "national disgrace."

Many arrests of college students were made the night of the game, and more than $1,000 was forfeited in small bail bonds.

E. M. GATTLE & CO.
Jewelers
Platinumsmiths Goldsmiths
Even the lowest priced piece in the immense Gattle stock is of supreme quality.
All at prices consistent with finest materials and skilful, artistic workmanship — prices that will surprise you by comparison with others on the same class of goods.
Comparison of Values Invited
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET

PRESIDENT AT PIER SEES DAUGHTER OFF

Crowds Cheer as He Boards Liner to Wish Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Sayre Bon Voyage.

COUPLE FOIL CAMERA MEN

Shunning Special Gangway, They Reach Cabin Unnoticed—President Wilson's Day Here.

President Wilson, accompanied by Miss Eleanor Wilson, his youngest daughter, and Dr. Gary T. Grayson, U. S. N., went to Hoboken yesterday morning to see his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Sayre, start for their wedding tour aboard a ship named after the first President of the United States. He arrived at the North German Lloyd pier at 9:10 o'clock in Col. House's automobile, followed by another car containing five Secret Service men.

Capt. Muller, marine superintendent of the line, was awaiting the President and took him in a private elevator to the upper floor, where he was escorted to a special gangway, decorated with red, white and blue bunting amidships on the George Washington.

As the word had been flashed from the entrance below by Capt. Muller, the bandmaster, with his band mustered on the promenade deck, was ready to start "The Star Spangled Banner" as the President came aboard. There he was received by Charles Von Helmolt, general agent of the line, and Capt. Frank.

In response to the cheers of the people on the pier the President Wilson raised his hat and smiled and then went to suite 68 on the port side amidships, which had been reserved for Mr. and Mrs. Sayre.

They had not yet arrived, and so the President sat in the parlor of the suite chatting to Mr. Von Helmolt, Capt. Muller and Capt. Frank for half an hour. He asked a number of questions about the ship and matters appertaining to the Atlantic steamship trade, while Miss Wilson and Dr. Grayson walked around the ship.

Meantime the small army of photographers and reporters waiting at the gangway were wondering what the newly married couple were going to miss the ship. The father of the bride was not wondering. He was quietly chuckling. He knew. Just twenty minutes before 10 o'clock, the advertised sailing hour, Mr. and Mrs. Sayre walked into the suite and exclaimed "Here we are."

Capt. Muller had posted men at the entrance to the dock and the special gangway to signal the approach of the bridal pair, and appeared puzzled at the way in which they had escaped notice.

"We saw the gangway with its gay bunting and all the photographers waiting for us," said Mrs. Sayre, "but we did not want to come on board that way."

"It was just this way," said her husband. "We came over in the Hudson tube with a lot of other passengers and took one of those ancient hacks from the Hoboken terminal to the pier. The driver took us to the entrance at Pier 1 and we came up in an elevator filled with people."

"Which gangway did you use?" asked Capt. Muller.

"Why, the ordinary first cabin one, just beyond the gangway you had so kindly arranged for us, and no one noticed us at all," said Mr. Sayre.

In the centre of the parlor was a magnificent bouquet of roses sent by the North German Lloyd Company, which was much admired by the bride and her father.

After chatting with his daughter and her husband for ten minutes, President Wilson wished them a happy voyage and safe return, and left the George Washington at 10:10 o'clock. As he went down the gangway the people cheered him heartily, and the passengers on the promenade deck joined in, while the band played the "Wedding March" from "Lohengrin."

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre remained in their suite until five minutes before the George Washington sailed at 10:20, just twenty minutes late, and then went upon the bridge at the invitation of Capt. Frank. They leaned over, and at last gave the disappointed photographers a chance to snapshot them.

President Wilson drove back to New York to have an early luncheon at the home of Col. E. M. House, 145 East Thirty-fifth Street, preparatory to going to see the Army and Navy football game at the Polo Grounds.

After spending the afternoon at the Army and Navy football game, the President returned to the home of Col. House. He dined there, and then went to the Astor Theatre, accompanied by Col. House and his secretary, Joseph Tumulty, to see "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

The lower right-hand box had been decorated with American flags for the President, and as he stepped into the audience greeted him with cheers. The band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the President and the audience remained standing while the national anthem was played.

After the applause had died away, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo and his daughter Noma entered the Presidential box. They were soon followed by Miss Eleanor W

M'ANENY BROKE ASPHALT MONOPOLY

Forced a Change in Specifications for City Work So as to Let Other Bidders In.

A LESSON FOR THE STATE

Engineer E. P. Goodrich Tells How Gov. Glynn Can Improve Situation Up-State.

District Attorney Whitman's John Doe investigation, which showed the attempts of the Barber asphalt interests to get a monopoly on the State highways work, has drawn attention to the asphalt paving of the city which has been carried on by Borough President McAneny. When Mr. McAneny took office, his friends said yesterday, the Barber asphalt interests were firmly intrenched, but McAneny broke their monopoly. Now Gov. Glynn has announced that he intends to recast the specifications so that one company shall not have a monopoly of all the State contracts.

When the present administration went into office four years ago the Barber company was the only one that could supply crude asphalt to comply with the Manhattan specifications. This was so because of a resolution that had been passed by a previous Board of Estimate. On motion of Borough President McAneny this resolution was rescinded, and the way was opened for competition. The next step was a recasting of the specifications so that bidders previously excluded got a chance. Only recently nine bidders as a result of the free-for-all field created by Mr. McAneny, entered the competition for a paving job in the Borough of Manhattan.

The Consulting Engineer of the Borough President's office, E. P. Goodrich, who has been in direct charge of paving, explained yesterday how the plan put into operation by President McAneny has worked out. Said Mr. Goodrich:

"It is perhaps not generally known that the conditions up-State which have aroused so much comment are similar to those which we faced in the city when the present administration came in. I am not referring now, of course, to the campaign contributions and alleged blackmail which the District Attorney is investigating, because I know nothing about them, but to the reported fixing of specifications so that the asphalt paving was in the hands of a monopoly.

"When Mr. McAneny took charge of Manhattan Borough affairs, he found that action taken by a previous Board of Estimate excluded all varieties of asphalt in Manhattan except that which was controlled by one company. Naturally, it was not expressed in that bold way. The fact was concealed under a great deal of technical language, but it was a fact nevertheless. The specifications were very adroitly drawn; nobody but an expert, and not even an expert who had not made a particular study of different varieties of asphalt, could have detected the purpose of the specifications.

"Soon after he came into office, Mr. McAneny directed me to make an investigation of the whole problem, and we called in a number of chemists and engineers who had a wide knowledge of all matters pertaining to asphalt. The specifications were done over entirely, and we now have companies dealing in different kinds of asphalt bidding on paving contracts in the city. The result is that we are getting asphalt for 25 cents a yard less than we did formerly, and on account of our insistence that specifications be lived up to we are getting a much better quality of pavement.

"The other boroughs have followed the example of Manhattan, and now it can be truly said that the whole city is freed from the asphalt monopoly.

"The big company has an advantage in that it has control of the supply of what is known as 'natural solid asphalt,' but it is possible to use other asphalts in combination with certain kinds of oil or 'flux,' so that they give just as good service. To define just what ingredients should be allowed to enter into the paving material, and in just what proportions, was a tedious work, and required the most minute studies and thorough tests. However, it was done successfully, and New York now has specifications that may well be taken as models.

"It is no easy job to break up a monopoly that has been intrenched for several years. Possible competitive bidders have been out of the field for so long that they are not prepared to re-enter. Early in this administration Mr. McAneny undertook negotiations with a Chicago concern in order to bring them into the bidding, and at last he succeeded in this. The Chicago people put in a bid for maintenance of the asphalt pavements for one year. To use a current expression, this 'flung a scare' into the asphalt monopoly.

"Then the Warner-Quinlan Company, which had operated up-State, but had been excluded from New York City, came in with its bids. Then came Dayton Hedges, and the Cleveland Trinidad Company, and the Aztec Company, and the Concrete Company. We have genuine competition now.

"Though, as I have said, the drawing of fair specifications involves a great deal of work and requires the best of expert talent, there is no reason at all why it cannot be done. We offer our own experience as proof. The main thing is to have the will to do it, and not to let some powerful interest dictate what the city or want the State shall use for streets and roads. The results for the work up-State can be just as successfully recast as ours were.

"Mr. McAneny's final move toward absolute independence on the part of the city was to obtain an appropriation for a municipal asphalt plant on the upper east side. This is almost finished now. The city will receive there the raw asphalt and will apply the 'flux' in its own way. At first this plant will not take care of all the asphalt pavement, but it will be devoted to repair work. Undoubtedly it will save the city a great deal of money, and at the same time repairs will be made more promptly. Eventually the city may be able to work up the asphalt pavement. If it is not likely that contract work will be done away with altogether, for the asphalt plant will be a powerful help in making the contractors give good service as a reasonable price.

"Mr. McAneny, it is known, expects numerous results from the municipal asphalt plant. Within a year or two, it was said, he expects that the city will be able to lay new asphalt pavements.

TRANSFER TAX UPHELD.

Administrator Must Pay State on New Jersey Stocks.

[Special to The Times.]

TRENTON, Nov. 29.—The act of 1909 providing for a transfer tax on the State upon stocks in New Jersey corporations was upheld by the Supreme Court today. The decision came in a suit brought by E. W. Scott and others against Controller Edward L. Edwards. The executor named in the action was a resident of New York and owned stock in New Jersey corporations. After his death the Controller sought to compel the transfer of the stock under the law because of the failure to pay the transfer tax. In the opinion [illegible]

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

The Immediate Disposal of Excess Merchandise

Due to the concentration of our stocks, creates unequaled opportunities for making desirable Holiday selections.

The following listed items are a few of the many exceptional values prevailing in all departments.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER THE FIRST

TRIMMED HATS

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale

Imported and Original Models, including all our Handsome Afternoon and Evening Hats.

45.00	Usual	Price	75.00	to	95.00
25.00	"	"	45.00	"	65.00
15.00	"	"	25.00	"	50.00
10.00	"	"	18.00	"	25.00

Also a collection of Hats for Trotteur or Motor Wear. **6.00 and 8.00** Usual prices to 18.00.

Special Values

In a choice assortment of Fur Hats and Fur Trimmed Fancy Muffs and Neckpieces.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century.

The finest silks the world produces.

Complete assortments of the prevailing weaves in fashionable Silks; Exquisite Novelties in Gold and Silver Gauzes showing the latest Parisian creations; Elaborate designs in extreme colors for evening wear; Novelty Silks for afternoon wear; Black Silks of standard qualities for general utility wear. At reasonable prices.

25,000 Yards of Novelty Silks, Satins and Chiffons in a large variety of styles, including Pompadour, Dresden, Chintz, Bulgarian and Caesar stripes.
value 1.25 to 2.50, **75c to 1.25 yd.**

Double Width Black Dress Satins, value 1.50, **95c yd.**
White Bridal Satins ..... value 3.00, **1.65 yd.**

10,000 Yards of Double Width Black Chiffon Dress Velvet. value 6.00, **3.75 yd.**

DRESS GOODS

5,000 Yards of Satin Finish Broadcloth in a large variety of new Fall shades, also White or Black. Sponged and shrunk. 52 to 54 inches wide. value 2.75, **1.75 yd.**

All-wool Colored Poplin,—sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. value 2.75, **1.65 yd.**

Imported Black Broadcloth,—lustrous finish. Sponged and shrunk. value 3.00, **1.95 yd.**

WASH GOODS

18,000 Yards of Printed Cotton Crepe,—in latest "Dolly Varden" designs. values 20c and 25c, **10c and 15c yd.**

Printed Cotton Crepes and Voiles in new Pompadour and Dresden patterns. value 65c, **45c yd.**

5,000 Wash Dress Patterns suitable for holiday gifts. Neatly boxed upon request. **95c to 4.50 pattern.**

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Satin Damask Tablecloths,—
2x2 yards ..... **2.65, 5.85 and 7.35**
values 4.00, 9.00 and 12.00

2x2½ yards ..... **3.45, 6.85 and 8.85**
values 5.00, 10.00 and 15.00

2¼ x 2¼ yards ..... **3.85, 7.35 and 9.35**
values 5.50, 12.00 and 15.00

Satin Damask Napkins,—dinner size.
3.90, 7.85 and 9.85 doz.
values 5.50, 12.00 and 15.00

Hemstitched Damask Sets ..... **10.75, 13.00 and 13.75**
values 15.00, 18.00 and 20.00

Tea Napkins,—hand-embroidered corner ..... **2.75 doz.**
value 4.50

Huckaback Towels ..... **3.75, 5.00 and 7.50 doz.**
values 5.00, 7.00 and 10.00

Guest Towels ..... **2.50, 4.50 and 6.00 doz.**
values 3.50, 6.00 and 9.00

Turkish Towels ..... **3.75, 6.00 and 9.00 doz.**
values 5.00, 9.00 and 12.00

BLANKET DEPARTMENT

A complete assortment of Comfortables covered with silk or satin, in a variety of desirable colorings.

Comfortables.

Fine Satin,—wool filled; solid colors. value 20.00, **17.50**
Japanese Silk,—wool filled; solid colors. value 12.00, **9.75**
Printed Silk Mull,—wool filled ..... value 6.50, **5.00**

Blankets.

California Fleece Wool,—full size. **4.75, 7.75 and 9.75 pr.**
values 6.00, 8.50 and 12.00

Bed Spreads.

Marseilles satin finish, hemmed ..... **3.75 and 4.75**
values 5.00 and 7.50

Bed Spreads.

Marseilles satin finish, hemmed ..... **3.75 and 4.75**
values 4.50 and 5.75

FURS

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER THE 1st

Latest Models in Women's and Misses' Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces

WOMEN'S FUR COATS

Hudson Seal Coats with Chinchilla Squirrel, Fitch or Mole collar; 36 inches long. value 145.00, **95.00**

Hudson Seal Coats made of selected Chapal-dyed Skins; brocaded silk lining; 45 inches long. value 160.00, **110.00**

Hudson Seal Coats—extra fine quality skins; kimono sleeves **145.00**
value 185.00

French Seal Coats with Mole or Chinchilla collar; 36 inches long **58.50**
value 85.00

French Seal Coats; 45 inches long **68.50**
value 95.00

French Seal Coats—extra quality skins; Mole or Chinchilla Squirrel collar, kimono sleeves; 45 inches long **95.00**
value 145.00

Caracul Coats, finished with Squirrel collar. value 85.00 **68.50**

Caracul Coats; 45 inches long **75.00**
value 100.00

Caracul Coats of extra quality skins—Ermine collar; 45 inches long **125.00**
value 175.00

Mole Coats—new models; 45 inches long. value 185.00, **145.00**

Mole Coats—superior skins **185.00**
value 225.00

Persian Lamb Coats; 45 inches long. value 225.00 **165.00**

Pony Skin Coats **27.50**
value 45.00

EXTRA LARGE SIZE COATS

THREE-QUARTER LENGTH

Hudson Seal Coats of Chapal-dyed skins; two models. Sizes 44, 45 and 46 inch bust. value 165.00, **125.00**

French Seal Coats made of selected skins. Sizes 44, 45 and 46 inch bust **75.00**
value 110.00

Caracal Coats of selected skins. Sizes 44, 45 and 46 inch bust **35.00**
value 125.00

WOMEN'S SUITS & DRESSES

Tailor-made Suits of Diagonal Cheviot and Plain Velveteen,—attractive models. (Incomplete sizes) **12.50**
formerly 22.50 to 35.00

Tailor-made Suits of Broadcloth, Peau de Soire, Poplin and other handsome fabrics. **18.50 and 25.00**
formerly 39.50 to 45.00

A collection of Tailored Suits,—smart models in the newest materials; odd sizes. **35.00 and 45.00**
formerly 42.00 to 69.50

Smart Street Dresses of Serge or Velveteen,—some fur-trimmed **10.50, 14.50 and 18.50**
formerly 16.50 to 32.50

Dresses of Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Brocades and many Wool Fabrics **12.50 and 16.50**
formerly 22.50 to 32.50

Afternoon Dresses of Crepe Meteor, Charmeuse and Chiffon Velvet **21.50 and 28.00**
formerly 35.00 to 49.50

Separate Skirts in the season's latest models and fabrics, including Plaids, Checks, Velveteen, and Broadcloth **5.75, 7.50 and 12.50**
formerly 7.95 to 14.50

Separate Skirts in the season's latest models and fabrics, including Plaids, Checks, Velveteen, and Broadcloth **5.75, 7.50 and 12.50**
formerly 7.95 to 18.50

MISSES' FUR COATS

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 Years

French Seal Coats with Ermine or Chinchilla Squirrel collar; kimono sleeves. value 125.00, **85.00**

Caracul Coats, value 95.00, **68.50**

Hudson Seal Coats with Fitch collar. value 145.00, **95.00**

Black Pony Skin Coats **27.50**
value 45.00

Muffs Neckpieces

	Muffs value	Muffs	Neckpieces value	Neckpieces
Mole	37.50,	**27.50**	14.50,	**10.50**
Natural Skunk	47.50,	**37.50**	25.00,	**18.50**
Sitka Fox	47.50,	**37.50**	42.50,	**32.50**
Brown Fox	25.00,	**18.50**	14.50,	**10.50**
Pointed Fox	47.50,	**37.50**	42.50,	**32.50**
Black Fox	32.50,	**22.50**	32.50,	**22.50**
Caracul	37.50,	**27.50**	25.00,	**18.50**
Hudson Seal	40.00,	**32.50**	14.50,	**10.50**
French Seal	20.00,	**15.00**	12.00,	**8.50**
Kit Fox	42.50,	**32.50**	42.50,	**32.50**
Russian Fitch,	37.50,	**27.50**	35.00,	**22.50**
Black Lynx	35.00,	**25.00**	22.50,	**16.50**
Ermine	85.00,	**67.50**	37.50,	**27.50**
Persian Lamb,	65.00,	**45.00**	25.00,	**18.50**
White Fox	65.00,	**45.00**	65.00,	**45.00**
Mink	68.00,	**48.00**	40.00,	**30.00**
Civet	35.00,	**25.00**	20.00,	**15.00**
Black Wolf	25.00,	**16.50**	15.00,	**10.50**
Dyed Skunk	18.50,	**12.50**	15.00,	**10.50**

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

Afternoon and Evening Wraps of Silk Plush and Brocaded Velvet. Copies of Imported models. **25.00, 35.00 to 69.50**
value 35.00 to 98.00

Afternoon and Evening Wraps of Striped Plush in Mole or Black **14.50, 19.50 and 25.00**
value 19.50 to 35.00

Wraps of Broadtail Plush for street or evening wear ..... **19.50, 24.50 and 33.50**
value 29.50 to 49.50

Street Coats of Wool Velour, Corduroy and Zibeline ..... **17.50, 25.00 and 29.50**
value 25.00 to 39.50

Auto and Street Coats of Boucle, Velour de Laine, Eponge and Scotch Fabrics, finished with fur collar **14.75, 19.50 and 25.00**
value 25.00 to 45.00

Street and Traveling Coats in various materials ..... **9.50, 14.50 and 19.50**
value 17.50 to 29.50

Black Broadcloth Coats,—trimmed and lined ..... **16.50, 19.50 and 25.00**
value 25.00 to 35.00

Raincoats of Rubberized Cloth **2.95, 3.75 to 9.50**
value 4.50 to 14.50

Remarkable Sale

WOMEN'S SOROSIS SHOES

Dress and Walking Boots with the exquisitely smart "Spanish" or "Cuban" heels.

3.60 pair ..... values 5.00 and 6.00
4.35 pair ..... values 7.00 and 8.50
Special—Rhinestone Slipper Buckles. 2.00 pair value 3.00, 1.45 pair
4.85 pair ..... values 7.00 and 8.50
Special—Rhinestone Slipper Buckles. value 3.00, 1.45 pair

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Nine-piece Suites,—Adam model, exceptionally well made and finished. Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Serving Tables.
Tables, four Sidechairs and one Armchair **350.00**
regularly 419.50

Four-piece Suites,—Chinese Chippendale models, Antique Brown Mahogany finish. Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Serving Tables. regularly 415.00, **325.00**

Separate Pieces

"Martha Washington" Work Tables **15.00**
regularly 20.00

Solid Mahogany Tip Tables with narrow line satinwood inlay and medallion in center ..... regularly 9.00, **5.75**

Revolving Book Rack ..... regularly 14.50, **10.00**
Mahogany Serving Trays ..... regularly 4.00, **2.95**
Crotch Mahogany Serving Trays **4.95**
regularly 6.00

Solid Mahogany Magazine or Paper Racks **12.50**
regularly 20.00

Genuine Spanish Leather Armchairs or Rockers **39.50**
regularly 46.00

Inlaid Sheraton China Closets ..... **34.00 and 36.00**
regularly 68.00 and 72.00

Colonial Model China Closets **55.00**
regularly 82.00

Sheraton Model China Closets, narrow inlaid line ..... **31.50 and 47.50**
regularly 47.00 and 95.00,

Serving Tables handsomely inlaid with satinwood **38.00**
regularly 76.50

Sheraton Mahogany Serving Tables **19.00**
regularly 28.00

Colonial Model Serving Tables **25.00**
regularly 38.00

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Three-piece French Colonial Suites including Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. regularly 438.00, **350.00**

Three-piece Colonial Suites including Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. regularly 385.00, **275.00**

Five-piece Sheraton Suites with wide ribbon inlay. Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds **350.00**
regularly 419.00

FINE DINNER SETS

American Porcelain,—rosebud border design in double gold lines; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 25.00, **18.00**

French or Austrian China,—dainty border spray decoration; 100 and 101 pieces. value 27.00, **20.00**

Saxony China,—blue and green underglazed border designs; open stock pattern. value 30.00, **20.00**

English Porcelain,—Persian border or Old Blue Grecian border with rosebud cluster; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 35.00, **25.00**

Limoges China, including Haviland,—quaint border or floral pattern; 101 pieces. value 85.00, **25.00**

Limoges and Bavarian China,—coin gold or Acanthus border; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 65.00, **50.00**

Old Abbey Limoges China,—ebony and coin gold border with solid coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 75.00, **60.00**

Limoges China, wide encrusted gold border with solid coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. **95.00**
value 125.00

Limoges China,—wide encrusted gold border or encrusted border with pink rose festoons; coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 175.00, **125.00**

RICH CUT CRYSTAL

Representing an extensive assortment of the most desirable patterns, including the new combination and floral cuttings.
⅓ to ½ less than regular prices.

value 5.00 to 7.50 ..... **3.75**
value 7.50 to 10.00 ..... **5.00**

LAMPS

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps,—one electric light and silk shade in any desired color. value 7.00, **4.00**

Gold Wood Carved Boudoir Lamps,—one electric light and silk shade in any desired color. value 8.00, **5.00**

Electric in 6 as Table Lamps.—Vert de Empire Bronze finish; 20 inch shade to match **15.00**

Electric in 6 as Table Lamps.—Vert de Empire Bronze finish; 20 inch shade to match ..... values 25.00 and 29.00

Electric in 6 as Table Lamps.—Vert de Empire Bronze finish; 20 inch shade to match ..... values 35.00 and 50.00

GRAFT GRAND JURY BEGINS TO-MORROW

Many Well-Known Men on Special Panel of 250 Talesmen for Supreme Court.

TWO WITNESSES READY

John A. Hennessy Has Said That Indictments Will Follow This Testimony.

Bankers, brokers, manufacturers and capitalists may be selected to sit on the special Supreme Court Grand Jury which will sift the mass of evidence in District Attorney Whitman's campaign, hitherto, and large canal graft hunt. The complete list of 250 talesmen drawn for the selection of the Grand Jury before Justice Davis in the criminal branch reached the District Attorney's office yesterday.

The work of this Grand Jury, it was pointed out, would be extensive and broad in scope. It is not unlikely that legislation regarding the collection of campaign contributions may grow out of its proceedings, and the work, it was thought, might prove exceedingly inviting to some men of wealth. The Rockefeller Grand Jury, which investigated the white slave evil interested several very busy men of means.

C. K. G. Billings, the wealthy horseman; W. N. Appleton, publisher; Eugene S. Benjamin, clothing manufacturer; Edward D. Harkness, the oil man; Philip Lehman and Joseph S. Marcus, bankers, are among those on the panel. Others on the list are:

Harry A. Day, broker, 30 Park Avenue; Edward C. M. Kemp, 133 Water Street; Arthur B. Frost, 2 Rector Street; John P. Kirwin, real estate, 118 West Eighty-eighth Street; William H. Parsons, 174 Fulton Street; Dennis F. Driscoll, insurance, 7 Pine Street; Samuel Brill, merchant, 279 Broadway; Samuel Robert, importer, 20 Beaver Street; William H. Hurst, 26 Beaver Street; Edward B. Patch, hotel manager, 2 East Forty-fifth Street; John P. Leo, architect, 511 West 146th Street; William S. Harkness, Harold H. Hackett, clothier, 841 Broadway; William L. J. Duffy, 538 West Twenty-fourth Street; Herbert H. Dean, manager, 27 Pine Street; Harry M. Rau, 139 Pearl Street; Walter S. Sullivan, insurance, 43 Cedar Street; John W. Jacobus, thread, 250 West Broadway; Fred M. Johnson, insurance, 346 Broadway; William E. Schaffner, retired, 497 Washington Avenue; John F. Caragher, trucks, 595 Washington Street; Ed. A. Maher, Vice President, 2,390 Third Avenue; Jeremiah C. Lyons, builder, 30 East Forty-second Street; Christian Goetz, retired, 18 West 120th Street; Albert L. Stern, 110 Fifth Avenue; H. C. Blumenthal, banker, 5 Nassau Street; Herman Lecy, 56 East Seventy-fifth Street; Elmer E. Overpeck, 350 Broadway; Max W. Solomon, clothier, 601 Broadway; Louis A. Lemmier, painter, 78 Beekman Street; Lewis W. Haskell, 14 Broad Street; Otto E. Dreyfoos, merchant, 274 Church Street; H. T. Carey, broker, 66 Broadway; Kenneth J. Murchison, architect, 298 Fifth Avenue; Ellis G. Richards, insurance, 76 William Street; Isaac Steinan, 729 Broadway; Clarence Morton Whitman, 2 West Fifty-fifth Street; David M. Frank, manufacturer, 150 West Seventy-ninth Street; David Freed, paints, 458 Pearl Street; Edmund Dwight, manager, 25 Liberty Street; Emil Frankel, insurance, 80 Maiden Lane; Francis H. Cabot, merchant, 60 Worth Street; Moses Anathan, manufacturer, 15 East Sixteenth Street; Charles H. Paddock, cloaks, 340 Broadway.

The Grand Jury will be selected tomorrow morning, and it is expected that it will go into session in the afternoon and immediately hear the testimony of two contractors regarding the extortion of campaign contributions. These two contractors were found by John A. Hennessy, who has said that indictments are sure to follow their testimony. Six contractors have been subpoenaed for to-morrow, but only these two are expected to testify before this special body.

The other four, it was said, would be used in the John Doe proceedings, which will be resumed at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow. These four, it was said, are M. F. Dollard, John E. Cousaus, a representative of the Shaunnessy Construction Company, and a representative of the Kennedy Construction Company. The Shaunnessy Construction Company was a heavy bidder for barge canal contracts.

Reports of friction between James W. Osborne, Gov. Glynn's special investigator, and Mr. Whitman, were taken to Gov. Glynn in his suite at the Vanderbilt Hotel yesterday, and the Governor again asserted that he could see no reason for friction. He adhered to the idea that Mr. Whitman would work only in New York County, and that Commissioner Osborne would rake the rest of the State. When it was suggested that these courses would necessarily overlap, the Governor said, in effect, that he did not purpose to cross any bridges until he got to them. He depended on Mr. Osborne, he said, to find his own way.

Reports of interference with Mr. Whitman's work in the Secretary of State's office, it was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday, had been exaggerated. The serving of a subpoena upon an assistant to the Secretary of State, it was explained, was necessary in order to get certain papers out of the files. Assistant District Attorney Clark said that his relations with Secretary of State Mitchell May had been very cordial. The most annoying obstacles placed in Mr. Clark's path came from the offices of the Canal Board, it was said.

Gov. Glynn was a member of this Canal Board until he became Governor. Under the law the board is composed of the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Controller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General, the State Engineer, and the Superintendent of Public Works. This Canal Board has great powers and Mr. Whitman was anxious to get a record of all of its proceedings. Chapter 13 of the Laws of 1909 defines its powers and says:

"The Canal Board has power to fix and change canal boundaries; may determine whether certain canal lands may be sold or abandoned; may investigate all matters and transactions connected with canals; examine and approve or disapprove of plans and estimates submitted to it by the State Engineer; may order sale of surplus waters of the canals or creeks; grant permits for erection for commercial or manufacturing purposes, and may investigate charges against certain canal officials."

The complete records reached Mr. Whitman's office by express on Friday after several of Mr. Whitman's men had made fruitless trips to Albany for them. It is understood that Mr. Whitman can get from these records a number of names of men whom he is desirous of questioning. The real reason for wanting these records, however, it is believed, has not yet come to light. It was suggested that they might show that charges against canal officials had been discussed at some of the meetings of the Board in the Controller's office.

A large part of the graft investigation hereafter will rest on Assistant District Attorneys Clark, Embree and Edwards. The superiors of these men, who are giving all of his own time to the investigation for the sake of his political ambitions has annoyed him and he is leaving as much of the work to his assistants as he can.

"This talk of Whitman's political ambitions is based on misinformation," said a friend of the District Attorney yesterday. "It should not be forgotten that he was not Mr. Whitman a Republican but Mr. Hennessy a Democrat, who started this investigation.

"Hennessy made sensational charges during the campaign. They were ruining Tammany's chances, and Tammany did not hesitate to call Hennessy a liar. Prominent Democrats demanded an immediate investigation of the Hennessy charges, and they got it from Whitman. They got it to their sorrow, for Hennessy was not proved a liar. Hennessy was vindicated.

"When Whitman found out that he had to go out of this county and through the whole State to finish the

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Tomorrow, Monday, an Important Sale of

Women's Fancy Tailored Suits

at practically half prices

$25 Tailored Suits	special at $15.00
$35 Tailored Suits	special at $17.50
$45 Tailored Suits	special at $23.50
$60 Tailored Suits	special at $33.00

A Remarkable Offering of WOMEN'S COATS at liberal savings tomorrow

Sweater Cloth Sport Coats	value $15.00	at $10.00
Chinchilla Coats, ¾ models	value $15.00	at $10.00
Salt's Genuine Astrachan Coats	value $25.00	at $15.00
Chinchilla Coats, cutaway models	value $25.00	at $15.00
Salt's Arabian Lamb Coats	value $29.50	at $19.50
Chinchilla Coats, full length	value $29.50	at $19.50
Ural Lamb Coats	value $35.00	at $25.00
Velour de Laine Coats, fur collars	value $39.50	at $25.00
Broadtail Plush Coats, fur collars	value $39.50	at $25.00
Brocaded Plush Wraps, fur trimmed	value $45.00	at $29.50
Ural Lamb Coats, fur collars	value $45.00	at $29.50
Fur Plush Coats, fur collars	value $59.00	at $39.50
Seal Skin Plush Wraps	value $50.00	at $39.50
Black Broadcloth Coats, fur trimmed	value $55.00	at $39.50

Important Sale—Monday and Tuesday only!

Women's Dress & Walking Boots reduced from $5 & $6 to 3.85

Summarily re-priced owing to the lateness of the Winter season

Brand new models that have reached us only during the past few weeks. Narrow, medium and broad toe designs, tipped and plain, with welt arched lasts, such as are to be found only in better grade shoes. The leathers are patent calf and dull calfskin, with tops of cloth or fine matt kid. An excellent chance for a woman to make a profitable purchase of smart footwear at a considerable saving on usual cost.

Expressly prepared for tomorrow, a sale of 3,000

Silk Petticoats at $1.95, $2.95 & $3.95 ranging the gamut of color and style

In anticipation of the large demand usually made upon us for petticoats at this season, we have just received delivery of our first big shipment of petticoats for December selling. The assortment is most complete, both as to materials and models. It embraces petticoats of messaline, taffeta, and Jersey silk, in black and all the modish colors. And the models are the newest of the new. Third floor

All sizes, including sizes for large and small women

At $1.95 Messaline petticoats, in one of the latest of current styles. Extraordinary value.

At $2.95 Messaline, Jersey and crepe de chine petticoats, in ten new styles.

At $3.95 Silk Jersey and messaline petticoats in an assortment of ten styles. Splendid value.

Sale of Women's Handkerchiefs

At $1.00 for 6 (value $1.50). Pure linen embroidered handkerchiefs in imitation leather boxes.
At $1.00 for 3 (value $1.50). Hand embroidered handkerchiefs.
At 40c for 3 (value 65c) Hand embroidered handkerchiefs, in holly boxes.
At 75c for 3 (value $1.00). Shamrock handkerchiefs, with fine embroidered corners, and put up in boxes.
At 30c for 6 (value 50c) Shamrock lawn handkerchiefs, hemstitched.
At 15c (value 25c). Sheer, all linen handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered corners and trimmed imitation Armenian lace edges.
At 75c for 6 (value $1.00). Shamrock colored initial handkerchiefs, with whipped edge.
At $1.80 per dozen (value $2.75). Boys' handkerchiefs of all linen, plain hemstitched.

A feature at Saks' tomorrow

75 Caracul Coats For Women. Value $75, special at $39.50

From one of the representative furriers in this city we have just bought a special lot of seventy-five caracul coats, at a tremendous reduction, due to the backwardness of the Winter season. They are made of strong, solid, selected caracul skins, in a new five-eighth length model, and are beautifully lined and finished. In fact, nothing that can make a fur coat exceptional has been omitted from these. They are as handsome as they make them, and the value speaks for itself.

Also, Special for Monday

Black Wolf Muffs	value $7.50	at $5.00
Black Fox Muffs	value $18.00	at $12.50
Natural Skunk Muffs	value $35.00	at $24.50

TRIMMED HATS reduced substantially tomorrow

$3.95 Hats	reduced to $1.50
$5.95 Hats	reduced to $2.50
$7.50 Hats	reduced to $3.50

Smart trimmed hats, in a variety of wanted shapes and materials. Black and colors.

Misses' Apparel attractively priced

Misses' Coats *Value $18, tomorrow* **$10**
Seven-eighth models of imported chinchilla, boucle and wool plush, with self or plush collar. The colors are navy, brown, Oxford and taupe. 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Coats *Value $25, tomorrow* **$15**
Dressy models of boucle, wool plush, fancy diagonals and chinchilla with self, velvet or plush collar and cuffs. Majority of these coats are lined throughout. In navy, brown, taupe and black. 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Dresses *Value $25, tomorrow* **$12**
Street and evening dresses, of velveteen, wool sponge, men's wear serge, poplin, charmeuse, crepe meteor and plain or pompadour chiffon over silk. 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Suits *Value $30, tomorrow* **$17**
Fancy models, most of them fur-trimmed. Made of plain and two tone diagonals, poplin, matelasse, and velour de laine. Jaunty short coat models, with draped or pegtop skirts. Black and all colors. 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Skirts *Values $6 to $8, at* **$3.95**
Draped and pegtop models of all wool plaid, men's wear serge and Bedford cord. Length 36 to 39 inches. Second floor.

Blouses at $5 up
An extraordinarily good value

Bubbenette Blouses at $5.00
Made over net foundation, with drop shoulders, bishop sleeves of net, and flat collar and double frill down front.

Shadow Lace Blouses, $5
that are worth far more
Combined with fine net, and finished with double flat collar, edged with opossum. Three-quarter sleeves.

Novelty Blouses, $5.95
In all the pastel shades
Combination effects—blouse of crepe de chine with drop shoulders and sleeves of shadow lace. Martha Washington frill, finished with black velvet bow.

Crepe de Chine Blouses at $5.95
Semi-tailored effects, with broad band of lynx; white, maize, pink and Copenhagen.

Novelty Blouses at $8.95
made of crepe de chine
Semi-tailored styles, with drop shoulders and long sleeves, the soft turnover collar and cuffs of plain messaline. Flat bow at neck and buttons at front. Green, Copenhagen, navy, wistaria and mahogany.

Chiffon Blouses, $10.75
Bolero effect over white chiffon
Black over white, navy over white, and Copenhagen over white. High Medici frill, double collar of chiffon and lace, and vestee effect of embroidered chiffon.

Bargains in Feather Neckwear

Marabou Scarfs, 4 strands, very full, 40 inches, velvet ribbon ends. Black, taupe, natural.
Value $7.50, at $5.75

Short Marabou Scarfs, 5 strands, with full satin bow at one end.
Value $4.00, at $2.95

Marabou Sets, of large pillow muff, lined with messaline, and cape to match, with five strands and chenille ends. Black and natural.
Value $9.75, at $7.50

Nemo and Smart Set Corsets

Smart Set Corsets, $4 to $8. For slender and medium figures. Made of French coutil, with rubber bust and lip gores. Extra long skirt.
Nemo Corsets, $3 to $5. This celebrated self-reducing corset for stout figures, shown in a variety of the new models.
Brassieres, in a great variety at 39c to $7.50.

House Gowns & Bath Robes

We have an almost incredible assortment of women's house gowns and bath robes, especially for Christmas giving.
House Gowns..... $5.95 to $100
Bath Robes..... $2.95 to $7.95

Tomorrow's specials in Kimonos & House Gowns
Of albatross and challis, in a variety of styles and colors, though some are limited in number.
Values $3 to $6..... at $1.50 to $3.95

Specials in Undermuslins

A splendid assortment of the following in effectively trimmed styles:
Nightgowns.....$1.00
White Petticoats..... $1.50 and $2.00
Corset Covers..... 50c, 75c and $1

Three Days Only—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

A Great Sale of Jewelry and Leather Novelty Gifts

at prices which are literally a gift to you!

An event so comprehensive in scope that it contains a gift for everybody—for members of your immediate family, for relatives no matter how close, no matter how far removed—and for that dearest of all women the other fellow's sister!

FOLDING LEATHER CASED WATCHES for the traveller, 4 inches square padded case of grained seal or polished Morocco, in black and an assortment of colors. Value $7.50, special at **$4.50**

LEATHER CASED CLOCKS, in three shapes, the colors being rose, green, violet and light blue, in crushed Morocco. Value $3.50, **$1.50**

DRESSING CASES, of black grained seal, with imitation pig lining, and fitted with pair of military brushes, cloth brush, soap and tooth paste box, brush holders, bottle, mirror, comb, file and scissors. Value $8.50, special at **$4.50**

DRESSING CASES, of black grained seal, with tan color lining and fitted with eleven pieces of a substantial sort. Value $5.50, **$2.95**

200 WOMEN'S FITTED DRESSING BOXES, made of English Morocco, and fitted with full complement of 14 gold-plated accessories. Value $18.50, special at **$9.75**

FOLDING DRESSING BOXES, 5x9x2½, made of black pin Morocco, with 8 gold-plated fittings, in compact little box. Ideal for gift uses. Value $7.50, special at **$4.50**

WICKER SEWING BASKETS, 9x12, with polished Morocco leather top, lined with moire. Fitted with scissors, needles and other accessories for sewing. Value $7.50, special at **$4.50**

WICKER SEWING BASKETS, with black auto leatherette cover, and lined with red imitation Morocco. Complete with fittings. Size 7½x10 inches. Value $2.50, special at **$1.25**

300 WOMEN'S BAGS, made of pin seal and pin Morocco, with polished gilt and nickel frames, moire lined, and fitted with purse. Value $2.95, special at **$1.25**

1,000 FITTED HAND BAGS, made of auto, long grain English Morocco and pin Morocco, with polished gilt frame. 11 inches in size and made with metal corners. Contains miniature gilt fittings, such as hair and cloth brushes, two bottles, puff box, hairpin holder, mirror, comb and purse. Morocco lined. Value $10.50 **$4.95**

PURSES, CARD CASES AND BILL FOLDS, in pigskin, seal, velvet, calf and Morocco. Values $2.50 to $5.00, special at **$1.50**

150 WICKER SEWING BASKETS, square and round models, with appropriate fittings. Value $1.50 **$1.00**

1,800 LEATHER NOVELTIES, at 50c and $1.00. Jewel boxes, sewing boxes and baskets, hangers in leather cases, pocket brushes in cases, drinking cups, leather cased clocks, picnic sets, bachelor cases and writing tablets.

SOLID GOLD KNIVES, Roman finish, set with ruby, sapphire and diamond. Value $7.50 **$3.95**

SOLID GOLD LAVALLIERES, set with diamonds, pearls, sapphires, amethyst, reconstructed rubies and combinations of pearls and colored stones. Values $5.50 to $9.50 **$3.95**

14-kt. SOLID GOLD CUFF LINKS, Roman finish, plain and bead edge. Value $5.00 **$3.50**

14-kt. SOLID GOLD SEAL RINGS, Roman and English finish, in beautiful engraved and relief models. Values $7.50 to $10.50 **$5.00**

STERLING SILVER AND ENAMEL BRACELET WATCHES, fitted with seven jewel movement on expansion bracelet in blue, green, and lavender enamel. Value $12.50 **$7.95**

STERLING SILVER EXPANSION BRACELET WATCHES, set with 7 jewel movement in a new flat model. Value $10.50, special at **$5.75**

900 WOMEN'S BAGS values $5 to $6.50.....at **$2.95**

Made of pin seal, velvet, moire, pin head Morocco and genuine matt seal, with German silver, gilt, gun metal, nickel and leather covered frame. New and popular shapes. Also, practical shopping bags, with purse, and mirror, and some with five fittings.

IMPORTED WATCH BAGS value $6.50.....special at **$3.95**

The new deep model, with button over flap and gilt beaded edge. Has panier handle, with silk tassel, and watch fitted in at corner. Contains mirror, memo slate, vanity case and purse. Made of cross grained polished Morocco or dull pin Morocco. Main floor.

FRENCH PEARL NECKLACES, small, medium and large, in blanche and creme colorings. Value $1.00, special at **35c**

FRENCH PEARL NECKLACES, in small, medium and large beads, creme and blanche colorings. Value $2.50, special at **85c**

FRENCH PEARL EARRINGS, in small or large pendant effect, platinoid finish. Value $1.00, special at **50c**

FRENCH PEARL PINS, in a combination of square cut stones; amethysts and pearl, sapphire and pearl, topaz and pearl. Exact copy of our 14-kt. gold pins. Sets of three, consisting of one large and two small pins, in neat case. Value $2.00 per set, special at **$1.10**

RHINESTONE SLIPPER BUCKLES, set with bright, snappy rhinestones in four different designs; bowknot, round, oval and square. Value $2.50, special at **$1.00**

CUT STEEL SLIPPER BUCKLES, in five different shapes—copies of our much higher priced models. Value $1.50, special at **75c**

GOLD PLATED OPERA GLASSES, inlaid with white or Oriental pearl, and equipped with fine achromatic lenses. Lorgnette handle. Complete with very pretty opera bag. Value $7.50, special at **$3.95**

STERLING SILVER VANITIES, thin model, silver lined, and hand-engraved or engine-turned. Fitted with pencil, memo pad, powder puff, mirror, card and coin receivers. Value $12.50 **$7.95**

STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE CASES, beautifully wrought in artistic models, either large or medium in size. Plain, hand-engraved or engine-turned designs. All gold lined and made to hold cigarettes at both sides. Value $10.50, special at **$6.50**

STERLING SILVER CLUTCH PENCILS, with clip attached, in plain and engine-turned effects. Value $1.00, special at **65c**

GOLD PLATED VANITIES, fitted with mirror, powder and coin compartments. Exceptional value. Value $3.00, special at **$1.95**

GOLD PLATED VANITIES, fitted with mirror, powder puff and coin receiver. Engine-turned effect, both sides. Value $4.00 **$2.75**

GOLD PLATED VANITIES, in four models, some fitted with mirror, memo pad, pencil, lip rouge or eyebrow pencil, and card, powder and coin receivers. Value $6.50, special at **$3.95**

GOLD PLATED VANITIES, in three models, plain, ribbed or engine-turned effect, and fitted with powder puff, mirror, pin and card and two or three piece coin receivers. Some have watch in center of upper corner. Value $10.50, special at **$7.50**

GOLD PLATED CIGARETTE CASES, in plain and engine-turned effects. Value $1.50, special at **85c**

Wavy Switches reduced from $8 & $10 to $5.00

30 inches long—all shades but gray.

Imperial Gilt Toilet Ware

Just imported from a well known European jeweler, who makes most of our fine vanity cases. Heavily gold plated, and every piece is of a substantial, serviceable quality. Beautiful designs, and packed in odd French boxes, rich and colorful in pattern. A particularly attractive suggestion as a Christmas offering. Main Floor

3 Piece Set, of comb, hair brush and mirror..... **$16.50**

8 Piece Set, of comb, hair brush, cloth brush, nail file, shoe hook, large powder box, cream jar and mirror..... **$32.50**

10 Piece Set, of hair brush, cloth brush, hat brush, comb, mirror, nail file, shoe hook, shoe horn, large powder box and cream jar **$39.50**

$7.50 Overcoats for Boys and Children tomorrow at $4.95

Made of all wool chinchilla in polo models, with button to neck collar and belt all around. Splendidly tailored and wool check lined. Gray, brown and navy. Ages 3 to 10 years.

$6.50 Children's Suits at $3.95

"Samples." Russian and Sailor models, made of all wool blue serge, trimmed with white or black braid and silk embroidered emblems on sleeves and shields. 2½ to 10 years.

GOVERNMENT SUES AMERICAN CAN CO.

Seeks Dissolution of $88,000,000 Corporation in Anti-Trust Action at Baltimore.

WANTS IT SPLIT INTO UNITS

Petition Opposes Separation on Pro Rata Basis—Head of Concern Feels Sure of Victory.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—Suit was filed here to-day in the United States District Court to dissolve the American Can Company, the so-called Tin Can Trust, which the Department of Justice alleges controls a large percentage of business of the United States in tin cans, containers, and packages of tin. In addition to the so-called trust the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, the Sanitary Can Company, the Missouri Can Company, Martin Wagner Company, Boston Wharf Company, Max Ams Machine Company, Freeman Duncan Transfer and Realty Company, the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., are named as defendants.

In its complaint the Government alleges practices in restraint of trade, agreements by absorbed concerns not to re-enter the field, contracts by consumers to buy from the trust exclusively, and arbitrary fixing of prices. In the bill Attorney General McReynolds seeks a dissolution other than on a pro rata basis, by asking for a separation into units of different ownership to insure the restoration of competition.

The Government's bill was filed by William T. Chantland, special assistant to the Attorney General, and was signed by W. C. Todd, the assistant to the Attorney General in charge of trust prosecutions.

It sets forth that the alleged conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade was entered into in 1901. J. Hobart Moore, Daniel G. Reid, Fred S. Wheeler, Henry W. Phelps, William T. Graham, and George G. McMurty are named as active in its formation. The American Can Company, the principal defendant, was incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $88,000,000, and within a few months, the Government charges, obtained control of about 100 independent tin can manufacturing plants scattered over the country.

The Government hopes to prove that for some time after organization the American company controlled about 85 per cent. of the trade. While that quantity is admitted to have diminished, it is said now to be close to 50 per cent. In agreements made with the American Company by the concerns it absorbed, they were not to engage in tin can manufacture within a radius of 3,000 miles of Chicago for fifteen years, according to the Government's petition.

The Government alleges that the combination has at times increased the price of cans and that its domination of the market is so absolute that such independents as have come into being have been forced to follow its prices. It has compelled customers, the Government charges, to make long-term contracts to purchase cans exclusively from it and used other methods of getting trade familiar to such combinations.

The defendants must appear and answer within twenty days after the service of the subpoenas and bill of complaint. These documents will be issued next Monday.

President Wheeler of the American Can Company said yesterday that the suit would be defended vigorously and confidently, and that it was the belief of the company's officers and counsel that stockholders need not feel any alarm as to the outcome.

While the company regrets that the Government has thought proper to bring the suit, he said, "it has no fear or misgiving as to the result. Neither in the origin of the company nor in the subsequent conduct of its business has monopoly or restraint of trade been attempted or attained. None of the methods commonly known as unfair competition has been employed by the company. It has been party to no agreements or understandings, express or tacit; seeking to control or regulate prices, nor has it sought to any way to monopolize the industry in which it is engaged. It has no such share of that industry—only about one-third—its would enable it to rule or dominate it, even if it had the purpose to do so.

"Competition is wholly free and keenly active in that industry. The company has striven, and will continue to strive, to get all of the business it can, profitably to its stockholders, but it has done and will do this not by futile attempt to monopolize or dominate the trade, but by seeking through the very best methods of efficient organization, of manufacture, and of distribution, to meet better than others all the rightful needs of those who use its products."

NEW CEMENT EXPERIMENTS.

University of Wisconsin Studying to Make It Watertight.

Extensive experiments are being conducted at the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin to find a simpler means of making concrete water-tight. Results of great importance to contractors, engineers, and farmers who have to do with concrete construction are said to have been obtained already, and still more important ones are expected. A large cement company in the Middle West is co-operating with the college by offering the facilities of its plant.

Already some interesting results have been obtained in the effect of the length of the time of mixing in a machine mixer of the batch type; the effect of the percentage of mixing upon the imperviousness of the concrete; the effect of having sand in dry condition before mixing, and the effect of having the sand wet.

The experimenters have found that good results are obtained if the concrete remains in the mixer from two to three minutes when dry materials are employed. For cases where the sand and gravel or stone are damp a considerably longer time is required. Therefore the use of wet sand should be avoided if possible. The experiments showed that mixtures consisting of 1 part of cement, 1½ parts of Jamesville sand of the torpedo grade, and 3 parts of Jamesville gravel, when mixed to a wet consistency, are impervious to water when subjected to a pressure of 40 pounds per square inch. Mixtures as lean as 1 part of cement to 6 parts of gravel (a graded mixture) have been made impervious at high pressures by using care in proportioning the amount of water and in mixing the batch. The specimens used in making these tests were cylindrical in form and so made that the faces of the cylinders, which are 13½ inches in diameter, are exposed to the predetermined water pressure. The thickness of the concrete through which the water must pass can be varied from 4 to 18 inches. Ample provision is made for cleaning both faces of the cylinder before placing it upon the testing apparatus. The apparatus itself is so arranged that very accurate tests can be made.

The importance of these experiments will be more sufficiently appreciated when it is understood that a large proportion of the trouble arising from poor concrete is due to the use of defective sand or gravel.

The department is also studying the effect of varying the percentages of cement and water, the gradation of the sand and gravel, (by this is meant the size of the rocks and the fineness of the sand,) the proportioning of the mixture, the thoroughness of mixing, and the effects of different conditions on the hardening of the specimens.

Spencer to Hang Dec. 19.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 29.—Harry Spencer, murderer of Mrs. Mildred Allison-Rexroat, was to-day sentenced to be hanged at Wheaton, Dec. 19. Spencer argued for a new trial himself and repudiated his confession of the murder, but was overruled by Judge Slusser. The insane manner he employed before the jury during the trial was absent. He spoke calmly and without gesture.

Held for Erie Railroad Deals.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Walter O. Hastins, an oil merchant, was arrested to-day on an indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury of New Jersey charging him with unlawfully soliciting and accepting concessions from the Erie Railroad. He pleaded not guilty and was held for a hearing Dec. 4.

FOUNDED 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FOUNDED 1827

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

A Most Interesting Offering of Specially Selected High-Grade Merchandise
Every Article Being Particularly Appropriate for Holiday Gifts

Women's High Class Seasonable Apparel

Special attention is directed to our choice assemblage of High-class Tailor Suits, Gowns and Wraps, exquisite reproductions of the most favored foreign models, to meet the various requirements of afternoon and evening dress.

We have especially prepared the following at most attractive prices:

TAILOR SUITS of the new weave fabrics. Smart dressy model in taupe, amethyst, navy, Russian green. Black suitable for mourning. Actual Value $40.00 — 32.50

TAILOR SUITS of velveteen, modified cutaway coat model, slightly draped skirt; black, navy, taupe. Actual Value $50.00 — 40.00

COATS of cut velour cloth, Bayadere Broadcloth; plush collar and cuffs. Two choice models. Black, navy, brown, mahogany. Actual Value $40.00 — 24.50

EVENING WRAPS of chiffon velvet and corduroy; fur trimmed. Actual Value $50.00 — 40.00

EVENING DRESSES of charmeuse, chiffon and lace trimmed. Latest Paris ideas. Actual Value $45.00 — 35.00

Important

Paris Model Tailor Suits, Gowns and Wraps

At Prices Reduced to Effect an Immediate Clearance

A Sale of the Most Fashionable Waists and Blouses

For Women and the Smart Younger Set

at **5.00**

Consisting of the following most fashionable models of the season.

CHIFFON BLOUSES—Trimmed with lace—fancy bodice of silk.
CREAM SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Fur trimmed.
CREAM NET BLOUSES—Trimmed with black maline; flesh colored lining.
SHADOW LACE BLOUSES with lace insertings; cream and flesh colored lining.
WHITE CREPE-DE-CHINE BLOUSES—(Corded), white lace frills.
BLACK CREPE-DE-CHINE WAISTS—Tailored model.

5.00 *Regular Price $7.50*

Other High-grade Waists and Blouses at Special Prices

CREPE CHIFFON BLOUSES—In white and black effects—embroidered draped collar. Regularly $19.75 — 16.50
BLACK SILK SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Over white silk, double frills of silk lace. Regularly $17.50 — 12.50
CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Reproductions of imported models; net lining and vestee. Regularly $15.00 — 11.50
SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—(Colored), trimmed with crepe chiffon; flesh colored lining. Regularly $14.00 — 8.75
CREAM SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Fur trimmed; net lined. Regularly $7.50 — 5.00
MESSALINE SILK BLOUSES—Corded model; hemstitched frills. Regularly $5.00 — 3.95
FLANNEL WAISTS in new striped patterns; tailored model; plaited. Regularly $4.50 — 3.00
CREPE, VOILE, BATISTE AND MARQUISETTE BLOUSES AND WAISTS—Hand embroidered; high and low necks; lace and frill trimmed. Regularly $3.00-$3.50 — 2.00
VOILE BATISTE AND CREPE VOILE BLOUSES AND WAISTS—Lace and embroidery trimmed. Regularly $2.50 — 1.15

Handkerchiefs for Holiday Gifts

A superb collection of the kinds most appropriate. Exceptional values in high-grade dependable qualities, all suitably boxed for presentation.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

INITIALED— per dozen 3.00 4.50 and 6.00
HEMSTITCHED—¼ and ½ inch hem, per dozen 3.00 4.50 6.00 to 27.00
FIGURED—Various designs, each .25 .35 1.25 1.50
COLORED BORDERS— each .50 .75 1.00

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS—Various designs. Box of 6 1.50
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—Novel designs and new color schemes. Box of 6 1.50 and 3.00
MADEIRA HANDKERCHIEFS— Each .50 .75 1.00 to 2.50
FRENCH EMBROIDERED— Each 3.00 4.00 5.00 to 25.00
PLAIN INITIALS— Per dozen 3.00 and 6.00
PLAIN HEMSTITCHED—¼ and ½ inch hem, sheer or heavy, dozen 2.25 3.00 4.50 to 36.00
REAL VALENCIENNES LACE— each 1.50 to 2.75
REAL DUCHESS LACE— each 2.25 to 7.50
REAL CARRICK-MA-GROSS— each 5.00 to 8.75
DUCHESS AND POINT— each 12.50 to 85.00

CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

EMBROIDERED—Plain white or with colored border. Box of 3 .28
INITIALED—All white or colored initial and border. Box of 6 1.00

Embroidering and Engraving

Orders for work of this character should be given as early as possible to insure holiday delivery.

A Great Sale of a $40,000 Stock of Fine Dress Silks

Unusually Acceptable Holiday Gifts

Exquisite imported plain weaves and novelties. Many made exclusively for us. Included in this sale are shown many of the season's latest and choicest novelties.

⅓ to ½ Off Former Prices

COLORED CHIFFON TAFFETAS, FAILLE FRANCAISE, COLORED LOUISINES, TAFFETA BROCHES, DUCHESSE SATINS, TAFFETA FACONNE. *Regularly from $1.25 to $3.50 yard* — 90c Yard

COLORED CHIFFON TAFFETAS, WHITE DUCHESSE SATINS, PRINTED FOULARDS, CREPE ANTIQUE, STRIPED MESSALINE, CHECK GAUZES, POLKA DOT GAUZES. *Regularly from $1.75 to $4.50 yard* — 1.25 Yard

GLACE OMBRE STRIPES, COLORED MOIRE IMPERIAL, WHITE DUCHESSE SATIN, COIN DOT GAUZE IMPRIME, SATIN STRIPE CREPE. *Regularly from $2.25 to $4.75 yard* — 1.50 Yard

MOUSSELINE BROCHE, JASPE CREPE, WHITE AND COLORED DUCHESSE SATINS, WHITE SATIN DAMAS, BLACK TAFFETA FACONNE, FINE BLACK TAFFETAS, PRINTED PERSIAN GAUZES. *Regularly from $2.75 to $6.00 yard* — 2.00 Yard

Other Highest Grade Novelties at Greatly Reduced Prices

CREPE DE CHINES—40 inches wide, in a full line of the latest and most fashionable colorings, for Evening and Street wear. Regular Price $2.50 yard — 1.75
BROCADED SATIN METEORE—43¼ inches wide, in 15 choice colorings, for Evening and Street wear. Regular Price $4.00 yard — 2.75
CREPE MARQUETTE—43 inches wide, a handsome crepe matelasse, in choice range of colorings, suitable for Wraps and Dresses. Regular Price $9.00 yard — 5.50
FAILLE ROYAL FACONNE—43¼ inches wide, a handsome brocaded design, with Royal ground, very desirable for Wraps and Dresses. In a choice range of colorings. Regular Price $10.00 yard — 6.00
CREPE BROCHE—39 inches wide, in choice fashionable colorings. Regular Price $6.50 yard — 4.50
BROCADED STEEL METAL VOILES—41½ inches wide; this season's most fashionable fabric; choice range of colorings with steel metal broche. Regular Price $12.00 yard — 6.75
VOILE BROCHE METAL—42 inches wide. In a beautiful range of Evening shades with Silver Metal broche. Regular Price $15.00 yard — 8.00
VOILE CREPE FACONNE—37½ inches wide. In choice colorings of crepe grounds, brocaded in handsome design of Velvet. This season's latest. Regular Price $15.00 yard — 9.50
SATIN VELOUR FACONNE—39 inches wide. A handsome Velvet broche, on satin ground, choice range of colorings. Regular Price $15.00 yard — 8.50
VOILE FACONNE VELOUR—39 inches wide. A handsome Brocaded Velvet, on all silk Voile ground, choice range of colorings. Regular Price $12.00 yard — 7.00

Silk Velvets and Plushes

At Special Reductions in Prices

IMPORTED BLACK VELVET—24 inch, very superior finish. Regular Price $3.00 yard — 2.15
IMPORTED HAIR LINE CHIFFON VELVETS—40 inch, choice colors. Regular Price $4.50 yard — 3.35
IMPORTED PLUSHES—42 inch, black and fashionable colors of the season. Regular Price $8.00 yard — 5.50

An Unprecedented Offering of 85 Women's Caracul Fur Coats

All very superior grades, this season's latest models, beautifully made and lined with plain Satins and Rich Brocades. An exceptionally acceptable Holiday Gift at

Great Reductions from Regular Prices

30 CARACUL COATS *formerly $75.00* — 55.00
25 CARACUL COATS *formerly $90.00* — 68.00
18 CARACUL COATS *formerly $100.00* — 75.00
12 CARACUL COATS *formerly $110.00* — 82.00

Other High Grade Furs

Most appropriate moderate priced holiday gifts at special concessions from the regular rates.

PERSIAN PAW SCARFS—Value $7.00 to $21.00 — 3.00 to 14.00
PERSIAN PAW MUFFS—Value $9.00 — 6.00
CARACUL SCARFS—Value $9.00 to $12.00 — 6.00 to 8.00
CARACUL MUFF—Value $11.00 — 7.00
ALASKA SABLE SCARFS—Value $32.00 to $65.00 — 25.00 to 50.00
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS—Value $40.00 to $50.00 — 32.00 to 38.00
FRENCH SEAL COATS—¾ model. Value $90.00 — 65.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS—¾ model. Value $190.00 — 125.00

An Important Sale of 20,000 yards Washable Laces

Every discontinued design in our entire stock, of Valenciennes, Linen and Cotton Cluny, Linen Torchons and Imitation Irish Crochet Laces at the following Great Reductions in Prices to make a complete clearance.

VALENCIENNES LACES—¾ to 3 inches wide. Regularly $1.10 to $4.00 dozen yards — .75 to 2.65
LINEN CLUNY LACES—4 to 9 inches wide. Regularly 35c to 95c yard — .22 to .70
COTTON CLUNY LACES—2 to 5 inches wide. Regularly 18c to 35c yard — .11 to .22
LINEN TORCHON LACES—2 to 3 inches wide. Regularly 15c to 28c yard — .08 to .15
MACHINE MADE CROCHET—½ to 2½ inches wide. Regularly 12c to 25c yard — .08 to .18

Remnants of Washable Laces at Less Than Half Price

A Special Sale of Fine Eastern Wool Blankets

Very high grades of selected white sanitary wool—with pink or blue borders, also plain white.

SINGLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $9.00 pair — 6.50
SINGLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $9.50 pair — 7.00
SINGLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $11.00 pair — 8.75
DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $9.00 pair — 6.85
DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $9.75 pair — 7.85
DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $10.50 pair — 8.50
EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $11.75 pair — 9.50
EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $12.75 pair — 10.00
EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $15.00 pair — 12.75

Comfortables—"Warmth Without Weight."

Fine, down-filled French sateen tops in floral and Persian designs with borders.

SINGLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $6.00 — 4.75
DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $7.50 — 6.25
SINGLE BED SIZE—With border. Regular Price $7.50 — 6.25
DOUBLE BED SIZE—With border. Regular Price $8.00 — 6.75
FINE WOOL FILLED—Silk tops and silk borders; full size. Regular Price $8.00 — 6.75

High Grade Gloves

WOMEN'S AND MISSES', FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

Everything that is fashionable for all occasions—the very best selected grades.

GLACE—20 button length, white only. pair 4.50
GLACE—16 button length, in black, white and champagne. pair 3.50
SUEDE—16 button length, in black and white. pair 3.25
GLACE—12 button length, in black and white. pair 3.00
GLACE—8 button length, in black and white. pair 2.50
GLACE—1 to 3 button length, also 2 clasp, in black, white, tan and grey, including the new shade of light yellow. pair 2.00
SUEDE—3 button length, in black, white and pastel. pair 1.50
GLACE—2 clasp, tan, grey, black and white. pair 1.00 1.50
GLACE CAPE—1 clasp and 1 button, medium weight walking glove, white and tan. pair 1.00
DOESKIN—16 button length, white only. pair 2.50
DOESKIN—1 button and 1 clasp. pair 1.00 1.50
GLACE—Fleece lined, in tan and black. pair 3.50
BUCKSKIN—Lined with squirrel. pair 6.00

COMPLETE LINE OF WOOL AND LINED GLOVES IN LONG AND SHORT LENGTHS FOR SKATING AND AUTO.

Gloves for Children

WOOL GLOVES—A great variety in all colors and mixtures; also white Mittens for school wear. pair .50 .75 1.00
GLACE—Fleece lined, 1 clasp, tan only. pair 1.00 2.00
GLACE—1 clasp, in tan and white, for dress and general wear. pair 1.00 1.50

Fine Furnishings

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

The season's choicest models specially priced—affording an unusual opportunity to obtain practical and handsome holiday gifts at a decided reduction from the usual prices.

Petticoats

MILANESE JERSEY PETTICOATS—Silhouette or cutaway model, self plaiting or embroidered. Value $6.50 — 5.00
CREPE DE CHINE PETTICOATS—Various models, street or evening wear. Value $6.50 — 5.00
CHIFFON PETTICOATS—Accordion plaited lace finish. Value $10.50 — 8.75
CANTON CREPE PETTICOATS—Hand embroidered, exclusive models, "Imported." Value $19.50 to $32.00 — 15.00 to 27.00
WOOL JERSEY PETTICOATS—Messaline plaitings, or embroidered scallop. Value $4.00 — 2.95

House Robes and Gowns

BLANKET ROBES—Superior quality, wide satin ribbon trim, an unusual model. Value $8.50 — 6.95
ALBATROSS HOUSE GOWNS—Pure wool, shadow or Oriental lace trimming. Value $8.50 — 6.95
EIDERDOWN ROBES—Double face, "Robert" model; silk cord trimming and silk girdle. Value $16.50 — 13.50
SILK ZANANA BOUDOIR GOWNS—"Poiret" model, angora trimming; silk lined throughout. Value $45.00 — 38.50
SHADOW LACE AND NET BOUDOIR CAPS—Unusual models and trimming. Value .75 to $8.50 — .50 to 6.75

Fine Wool Sweaters

"THE ALPINE" SWEATER of pure wool; two distinctive models in season's colorings. Value $6.50 — 5.00
"THE ATHLETIC" SWEATER of Llama wool; new model collar, patch pockets; crochet buttons. Value $10.50 — 8.50
"THE SPORT" SWEATER—English model; full belt, roll collar, patch pockets. Value $12.50 — 10.50
"THE TUXEDO" SWEATER of soft fleecy Shetland wool, coat model, self or contrasting trim; "hand made." Value $15.00 — 12.50

Broadway & 19th Street

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.

Next Sunday's Christmas Number of The New York Times will be sold out in advance. The only way to get a copy is to order early. It will contain Sargent's "Prophets" in the original colors and The Gift of To-day photographs in rotogravure. Adv.

Table Deportment.

Private instruction in the above given by a Londoner.

Private instruction in the above given by a Londoner.

Replies treated confidentially.

Apply to B 89 Times.

Replies treated confidentially.

Apply to B 89 Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913. 7

All Mailable Packages Forwarded Free of Charge

Founded 1826

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Store Opens at 8 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Exceptional Values in House Gowns, Negligees & Kimonos

Crepe-de-Chine, semi-fitting model, satin rolled collar, cuffs and sash, silk body lined $15.75

Crepe-de-Chine, semi-fitting model, satin rolled collar, cuffs and sash, silk body lined $15.75

Crepe-de-Chine, semi-Empire model, tucked net bodice and bertha, net frilling, plain skirt $15.75

Crepe-de-Chine, semi-Empire model, tucked net bodice and bertha, net frilling, plain skirt $15.75

Two shades of Messaline, satin plisse skirt, large collar, cream novelty lace insertions trimmed, or insertions and satin frilling trimmed $18.75

Satin Charmeuse coat model, albatross lined throughout, hemstitched voile collar and cuffs $18.75

Satin Charmeuse coat model, albatross lined throughout, hemstitched voile collar and cuffs $20.75

Crepe-de-Chine Brocade, lingerie collar and cuffs, Val. lace trimmed, or coat model, swansdown or shadow lace trimmed, fastened at side $8.75

Brocade Novelty Crepe, draped model, hand embroidered and shadow lace trimmed $8.75

Messaline Satin, semi-Empire model, shadow lace collar and cuffs; or, Flowered Florentine Silk, satin trimmed, plisse skirt $5.95

Albatross House Gown, hand-embroidered waist, Medici lace collar, sleeves and revers, plisse skirt $12.75

French Imported Albatross Negligee, hand embroidered and English eyelet work $10.75

Albatross, hand-embroidered waist, shadow lace collar and vestee, frill at sleeve, plisse skirt $8.75

Albatross, collar and cuffs, white and black organdie, lace medallions, Val. lace edging trimmed, plisse skirt $7.95

Albatross, waist hand embroidered, piping and frilling trimmed, plisse skirt $6.95

Three Albatross Negligees, flowered silk ribbon, hand embroidered or challie trimmed $5.95

Albatross Negligee, sailor collar, sleeves and pocket embroidered design, and silk frilling finished, worsted girdle $4.95

Albatross, Empire model, white and black organdie collar and cuffs $4.45

Eiderdown and Blanket Robes, satin bound, with or without collar, worsted girdle ..... $2.95, $3.45 & $3.95

Boudoir Caps

A large variety of pretty styles.

50c, 75c, 98c, $1.25 & $1.50

Kimonos

Flowered Satin, fastened at side, quilled satin trimmed $4.95

Flowered Silk, fitted model, fancy satin collar ..... $4.45 & $4.95

Albatross, hemstitched and satin trimmed, girdle attached $4.45

Albatross, Camille model, scallop and ribbon trimmed $2.65

Japanese model of Imported Crepe, embroidered floral design $2.75

Flowered Crepe in a large variety ..... $1.45 & $1.95

Flowered Fleecedown, straight or fitted models, scalloped or satin trimmed ..... 98c, $1.25 & $1.50

Dressing Sacques

White Albatross, high neck, long sleeves, daintily trimmed, with pink and blue collar and cuffs embroidered $3.95

Albatross, accordion pleated, tucked sailor collar, embroidered scalloped and ribbon trimmed $2.95

Blanket, fitted back, round collar 98c

Silk Petticoats

Splendid Holiday Gifts

A large assortment of Crepe-de-Chine, attractively trimmed with lace and ribbon. White, pink and light blue

$3.95, $5.00 & $6.95

Messaline Silk, attractive pleated flounces, plain and two-toned effects, also black ..... $2.95 to $5.00

Silk Jersey Top, with pleated flounce of messaline, black and colors ..... $2.95 to $5.95

Wool Jersey, with flounce of messaline, black only ..... $2.95, $3.95 & $5.95

Muslin Underwear

Night Gowns

Nainsook, Cambric, Cotton Crepe, Crepe-de-Chine, Albatross, Flannel and Outing Flannel.

Nainsook ..... 98c, $1.25 & $1.95

Cotton Crepe ..... 98c & $1.25

Albatross, kimono model, scallop edge $2.95

Outing Flannel ..... 98c & $1.25

Removal Sale Trimmed Millinery

(Third Floor)

On Monday and Tuesday We Will Offer

Hats, Toques and Bonnets

at the Special Price of

$10.00

Former Prices up to $35.00

The Annual Silk Hosiery Event

For Men, Women and Children

Begins Monday, December 1st, 1913

This will be more satisfying to our customers than ever before. Several new items have been added. We would recommend those featured on this page as making especially dainty Holiday Gifts.

Descriptive Items

Women's

ITEM 1—Paris Open-work Clock, the latest fad, in Black, White, Pink and Sky; also Double Row Clock in Black and White with Self or Contrasting Clocks and a fine assortment of Two-tone Effects. *Value $3.00* — $1.95

ITEM 2—Women's Shot Silk with Plain Silk Tops in a fine variety of combinations, such as Black and White, White and Black, Black and Blue, Black and Pink, Black and Purple, and others. *Value $3.75 to $4.50* — $2.25

ITEM 3—An unusual value in Lace Motifs of Scalloped Design in Black and White. *Value $3.75 to $5.00* — $2.95

ITEM 5—A superb assortment of Women's Black and Colored Silks in heavy, medium and gauze weights, some with Lisle Soles; All-Silk Black and White with Self and Colored Clocks; also some with Lisle Tops and Soles in Black and Colors with Self Clocks. Special quality in Outsizes for big folks in Black only. All have Improved "DUB-L" Tops and "WYDE" Tops, High Spliced Heels and Toes. *Value $1.75 to $2.00* — $1.35

ITEM 6—An Exceptional Lot of Women's Black Silk with Lisle Tops and Lisle Soles; all Hand Embroidered; Self and Colored Designs in a pleasing variety. *Value $1.75* — $1.35

ITEM 7—The Supreme Value—Black, White, Pink, Sky, Bronze, Gold and Silver Hose; Hand-Embroidered in Self Color in rich and neat designs. *Value $2.50 to $3.00* — $1.95

ITEM 8—A Fine Selection of Artistic, Exquisite, Ornamental Hand-Embroidered Designs; Black and White; all Self-Embroidered. *Value $3.75 to $5.00* — $2.85

Misses'

ITEM 9—An Extraordinary Value in Misses' Ribbed Silk Hose; Black, Pink, Sky, and Tan; Extra Heavy.

Sizes 5 to 7½ ..... *Value $2.00.* $1.00

Sizes 8 to 9½ ..... *Value $2.45.* $1.25

Men's

ITEM 10—A Generous Value in Black and all desirable colors; also Iridescent Shot Effects in harmonious combinations. Very Fine Quality. — 50c

ITEM 11—Extra Special Value in Black and Colors; All Silk with Lisle Soles; a very durable number. — $1.00

ITEM 12—Our Christmas Gift Offering in Black and Colors, Plain and Clocked. *Value $1.75 to $2.25* — $1.35

ITEM 13—A Shot Silk Fine Texture in a variety of combinations; also a Fine Quality of Heavy Weight, Self and Colored Clocks. *Value $3.00 to $3.50* — $1.95

Unusual Values in Women's Dresses

Afternoon or Evening Dresses
—Only one of a style—
Thirty-five sample Dresses, including some exceptionally attractive Dancing Dresses. Value $55.00 — $33.50

Afternoon Dresses
—Only two of a style—
Of Crepe-de-Chine, Charmeuse and Silk Crepe, some velvet trimmed, others trimmed with fur. Value $45.00 — $25.00

Street Dresses
—For Afternoon or Evening Wear.
A limited number; various materials; only one of a style. Value $27.50 — $17.50

December Sale of Women's Fur Coats, Neckwear & Muffs

An Unusual Opportunity to Secure Handsome Holiday Gifts

As the furs involved in this sale are all from our regular stock you are assured of the season's most fashionable styles and the finest workmanship. Exceptionally low prices have been made, as we wish to effect an early disposal of all furs made up this winter.

Fur Coats

Caracul Coats

44 inch length, Value $77.50 — $62.50

44 inch length with collars of contrasting furs, Value $87.50 — $72.50

52 inch length, Value $100.00 — $77.50

Persian Lamb Coats

45 inch length, Value $285.00 — $225.00

Seal-dyed Coney Coats

45 inch length, Value $82.50 — $67.50

45 inch length, with collars of contrasting fur, Value $115.00 — $85.00

52 inch length, Value $125.00 — $90.00

Fur Coats

Black Russian Pony Coats

45 inch length, Value $42.50 — $33.50

45 inch length, Value $47.50 — $38.50

52 inch length, Value $62.50 — $47.50

52 inch length, Value $87.50 — $65.00

52 inch length, with collars of contrasting fur, Value $100.00 — $77.50

Seal-dyed Muskrat Coats

45 inch length, Value $150.00 — $115.00

52 inch length, Value $210.00 — $170.00

Scarfs at ⅓ Less

Red Fox	$16.50	Civet	$15.00
Black Fox	$17.50, $22.50	Seal-Dyed Coney	$11.50
Black Wolf	$14.50	Skunk	$21.00, $45.00
Blue Wolf	$14.50	Fitch	$15.00, $24.50
Black Lynx	$33.50, $52.50	Beaver	$25.00
Silver Kitt Fox	$19.50, $24.50	Pointed Fox	$43.50
Caracul	$12.50	Dyed Skunk	$13.50
Mole	$17.50, $27.50	Black Lynx Cat	$16.50
Persian Lamb	$16.50	Natural Raccoon	$11.50, $19.50
Seal-Dyed Muskrat	$14.50	Black Raccoon	$12.50, $17.50

Muffs at ⅓ Less

Red Fox	$17.50	Civet	$21.50
Black Fox	$19.50, $24.50	Seal-Dyed Coney	$14.50
Black Wolf	$15.00	Skunk	$33.50, $48.50
Blue Wolf	$15.00	Fitch	$39.50
Black Lynx	$39.50, $55.00	Beaver	$27.50
Silver Kitt Fox	$29.50, $42.50	Pointed Fox	$45.00
Caracul	$13.50, $17.50	Dyed Skunk	$19.50
Mole	$29.50	Black Lynx Cat	$26.50
Persian Lamb	$28.50	Natural Raccoon	$17.50, $22.50
Seal-Dyed Muskrat	$26.50	Black Raccoon	$14.50, $19.50

Women's "Xaris" Gloves

A Notable Sale

Those who have Gloves in mind for Christmas Presents should take advantage of these Extremely Low Prices.

"Xaris" 2-Clasp Real Kid Glace Roundseam Gloves

Paris point embroidery on back, very soft, flexible skins, black, white and tan. *Value $1.25 per pair* — 95c

"Xaris" 1-Clasp Glace Gloves

Fique sewn, great back stitching on back, one large fancy pearl clasp. White embroidered in white and black, black embroidered in black and white, tan embroidered in tan and white, slate embroidered in slate and white. *Value $1.50 per pair* — 95c

"Xaris" 2-Clasp Glace Overseam Gloves

Paris point embroidery on back, beautiful soft, pliable skins. White embroidered in white and black, black embroidered in black and white, tan embroidered in tan and white. *Value $1.00 per pair* — 78c

"Xaris" 1-Button Glace Gloves

Fique sewn, three rows heavy embroidery on back. White embroidered in white, white embroidered in black. *Value $1.00 per pair* — 78c

"Xaris" 12-Button Length White and Black Glace Mousquetaire Gloves

Fine selected French skins, very soft and pliable. *Value $2.25 per pair* — $1.65

"Xaris" 16-Button Elbow Length Black and White Mousquetaire Gloves

Three ball pearl buttons at wrist, fine soft, pliable skins. *Value $2.75 per pair* — $1.95

"Xaris" 20-Button Above Elbow Length White Glace Mousquetaire Gloves

Ball pearl buttons at wrist, beautiful quality skins. *Value $3.25 per pair* — $2.50

Exceptional Values in

Lace, Chiffon Cloth & Lingerie Waists

Practical Holiday Gifts

Shadow and Net, with colored ribbon introduced, long or three-quarter sleeves. Value $5.00 — $3.95

Fur trimmed Cream Shadow Lace, vest and long sleeves of net ..... Value $8.75 — $5.00

Cream Shadow Lace, flesh net lined, broad vest and flat collar of white chiffon cloth, long sleeves ..... Value $7.95 — $5.00

Cream Shadow Lace, neck finished with deep side-pleated net, and cream satin trimmed ..... Value $8.75 — $6.95

Fine Shadow Lace over flesh net, fichu finished with colored satin fold and shirred net, long sleeves ..... Value $12.75 — $8.75

Chiffon Cloth, with contrasting satin under bodice, long sleeves. Black and all the leading shades ..... Value $7.95 — $5.95

Fur trimmed Shadow Lace over flesh chiffon cloth, new rolling collar, forming a fichu, finished with side pleated net, long sleeves. Value $14.75 — $8.75

Lingerie Waists

Voile, low flat collar, embroidered and finished with net ruffle 98c

High neck model of Crepe, embroidered and trimmed with Irish and cluny lace $1.95

Voile, V neck, attractively trimmed with Val. lace, flat collar, colored ribbon introduced $1.95

Batiste, high neck model, Val. and embroidery insertion $1.95

Several models of Voile, embroidered and effectively trimmed with various lace $1.95

V neck model of Voile, hand embroidered, trimmed with Val. lace and tucks, ruffle of Val. lace around neck and down front $2.95

Corsets

American Lady Corsets

Fancy Broche, medium low bust, long hips and back. Value $4.50 ..... $2.75

W. B. Corsets

Fine Coutil, medium low bust, long hips and back. Value $2.50 and $4.00 ..... $1.25 & $2.25

Augustine Corsets

Coutil, medium low bust, extra long straight hips and back. Value $3.00 ..... $1.50

Infants' Wear Reduced

Infants' Tailored Hats — Formerly $1.25 — 95c

Infants' Hats & Bonnets — Simple and elaborate styles. Formerly $9.75 — $4.50

Infants' Coats, Sweaters & Dresses

At Greatly Reduced Prices

SPRUNG A TRAP ON WALKING DELEGATE

Hyman Shatz Had a Detective Near When He Gave Marked Money to J. J. Collins.

SAYS BRIBE WAS DEMANDED

Union Officers Aver He Once Before Made a Similar Charge and Retracted Under Oath.

John J. Collins, a walking delegate of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, was arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on the charge of extorting a bribe from Hyman Shatz, of Shatz & Cantow, painters and decorators at 179 Columbus Avenue. Collins was arrested on Nov. 22 after receiving $10 in marked bills from Shatz as part payment of a bribe which Collins is alleged to have demanded as the price of refraining from calling a strike of workmen employed by Shatz at a time when he was pressed to complete an $11,000 contract.

According to the testimony at the hearing yesterday, Collins told Shatz that he had violated the union regulations in failing to give notice that he was employing men on the building at 65 West Forty-fourth Street. Shatz explained that since all his employes were union men he was not obliged to give notice to the union. According to Shatz, Collins replied to this:

"We have 'broke' bigger men than you, and if you don't pay that $25, I will have a strike declared at the meeting of the council to-night."

Shatz agreed, he said, to pay $10 on Nov. 22 and $15 at a later date. A meeting was arranged to take place in a building in West Forty-fourth Street. Meantime, however, Shatz applied to the police for help and Detective Hauser of the East Fifty-first Street station was present at the meeting.

"What are you going to do?" Collins asked, when they met at the appointed time, according to the testimony of Shatz.

"I am going to do as I promised," Shatz replied. He thereupon produced five $1 bills and one $5 bill, all marked for future identification. As soon as Collins had accepted the money and thrust it into his pocket, he was placed under arrest by Detective Hauser.

Assemblyman Patrick T. McGrath and Bernard Sandler, counsel for Collins offered in evidence at the hearing yesterday two complaints drawn up by Shatz in November, 1911, in which he charged that representatives of the union had attempted to extort money from him. In addition to this, counsel for Collins produced a document sworn to by Shatz before a Notary Public in April, 1912, retracting his former charges. Shatz admitted that he had sworn to the retraction, but said he had done so because his life had been threatened.

"I was forced by several officers of the union to make that retraction," he said.

Magistrate Nolan adjourned the hearing until Thursday, when further testimony will be heard in the office of the Chief Magistrate at 30 Mulberry Street. Collins is out on $1,500 bail.

Stockbridge Calls Newport Rector.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 29.—The Rev. George Grenville Merrill of Newport, R. I., has been called as rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church to succeed the Rev. Thomas H. Yardley, resigned. It is understood that he will accept.

Babies' Hospital Sale.

The managers of the Babies' Hospital of the City of New York will hold a sale at the residence of Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, 7 East Seventy-second Street, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 11. Novelties, hats, boudoir requisites, such as lleeuses, breakfast caps, and perfumes—many of them just from Paris—dainty slippers, laces, lamp shades, pillows, and other useful articles will be sold. Among those interested in the Babies' Hospital are Dr. L. Emmett Holt, John Sherman Hoyt, B. Ogden Chisholm, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Roswell Miller, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Mrs. John E. Calvert, Miss Anna B. Evans, Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mrs. Ernest G. Stillman, Miss Maude Curtiss, Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, Miss Caroline Morgan, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, and Mrs. Edward Van Ingen.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

SALE
EXTRAORDINARY

Trimmed Hats	$10.00
Tailor Made Suits	$65.00
Evening Wraps, Fur Trimmed	$95.00
Coats, Motor and Steamer Wear	$55.00
Gowns, Evening and Afternoon Wear	$95.00
Fox Animal Neckpieces	$20.00

Further Reductions in
FUR COATS & FUR SETS
Handbags, Scarves, Headdresses.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged for Monday, Dec. 1st,

A Remarkably Interesting Sale of French Hand-made Filet Lace Table Covers, Scarfs, Pillow Covers, Etc.,
at unusual price advantages.

Filet Lace Table Covers, regularly $6.00 to $150.00 . at $3.50, 4.75, 6.50 to 98.00

Filet Lace Sideboard and Dresser Scarfs, regularly $7.50 to 50.00 at . $5.00, 8.00, 11.50 to 30.00

Filet Lace Pillow Covers, regularly $9.00 to $28.00 at $5.50, 6.75, 8.00 to 18.00

Filet Lace Chair Backs, regularly $4.00 to 12.00, at . $2.75, 3.50, 4.50 to 7.50

Filet Lace Arm Pieces, regularly $2.25 to 6.00, at . $1.25, 1.50, 2.00 to 3.50

Also a limited number of French Hand-made Lace Curtains, Bedspreads and Panels at the following special prices:

Lace Curtains, regularly $11.50, 15.00 & $19.50 at $7.00, 9.00 & 13.50

Filet Lace Bedspreads, regularly $95.00, 125.00 & 175.00, at $58.00, 68.00 & 98.00

Filet Lace Panels, regularly $35.00, 45.00 to 75.00 at $19.00, 22.00 to 38.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

FIFTH AVENUE
34th and 35th Streets, New York

B. Altman & Co.

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

FIFTH AVENUE
34th and 35th Streets, New York

SALES FOR MONDAY

In the Upholstery Department

10,000 Pillow Tops

of rich Upholstery Fabrics, cut in Squares (24x24 inches) and Oblongs (17x24 inches), regularly sold at 75c. to $2.50, will be placed on sale at the special prices of

25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., & 95c. each

Among the above, which may also be suitably used for making a variety of fancy articles for holiday presentation, are attractive effects in metal broche, silk tapestries, wool tapestries, satin damask, brocades, tinsel tapestries, armures, plain and figured velours, etc., in a wide range of artistic colors.

Very Great Reductions have been made, to close out, in the prices of

Misses' and Small Women's Dresses and Tailor-made Suits

which are now marked at the following prices:

Tailor-made Suits, originally $25.00 to $48.00 at $15.00, 18.00 & 25.00

Afternoon Dresses of silk fabrics in the fashionable colors, originally $28.00 to 55.00 at $14.50 & 24.00

Street Dresses of Velveteen, originally $32.00 . . . . at $18.00

Elaborate Evening Gowns of silk, chiffon and lace, variously combined, originally $38.00 to 75.00 at . $24.00, 38.00 & 45.00

High-cost Imported Gowns for Evening and Afternoon wear are now offered at greatly reduced prices.

A Reduction Sale of Women's Coats & Wraps

(sizes incomplete)

will comprise a large number of desirable Outergarments taken from the regular stock and quoted at $14.50, 18.00, 25.00 and upward

Final Reductions have been made in the prices of the remaining stock of Women's Imported Coats and Wraps, including many elaborate models for Afternoon and Evening wear, originally $95.00 to 650.00, now marked, to close out,

$45.00, 75.00, 95.00 to 225.00

Men's and Women's Twilled Silk Umbrellas

will be offered at the following appreciable concessions from the regular prices:

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, sizes 26 and 28 inches, natural wood handles; actual value $3.50 . at $2.00

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, sizes 26 and 28 inches, with novelty handles in a variety of styles; actual value $5.00, at . $3.50

A very choice selection of Imported Umbrella Handles is now being displayed, among which will be found many whose beauty of materials and workmanship will commend them for recherche Christmas gifts.

For WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3rd

A VERY REMARKABLE SALE OF FURS AND FUR GARMENTS

has been prepared, consisting of a very large number of Furs of superior quality, made especially for this occasion in the latest approved styles These Furs will be offered, in the enlarged Department on the Third Floor, at the following extraordinary price advantages:

Women's Fur Coats

in medium and full lengths, some plain, others with collars of contrasting fur; sizes 32 to 42 bust measure.

Karakul Coats	at $58.00, 85.00 & 145.00
Hudson Seal Coats	at 125.00 & 175.00
Seal-dyed Coney Coats	at 65.00 & 75.00
Women's Fur-lined Motor Coats	at 58.00

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats

of Oxford cloth or black broadcloth, lined with extra dark Muskrat and finished with collars of Persian Lamb, Natural Beaver or Hudson Seal, at $65.00

Fur Neckpieces and Muffs

NECKPIECES		MUFFS
$7.50 & 18.00	Karakul	$8.00 & 18.00
20.00	Beaver	28.00
13.50	Civet Cat	13.50 & 28.00
20.00, 25.00 & 50.00	Pointed Fox	25.00, 38.00 & 50.00
17.00, 25.00 & 35.00	Black Fox	17.00, 25.00 & 45.00
18.00 & 35.00	Kitt Fox	30.00 & 38.00
20.00, 28.00 & 50.00	Black Lynx	24.00, 38.00 & 55.00
11.00, 15.00 & 20.00	Moleskin	22.50, 28.00 & 35.00
11.00 & 25.00	Natural Raccoon	16.50 & 28.00
17.00	Chinchilla Squirrel	38.00
20.00 & 30.00	Skunk	28.00, 40.00 & 55.00
10.00	Hudson Seal	21.00
11.00 & 19.50	Black Wolf	12.50 & 19.50
18.00	Cinnamon Wolf	18.00
18.00	Silver Wolf	18.00
Persian Paw Sets		$7.50 & 10.00

In addition to the above, a number of Higher-cost Fur Garments and Fur Pieces, including some Imported Models, will be offered at decided reductions from the former prices.

For TUESDAY, Dec. 2nd

A Sale of Women's Tea Gowns, Negligees and House Gowns

has been arranged, and will present, at unusual prices, a specially prepared selection of attractive Indoor Gowns, cut on the season's newest lines and suggesting the acme of comfort.

Tea Gowns of crepe de Chine, in pastel shades and white, trimmed with lace and rosebuds; regular price $42.00	at $28.00
Japanese Robes of hand-embroidered messaline, in a variety of charming colors; regular price $14.50	at $9.75
House Gowns of French flannel, trimmed with satin ribbon,	at 6.50
Robes of blanket flannel or eiderdown	at 3.85

SUGGESTIONS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

The following articles will be found in the regular stock at the prices quoted.

Desk Lamps	$6.50	Mandarin Coats	$11.50	Children's Silk Umbrellas	$2.25
Piano Lamps	18.50	French Lingerie or Silk Matinees	9.50	Children's Stationery	50c.
French Regulators	28.00	Imported Lingerie Collar Sets	3.00	Infants' French Dresses	1.35
Card Sets, with Chips	8.00	Chiffon Scarfs	2.00	Infants' Carriage Robes	6.25
Celluloid Toilet Sets	3.00	Lingerie Gown Cases	4.50	Infants' Zenana Wrappers	9.75
Celluloid Powder Boxes	85c.	Silk Brocade Veil Boxes	2.00	Infants' Embroidered Silk Moccasins	1.50
Folding Manicure Sets	3.50	Silk Brocade Glove Boxes	1.50	Maids' Dress Lengths of Cotton	1.25
Domino Sets, Leather Case	1.00	Silk Brocade Handkerchief Boxes	1.50	Maids' Dress Lengths of Wool	4.25
Celluloid Calendars	75c.	Couch Pillows	3.75	Silver Salts Bottles	1.50
Seal Cigar Cases	2.25	Cretonne Boudoir Cabinets	16.50	Envelope Purses	2.25
Silver Match Cases	2.50	Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs	1.50	Gold Tie Clasps	2.50
Electric Lighters for Smoking Room	5.00	Crepe de Chine Blouses	5.00	Waldemars of silk cord, gold trimmed	3.75
Humidors	10.00	Marvex Gloves, for Men	2.10	Lingerie Pillows	5.00
Military Brushes pair	1.25	Short Marvex Gloves, for Women	2.00	Men's Blanket Bath Robes	5.00
Dog or Cat Baskets (cushioned)	4.50	Short Marvex Gloves, for Children	1.50	Men's Knitted Silk Mufflers	6.00
Dog Sweaters	2.50	Boys' Silk Scarfs	50c.		
Japanese Emb'd Satin Kimonos	22.00	Linen Centerpieces, Lace-trimmed	2.75		

THE FREE SHIPPING SERVICE

The attention of the public is particularly directed to this Service, which will be found especially advantageous in the forwarding of Holiday Gifts. All charged or paid purchases mailable in one package and not exceeding twenty pounds in weight will be forwarded FREE within 150 miles of New York, and all purchases mailable in one package and not exceeding eleven pounds in weight will be forwarded FREE to any part of the United States.

Purchases made now, intended for Holiday Gifts, will be held for future delivery when requested.

Orders by Mail or Telephone will receive prompt and careful attention. Telephone 7000 MURRAY HILL.

SALES FOR MONDAY

An Important Sale of Women's Tailor-made Suits of All-silk Duvetyn

in the latest models, fur-trimmed, actual values $85.00 to 100.00, at $37.00

In the Lace Department an offering will be made of

Beaded Tunics (un-made)

especially appropriate for Opera, Theatre or general Evening wear, the actual values of which are $20.00 to 75.00 at $10.50, 18.50 & 25.00

In order to effect an immediate clearance,

Several Thousand Yards of Imported Dress Fabrics

(all of which are this season's textiles), comprising Fancy Velours de Laine, Novelty Brocades, Tailor Suitings and Scotch Cheviots, heretofore sold at $3.50 to 4.75 per yard, will be placed on sale at the exceptionally low price of $1.50

An Unusual Sale of Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery

will present an opportune occasion for purchasing desirable footwear at most advantageous prices.

Women's Black Silk Hose, with double tops; usual price $1.50 per pair, at	$1.00
Three pairs for . . .	2.85
Women's Extra Size Black Silk Hose, with double tops; usually $1.50 per pair	at $1.15
Three pairs for . . .	3.20
Women's Black or Colored Silk Hose, with double tops; usually $1.75 per pair	at $1.35
Three pairs for . . .	3.85
Women's Black Silk Hose, with hand-embroidered clocks; usually $2.25 per pair . . .	at $1.50
Three pairs for . . .	4.25
Women's Imported Embroidered Silk Hose, in black or white; usually $4.50 per pair . . .	at $3.25
Three pairs for . . .	9.00
Women's Imported Silk Hose, in black or white, with openworked and embroidered instep; usually $5.00 per pair	at $3.75
Three pairs for . . .	10.00
Women's Silk Hose, in black or white, with lace inserts on instep; usually $7.50 per pair	at $4.25
Three pairs for . . .	11.50
Men's Silk Half-hose, in black or colors, usually $1.00 per pair,	at 68c.
Men's Silk Half-hose, in black or colors, with clocks embroidered in self tone; usually $1.50 per pair, at	$1.15
Men's two-toned Silk Half-hose, in a variety of color combinations; usually $1.75 per pair . . .	at $1.25

Thirty-fourth Street
Fifth Avenue, New York
Thirty-fifth Street

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

OPEN FIRE ON TRUSTS IN NEW CONGRESS

Radical Democrats Will Be Ready with Restrictive Bills When the Session Begins.

BUT WILSON IS SILENT

BUT WILSON IS SILENT

And All Signs Point to Belief That His Policy When Made Known Will Prevail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The opening gun in the Democratic campaign for new anti-trust legislation will be fired in the House of Representatives on Monday, when the Congress will meet for its regular session. On that day Representative Henry of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, will offer a bill proposing amendments to the Sherman law, so as to make that important statute more drastic. Mr. Henry's bill will provide for the punishment by imprisonment of persons violating the Sherman act, and one of its provisions will exempt from prosecution "members of organizations or associations not for profit and without capital, and agricultural products or live stock in the hands of the producers or raisers."

But Mr. Henry belongs to that segment of the Democratic membership which is called the radical element. This element has not always been in accord with President Wilson's wishes. The bill Mr. Henry will introduce is of his own making, and cannot be construed as in any way having the authority or the sanction of the Wilson Administration.

It is expected that many other bills intended to curtail the operations of combinations in restraint of trade will be presented at the new session, but these will represent the views of individual members and must be regarded as of the same unauthoritative character as the measure which Mr. Henry has prepared.

Wilson's Policy a Secret.

Whatever anti-trust legislation may be enacted at the forthcoming regular legislative session will be based on ideas which have the approval of President Wilson. Oddly enough, practically nothing is known of the trust policy the President will advocate. Even those who are closely associated with him appear to be in the dark. Mr. Wilson has kept his own counsel.

Reports that the President would base his anti-trust recommendations on the so-called "seven sisters" bills which were enacted by the New Jersey Legislature during the closing months of his term as Governor have no foundation traceable to the President himself. In fact, the President has indicated clearly that he has learned much on the subject of controlling combinations since he came to Washington that has brought him to an attitude of an open mind on the subject. He has said that while the seven sisters laws embodied his views their application was to conditions within a State and he realized that other conditions pertained in the country at large and might require a different method of handling.

Furthermore, the President has shown a disposition to hold in abeyance the formulation of any definite policy pertaining to corporations and it is evident that he does not intend to lay down the principles upon which he will stand until after he has taken counsel with party leaders.

Not Hounding Corporations.

The Wilson Administration has shown no disposition to enter on a drastic and far-reaching policy of prosecuting corporations. There has been no lack of prosecutions after evidence has been prepared, but the Department of Justice has not undertaken to run amuck in proceeding under the law, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue this comparatively conservative course. It is assumed in official circles that the policy followed by Attorney General McReynolds has the sympathy of President Wilson. Mr. McReynolds inherited many trust suits which his predecessor started, and these are being handled as rapidly as possible. In only one respect has the Attorney General shown a disposition to differ in a major sense from the course pursued by his immediate predecessor in anti-trust cases.

This difference was exemplified in the proceedings for the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger. Mr. McReynolds insisted that the dissolution be complete in every respect, and he based his course in this connection on dissatisfaction previously expressed by him with the character of the decree for dissolution of the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company each into their original component parts. Mr. McReynolds was one of Mr. Wickersham's special assistants in the tobacco cases and he did not agree with the terms of the dissolution decree in those cases. He insisted that the decree should be so sweeping that persons connected with one of the concerns ordered dissolved should not be permitted to purchase stock in any of the other concerns while retaining their original stock holdings in one of the component companies.

Views on Federal Control.

A recent speech by Joseph A. Davies, Commissioner of Corporations, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, and close personal friend of the President, gave the impression that Mr. Wilson had an open mind as to whether the better anti-trust plan was to permit monopolies under governmental control or forbid monopolies in order that there might be active competition. It is understood, however, that the President has distinct views in this connection, and that he does not believe that governmental control of monopolies is the right way to correct the evil.

Although in the dark as to what policy President Wilson ultimately will adopt, some of the Democratic Legislators who are interesting themselves in the matter believe that the supplementary anti-trust legislative action will embrace separate measures forbidding transportation companies from controlling industrial corporations, making interlocking directorates of national banks and interstate corporations illegal and providing for Federal supervision over the issuance of corporation securities. The separation of industrial corporations and railways also is provided for in considerable measure by existing Federal law and the other two subjects became prominent topics of discussion as a result of the Pujo money trust investigation.

While the pending currency measure was under consideration by the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives the radical element endeavored to amend it so as to provide against interlocking Directorates of banking organizations. The sentiment behind this proposal was very strong, but Representative Underwood, leading the Administration forces, managed to produce harmony by a compromise suggestion that the subject should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report an appropriate bill at the regular session of Congress. This bill will be an Administration measure for Mr. Underwood, the one proposing the compromise, acted with the sanction of the White House.

Hit at Money Trust.

Right on this point the advocates of legislation to curtail the operations of the so-called Money Trust have produced an utterance of President Wilson which they are citing as evidence that he is with them in what they desire to accomplish. This utterance reads as follows:

"The great monopoly in this country is the money monopoly. Our system of credit is concentrated. The growth of a nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men who [illegible] is not likely that either Congress or the public will obtain any idea before the President desires to have placed on the statute [illegible]

Dickens League Benefit.

The American Dickens League will give a Dickens League Benefit for the benefit of the American Dickens League [illegible] Sunnyside [illegible] for the benefit of the League [illegible] Dickens [illegible] Kingsley, the artist, will read [illegible] Washington Irving [illegible] Dickens [illegible] Charles Dickens [illegible] Dickens [illegible] Dickens [illegible]

GEN. C. F. ROE'S NAME IN LIBEL ACTION

Eliot Norton Wants $50,000 from Charles Unangst, Creditor of Van Schaick & Co.

HE CHARGED COLLUSION

In a Circular Said the General Was Allowed to Withdraw $700,000 from Firm.

A libel suit for $50,000 was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court by Eliot Norton, a noted corporation lawyer, against Charles Unangst, also a lawyer. The action recalls the famous failure of the big stock brokerage house of Van Schaick & Co. about two years ago. Tangled up in the suit are the names of many distinguished persons who did business with Van Schaick & Co., and it especially involves the name of Gen. Charles F. Roe, once head of the New York National Guard.

The liabilities of the bankrupt firm amounted to $824,000. Gen. Roe had about $700,000 on deposit with the concern. A few days before the failure he withdrew $400,000 of this amount. It was alleged at the time that the General knew of the shaky condition of the concern and that he inflicted serious damage upon the other creditors by the withdrawal of such a large sum.

Mr. Unangst and his wife had a claim against the concern for about $70,000 and they were very angry at the timidity displayed by the General. Mr. Norton said last night that he was appointed assignee for the firm. He said that in a circular sent out by Mr. Unangst Gen. Roe was bitterly attacked and that his own name was also mentioned in very unfavorable terms. For this circular, which received wide circulation, Mr. Norton said he intends to bring Mr Unangst to account.

The head of Van Schaick & Co. was John Van Schaick, son of Jenkins Van Schaick, a well known citizen. Mr. Norton, the plaintiff in the present action, is a writer on legal subjects and is the author of a book on Abraham Lincoln. He was made a Chevalier of the Order of Sts. Mauricio and Lazare by the King of Italy. He is the son of Charles Eliot Norton, who was professor of the History of Fine Arts at Harvard for twenty-five years.

After the failure Mr. Unangst said that the main cause of it was the heavy withdrawal of cash and securities by Gen. Roe. Mr. Unangst said at the time the assignment was made:

"Prior to the assignment and on or about Aug. 22, we understand, one of the partners of the firm and Gen. Roe, against the interests and rights of the creditors, turned the business of Van Schaick & Co. over to Prescott Slade and William C. Camman, representatives of Gen. Roe. As a result the General was enabled to withdraw from the company cash and securities worth more than $700,000, to the complete exclusion of all other creditors."

It was said that only a few months before the firm failed Gen. Roe's account with it aggregated $1,250,000. Mr. Unangst made other attacks on the General, and in some of these the name of Mr. Norton, the assignee, came in for sharp criticism. It is because of these attacks, that continued for a long time, that Mr. Norton is now seeking damages.

FOR SAFETY ON RAILROADS.

New York Central Lines to Hold an Educational Meeting.

The New York Central lines will hold an educational "Safety First Meeting" to-morrow night in the auditorium of the Engineers' Society Building at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. F. V. Whiting, General Claims Attorney of the road, will preside. The programme includes addresses by Vice President Hardin, General Manager Crowley, and Marcus A. Dow, General Safety Agent of the lines.

On the subject, "The part of the employe in a campaign for greater safety," there will be five-minute talks by a conductor, an engineer, and a trainman. This programme is under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety, and the museum's quarters in the Engineers' Society Building will be open from 7 P. M. to 8 P. M. for inspection by those arriving early.

Williams Heads Journalism Teachers

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 29.—Dr. Talcott Williams, dean of the Pulitzer School of Journalism in Columbia University, was elected President of the American conference of teachers of journalism to-day. Other officers are: Vice President—F. L. Martin, University of Missouri; Secretary and Treasurer—James Melvin Lee, New York University; Executive Committee—W. G. Bleyer, University of Wisconsin; J. W. Piercy, University of Indiana.

TO INDICT EX-CAPTAIN.

Whitman Ready to Start Prosecutions in Wire-Tapping Scandal.

District Attorney Whitman's investigation of the alleged collusion between the police and a syndicate of wiretappers, clairvoyants, and disorderly house keepers will be brought to a head early this week, when Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Groehl will ask the Grand Jury for indictments. One of these indictments will be against an ex-Police Captain, who is charged with receiving protection money from the wiretappers.

Mr. Groehl did not seem to be disturbed by the denial printed in an evening newspaper of the confession attributed to Frank Henry Wolf, who was arrested on Thursday, charged with swindling Mrs. Francesca Groehnert of Astoria out of $10,000. Wolf, who is said by his physician to be dying of cancer of the stomach, was released in $5,000 bail yesterday and was removed from the hospital to the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Caroline Schaefer of 1,375 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx. He is said to have called the statements attributed to him involving police officials "lies."

It was learned that Wolf's confession was embodied not only in his statements to the Assistant District Attorney, but also in a stenographic report of a statement made to Philip Bloch, Chief Clerk of the Board of Magistrates.

THREE GUNMEN ROB AGAIN.

Baker's Driver in Eighth Holdup by Two on Hackensack Road.

Three gunmen, their faces partly concealed with handkerchiefs, robbed Ernest Heidrich, driver for C. Martens & Co., bakers, of 317 Mercer Street, Jersey City, of his day's receipts while he was passing Fairview Cemetery on the Hackensack Plank Road at 6 o'clock last night. Heidrich was compelled to alight from his wagon and step into the roadway, where two of the andits took $42 from his pocket, while the third man held a revolver in his face. When the thieves knocked Heidrich down and left him lying in the road as they fled through the cemetery.

This is the eighth hold-up in this neighborhood within three months. In each one a trio of gunmen appeared. Among the victims were two men and a girl, who were robbed of jewelry. A mile from the scene of last night's hold-up three bandits armed with revolvers waylaid a physician and his wife in their automobile, but they escaped by putting on speed, and forced their assailants to jump aside to keep from being struck by the machine.

TARIFF DRAWS JAPAN GOODS

Exports Here from Nippon Stimulated by Lower Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Trade reports from Consular agents in Japan represent that the new American tariff is having a remarkable effect in stimulating exports to this country. The Japanese regard the American market as one of their best for their earthenware and porcelain goods and for the great variety of art objects suited to the holiday trade. Japanese exports in these lines have largely increased this year under the lower tariff rates.

There is also an export movement among their manufacturers of silk handkerchiefs, cotton mattings, art silks, carvings, silver handiwork, and similar goods. The exports of these goods have already greatly increased, and there is a prospect that they will do so still more.

In foodstuffs there is no apparent stimulation, except in crab meat and certain other canned articles, which are shipped for the Japanese in this country, and are now beginning to be consumed by Americans. Japanese soy is also finding a market in this country.

WANTS ALIENS IN UNIONS.

Gompers Advises Labor to Win Immigrants After Canal Opens.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 29.—"Make immigrants members of unions as fast as they come in after the opening of the Panama Canal," said Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the San Francisco Labor Council last night.

Mr. Gompers added that unless Pacific Coast union men endeavored to obtain the membership of newcomers from foreign lands the West would have the same conditions to contend with in the labor situation as the East had to-day.

NEW KIND OF LABOR UNION.

Against Strikes and for Arbitration and Graded Wage Scale.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—A new labor organization bound by its constitution to oppose strikes and uphold arbitration for settling disputes and also to favor a graduated, rather than a uniform wage scale, was chartered in the Circuit Court here to-day.

Founders of the organization, which is known as the National Association of United Building Labor, says it is their plan to extend the body to all parts of the United States. So far 200 members have been enlisted in Kansas City.

George Bernard Co.
Fifth Av. at 31st St.

Monday and Tuesday

Special Clearance Sale

REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS

Late deliveries forces us to offer this most unusual opportunity to those who want the best with an eye to economy.

A fresh consignment of French and Domestic Waists of Chiffons, Shadow Laces, Crepe de Chines and Silk Nets, 85 among those sold formerly up to $55.00

Will be sacrificed at $7.50 & $12.50

65 French Hats, originals and copies of Marie Louise, Georgette and Rebout. Former prices were $18 to $25.

To be closed out at $5.00

Also a wonderful selection of Evening Gowns, Wraps and Suits at enormous reductions.

Fifth Ave. at 31st St.

The Maillard Restaurant and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor is now open.

STERN BROTHERS

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Motor and Carriage Entrance on Forty-third Street

The Maillard Restaurant and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor is now open.

Announce Highly Important Clearance Sales of

Women's Furs, Fur Garments, Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Wraps, Tailored Suits and Motor Coats—On the Third Floor

At Price Reductions averaging about One-half Actual Values. Following is a partial list of the Extraordinary Offerings Arranged for To-morrow:

Suit and Dress Sections

Tailored Suits, of Broadcloth, Men's Wear Serge, Diagonal and Crepe Cheviot, Duvetyn and Novelty Fabrics, many fur trimmed. Clearance prices from ..... **$18.50 to 45.00**

Demi-Tailored Suits, of Plain and Striped Velveteen, Corduroy, Velour de Laine, Chinchilla, Duvetyn and Chiffon Broadcloth, numerous models with fur stocks and cuffs. Clearance prices from **$47.50 to 95.00**

High Cost Model Suits, exact foreign copies, trimmed with fashionable furs, of Silk Plush, Plain and Brocaded Chiffon, Velvets, Silk Duvetyn and Peau de Peche, Clearance prices from **$62.50 to 165.00**

Street Dresses, of Serge, Eponge, Velveteen, Silk Velvet, Corduroys, Canton Crepes and Plaids. Clearance prices from **$18.50 to 55.00**

Afternoon, Theatre and Evening Gowns, of Broadtail Cloth, Chiffon Velvet, Charmeuse, Taffetas, Meteors, Metallic Silk, Chiffon Cloth and Shadow Laces. Clearance prices from **$29.50 to 245.00**

Fur Departments

Women's Coats, in all the fashionable lengths and models, French Seal and Caracul, Clearance prices from . . . **$47.50** upwards

Women's Coats, of Bisam Seal, exceptional qualities, Clearance prices from **75.00** upwards

Women's Coats, of Genuine Scotch Moleskin, Clearance prices from **115.00** upwards

Women's Coats, of Persian Lamb, lustrous skins, Clearance prices from **165.00** upwards

Muffs		Scarfs
15.00	French Seal,	11.00
12.50	Black Wolf,	10.50
16.50	Natural Raccoon,	12.50
24.50	Black Fox,	17.50
18.00	Lynx,	14.75
34.50	Skunk,	19.75
25.00	Scotch Mole,	22.50
55.00	Chinchilla Squirrel,	22.50

Also at Clearance Prices the entire stock of Foreign and Domestic Model Fur Coats, Muffs, Scarfs and Motoring Furs.

Cloak Department

Street, Motor and Sport Coats, Three-quarter and full length, belted, kimono and straight models, of Leather, Chinchilla, Blanket Cloth, Boliva Cloth, High Pile Plush, Broadtail Cloth, Duvetyn, Broadcloth and Wool Plush, many with fur collars, Clearance prices from **$9.75 to 125.00**

Afternoon and Evening Coats, of Plain Silks, Velvet and Plushes, Matelasse, Brocaded Silks and Velvets, English Novelty Corduroy, plain and fur trimmed, Clearance prices from ..... **$32.50 to 95.00**

Original Model Wraps, appropriate for Opera Wear, from the leading Paris Modistes, showing many extreme novelties in both material and design, trimmed with luxurious furs, Clearance prices from ..... **$125.00 to 235.00**

Raincoats, of Rubberized Silk Poplin, Cravenettes, Homespun, Tweed, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Corduroys, White and Colored Cashmere, etc., including English and French makes **6.95 to 49.50**

Silks, Velvets and Plushes—On the Second Floor

are offered to-morrow, at further radical reductions, including

Novelty and Plain Silks, Brocaded Velvets, Coat and Dress Plushes

also several thousand yards of this season's most desirable weaves and colorings in

Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Brocaded Silks, Tinsel Brocades, Printed Chiffons, Etc.

in Waist and Dress Lengths at very greatly Reduced Prices.

Also Imported Dress Plushes, 39 inches wide, in street and evening shades, Formerly $7.50 and 8.50 Yard, at **$4.85**

Colored and Black Dress Goods

In Suit, Dress and Skirt Lengths, desirable for Holiday Gifts

Including Serges, Cheviots, Henriettas, Mohairs, Velours, Broadcloths, Novelty Brocades and Stripes, Mixed Tailor Suitings, Silk and Wool Materials, etc., at very special prices.

Also Cotton Dress Patterns

shown in unusual assortments, of Percales, Batiste, Dimities; Foulards, Ginghams, Voiles and Silk and Cotton Fabrics, all neatly boxed,

In a range of Special Prices from **$1.00** to **6.00** the Box

Women's and Misses' Blouses—On the Third Floor

An Advantageous Purchase, comprising the newest of the more exclusive models in desirable materials and many fur-trimmed effects, will be on Sale To-morrow.

Chiffon Blouses, in the new suit shades, trimmed with shadow lace or fine net pleating, at **$3.95, 5.50**

Crepe de Chine Blouses, in white or colors, embroidered models or trimmed with pleated net, **$4.85, 6.50**

Chiffon Taffeta Blouses, in white, pink or yellow, trimmed with fur or tailored model, at **$5.00, 8.50**

Dress Blouses, of White Chiffon or Fine Shadow Lace, lined over flesh chiffon, at **$6.50, 9.75**

Women's and Misses' Petticoats

For Useful Holiday Presents

Messaline Petticoats, superior quality, in white, black, plain or new changeable colors, at **$2.95, 3.95**

Silk Jersey Petticoats, in all the new suit shades, messaline flounce and silk underlay, at **$3.50, 4.25**

An Extraordinary Sale of 7000 Pairs of

Women's and Men's Silk Hosiery

Women's Silk Hose, in black, white or tan; with cotton tops and extremely serviceable lisle soles and heels, Pair **68c** Regular $1.00 Value

Women's Black Silk Hose, hand embroidered in new designs, with silk tops and cotton soles, Pr. **$1.48** Regular $2.25 Value

Women's French Silk Hose, in black or white, open work instep and self embroidered, double tops, reinforced soles and heels, Pair **$3.65** Regular $5.00 Value

Women's French Silk Hose, in black or white, with lace insertion, double tops, soles and heels, Pr. **4.15** Regular $7.50 Value

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose, in black, white or colors, with double silk tops and soles, Pair **89c** Regular $1.50 Value

Men's Silk Half Hose, in black and assorted colors, lisle tops and extremely serviceable soles and heels, Pr. **42c** Regular 65c Value

Men's Heavy Silk Half Hose, in black and staple shades, Pair **75c** Regular $1.25 Value

Men's Imported Silk Half Hose, iridescent shot, in various new and desirable color combinations, Pair **$1.25** Regular $1.75 Value

The Upholstery Departments—On the Fourth Floor

will hold, To-morrow, an Important Sale of

Lace Curtains, Lace Panels and Velour Portieres

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Marie Antoinette Lace Panels, Formerly $7.50 to 11.50, at **$5.00, 6.25, 7.50**

Lacet Arabe Stores, Formerly $7.50 to 15.00, at **$4.75, 6.75, 8.50, 9.75**

French Lace Curtains, " 5.75 to 13.00, " **3.90, 4.75, 7.25, 9.00**

Reversible Velour Portieres, custom made, of Imported Jaspe Velour, Value $28.00 Pair, **$17.50**

French Jute Velour Portieres, first quality, in reversible colors, Value $32.50 Pair, **$22.00**

The Toy Department—On the Fourth Floor

Offers extensive assortments of select Imported and American Toys, Dolls, Games and Children's Books of all kinds, including the latest inventions in Mechanical and Electrical Toys, among which are noted:

Moving Picture Machines, Electrical Trains, Locomotives, Trolley Cars with complete equipments; Steam Engines, War Ships, Steamboats, Aeroplanes, Autos, Pushmobiles, Bicycles, Skates, Kodaks and Supplies; Athletic Accessories, Etc., all at Decidedly Moderate Prices.

Art Objects for Holiday Gifts—On the Fourth Floor

Including an especially noteworthy collection of Bronzes, Marbles, Marble Clocks and Clock Sets, in different period designs.

Unique and unusual Pottery and Bric-a-Brac, Hand-painted Miniatures on Brushes, Hand Mirror Backs, Powder Box Covers, Jewel Cases, Etc.

Electric Table and Standing Lamps, Crystal Mounted Vases, Boxes and Baskets.

Smokers' and Writing Accessories; Candle and Lamp Shades, Rich designs in English, Russian, Ginori and Limoges China Plates, Cups and Saucers, and Table Service.

Engraved Rock Crystal, Gold Decorated and Etched Glassware, also exceptional quality American Cut Glass.

Gold, Platinum and Diamond Jewelry

embodying exclusive conceptions, especially suitable for Christmas presents, ranging from the least expensive to the most costly, among which are suggested the following articles, at unusually attractive prices:

Silver Watch Bracelets, thin models, 15 jeweled adjusted movements, plain, polished and enameled, at **$13.50, 17.50, 21.00, 30.00**

Tiny Watches, finger ring and bracelet models, enameled; also diamond encrusted bezels of 18 karat gold, **$175.00**

Tonneau 14 Karat Watch Bracelets, dial bezel, extension bracelets, 15 jeweled Swiss movements, at **$42.00**

Jeweled Chains, "Platinon," warranted same color all throughout and unplated; set with white crystals, **$5.50, 9.00, 11.50**

Enameled Silver Novelties, including Boxes, Boudoir Bells, Vanity and Cigarette Cases, Vanity Umbrella Handles, also large assortments of small articles, ranging in price from **50c to 6.50**

Fans, Opera Glasses, Lorgnons and Evening Bags

are shown in exceptional assortments from leading foreign sources. Included are Fans of Real Lace, Vernis Martin, Feather and Gauze; Bags for Afternoon and Evening Use; Men's Evening Dress Cases, of silk; new designs in Lorgnons, Etc.

Also for To-morrow, the following Articles Appropriate for Holiday Remembrances:

Favor Fans for Children, Flowers and Feathers, at **25c, 35c, 65c, 1.00, 1.75**

Gauze Fans, hand painted, spangled, combinations of gold and silver etamine, sticks of bone and sandal wood, at **85c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50**

Evening Bags, hand crocheted, pouch shape, at **$2.75, 4.25**

Opera Glasses, Oriental pearl, achromatic lenses, with and without handles, at **$3.95, 8.00, 8.75, 10.50**

For To-morrow, Monday, a Very Special Offering of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets—On the Fifth Floor

including small, medium and room sizes, in the most desirable weaves, unusually well selected as to designs and colorings, offered at

One-third to One-half Less Than Former Prices

Beloochistans, Kazakjias and Mousouls, sizes about 2½ by 4½ ft. to 3½ by 6 ft., Formerly $13.85, 19.50 and 22.50, Now at **$7.85, 9.75, 12.50**

Kurdistans, Fine Mousouls and Irans, sizes about 3½ to 4½ ft. wide by 6 to 8 ft. long, Formerly $29.50 to 39.00, at **17.50, 22.50**

Kirmanshahs, Sarouks and Fine Irans, in sizes from 4½ to 5½ ft. wide by 6 to 8 ft. long, Formerly $75.00 to 85.00, at **$39.75 to 49.50**

Room Size Oriental Rugs

Persian Mahals and Serabends, Formerly $125.00 to 188.00, at **75.00 to 95.00**

Persian Serapies and Ghorovans, " 188.00 to 295.00, " **100.00 " 175.00**

Persian Kirmanshahs and Sarouks, " 350.00 to 748.00, " **188.00 " 425.00**

Also a number of extraordinarily large sizes from 12 to 20 ft. wide by 16 to 28 ft. long, Formerly $450.00 to 1750.00, from **295.00 " 950.00**

CREDIT FOR CANAL CLAIMED FOR OHIO

Society of Sons of That State Told We Owe It to Gov. Herrick and Mark Hanna.

BEAT THE NICARAGUA PLAN

Then Taft Discovered Goethals, the Builder—W. H. Truesdale Elected President.

Members of the Ohio Society of New York who attended its twenty-eighth annual meeting following an informal dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night took great satisfaction in applauding the Panama Canal as an Ohio enterprise. William S. Hawk, the retiring President, read a letter from J. G. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati which recalled that M. Bunau-Varilla had been brought to this country by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and introduced by Mr. Schmidlapp to Gov. Herrick, who then put him in touch with the Senator Mark A. Hanna.

It was Senator Hanna who fought the battle for the Panama route for the interoceanic canal on the floor of the United States Senate after the people's representatives had almost unanimously chosen the Nicaragua route. Senator Hanna, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, had the honor of first introducing M. Bunau-Varilla to President Roosevelt, and it was the Senator who first urged the President to adopt the Panama route. Mr. Hanna died before the canal was actually begun, but he lived to see the Panama route adopted and the work well begun. Mr. Hawk said that Mr. Hanna was the author of the phrase "Ohio first in the Union," and that Ohio was first in the canal.

The next day after the Senate decision in favor of the Panama route was made, President Roosevelt, in a speech at Minneapolis, said: "Ohio, the mother of Presidents, has given to the Union its President, who has brought to the Nation the Panama Canal." Mr. Hawk said that Mr. Roosevelt had in fact given the credit for the Panama Canal to Ohio, and that Mr. Taft had done the same. Mr. Hawk said that Mr. Taft had said that the Panama Canal was the greatest thing done by any Ohio man, and

NATIONAL SOCIETY TO FIGHT CANCER

Its Campaign Begun to Spread Sound Medical Knowledge to All Ranks.

SAFETY ONLY IN SURGERY

Radium Still Considered Uncertain —Study of Cancer Statistics the First Step.

The campaign mapped out by the American Society for the Control of Cancer is described by Graham Romeyn Taylor in the next number of The Survey. He says that 75,000 persons die every year of cancer, and that the deaths from this disease are constantly increasing. Only two other diseases are more deadly, Mr. Taylor says. These two are tuberculosis and pneumonia. Many of the brightest medical minds in the country are engaged in finding some method in checking the scourge. The fight against it is nation-wide. Recently the American Society for the Control of Cancer was organized. Mr. Taylor says that, in spite of the premature enthusiasm over radium and the conscienceless statements of quacks, the surgeon's knife is the only known cure. Then he says:

"Prompt diagnosis and an immediate, thorough operation offer a high probability of saving the patient's life, while delay and neglect mean certain and terrible death. To spread this simple gospel to every corner of the land, the society is beginning an active campaign of publicity and education.

"For the decade ended with 1911 the cancer death rate has increased from 65.8 per 100,000 of the population in 1901 to 83.9 in 1911. With minor exceptions, the increase has appeared at all age groups and for both sexes. The estimate of 75,000 deaths for 1913 is made by so well-known a statistician as Frederick L. Hoffman.

"From the social standpoint it is of peculiar interest to note that cancer is distinctly a disease of adult life. Deaths from cancer make up one-sixteenth of the mortality from all causes at the ages of forty-five and over. This means that cancer directs its terrific onslaught largely against mothers and fathers of families. A splendidly organized campaign is being directed against infant mortality, another of the great controllable causes of deaths. The loss of a baby's life is, of course, a sorrow, and too often is doubly sad because it is preventable. It represents also the loss of a potentially valuable unit of society. But the immediate total of misery and suffering entailed upon the community may well be considered greater when cancer removes, often with terrible agony, the parent who is the main source of support of a family.

Social Control of Cancer.

"Society then must organize its defenses against this terrible enemy as it is so effectively doing in the case of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and many other diseases subject to administrative control. The problem, however, is somewhat different. When society turns to medical science and asks the cause of cancer and how to prevent it the answer is, 'We are trying to learn, but we do not yet know.' In the meantime, however, modern medical knowledge gives us one fact and one warning of the utmost significance. Cancer cannot be cured, but it can be extirpated from the system by an immediate recourse to skilled surgery. The patient's life can be saved in almost every instance if the disease is discovered early enough and a single thorough operation is at once performed.

"Cancer is not at first a general disease of the blood, and despair and surrender in face of the disease is not warranted. We now know that cancer is always at first a local disease which can often be completely removed by adequate surgery. The knife is the only known sure remedy, and the terrible scourge gives its victim only one chance. Delay means not simply danger, but inevitable death. And again, the result of a delayed or incomplete operation is almost always fatal. The percentage of recovery after a second operation is desperately low.

"Radium is considered by enthusiasts to promise a curative agency of unmatched beneficence to mankind, but we must know much more than we do now of its effects before we can abate in the slightest the urgent emphasis on surgical treatment. We have not yet been able in this country to make an authoritative determination of its value. Few American surgeons have sufficient radium available to give a thorough trial, especially as it appears that extensive doses sometimes cure when smaller amounts have but little effect.

"Only time will tell what percentage of cases can be cured with radium, and in the meantime the Society for the Control of Cancer warns the public that early surgical treatment affords the best chance for cure of cancer. While the result of radium must be taken into consideration, at the same time the men who have reported the best results are still urging early operation whenever possible.

American Society for the Control of Cancer.

"To meet the need of a definite specific agency to fight the battle of society against this disease the American Society for the Control of Cancer has been formed. Patterned somewhat after the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, yet recognizing an entirely different problem and planning different methods, the new organization aims to establish a clearing house of information on cancer, and to become the channel through which authoritative statements, based on the study of medical and statistical records, will be made to the public from time to time.

"The society has been launched by men of the highest standing in the medical profession, including Dr. Clement Cleveland of New York, Lewis M. McArthur of Louisville, Dr. A. D. Bevan of Chicago, Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood of Baltimore, Dr. Edward Reynolds of Boston, Dr. Edward Martin of Philadelphia, Dr. F. F. Simpson of Pittsburgh, Dr. C. Jeff Miller of New Orleans, Dr. Charles Powers of Denver, Dr. F. R. Greene, Secretary of the American Medical Association, and Dr. Livingston Farrand, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Frederick L. Hoffman and Samuel Hopkins Adams, who have done much for popularizing sound medical knowledge, are members of the Executive Committee, as are also such leaders in the world of affairs as George C. Clark, James Speyer, New York banker, and V. Everit Macy, who is identified with several of the great movements for social advance. The movement started in a committee appointed by the American Gynecological Society. The organization was approved by the other constituent bodies of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and by the American Medical Association. Further stimulus has come from the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America at its recent meeting in Chicago.

Methods of Work.

"One of the first objects will be to obtain the keeping of systematic and uniform records of cancer cases in hospitals and dispensaries to provide the basis for more detailed and positive deductions as to the value of surgical treatment in different manifestations and stages of the disease. When by this method and by the collection and study of statistics from all available sources new light is thrown on the cancer question the findings will be spread abroad through all available channels. The society will endeavor to obtain the co-operation of magazines and the daily press, and will further the organization of lecture courses in women's clubs, factories, and wherever opportunity offers. Local branch associations will probably be formed and all available agencies utilized to spread authoritative information on the subject of cancer to every city and village in the country. The new association will not undertake medical research and will not encroach upon the work of any existing agency, but will devote all its energy to the dissemination of information provided by the multitude of present workers in the field."

NEW POLICE SIGNALS.

Lights Will Flash When Patrolmen Are Needed at Their Stations.

To meet the difficulty of summoning patrolmen from fixed posts to their stations quickly, Commissioner Waldo has tested a new flashlight and telephone signal system that will be put into operation soon in the Twenty-third Precinct, of which the West Thirtieth Street Station is the headquarters. At present there is a boxed telephone attached to the wall of a building near each fixed post, but its bell cannot be heard more than a few feet away. In cases of riot and fire, when extra policemen have been needed quickly, a roundsman has had to go from post to post to summon the men.

The new system will make this unnecessary, it is thought. On ten street corners in the Twenty-third Precinct, iron posts, surmounted with green glass globes twelve inches in diameter, have been erected. On each post is a telephone in direct connection with the station. When the desk Lieutenant in the station wants to communicate with a patrolman on post he pushes a button and a light flashes in the green globe and continues to flash at intervals until the telephone is answered. There are five lights on a circuit, so that when the desk Lieutenant pushes one button the signal is flashed to five patrolmen simultaneously. The telephones on the posts are inclosed in locked iron boxes, to which only policemen have keys. If the new system is a success in the Twenty-third, it will be installed in other precincts.

The first ten telephone stations of the new system will be at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-first Street, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue and Broadway, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

GETS WASHINGTON LETTER.

James F. Drake of This City Purchaser at London Sale.

The important historical letter of George Washington referring to the first attack of madness of George III., which was sold at Sotheby's in London on Friday for $900, is already on its way to America. It was bought by Stevens & Brown, London book dealers, for James F. Drake, 4 West Fortieth Street, this city.

The price paid would be high for an ordinary Washington letter, but this particular one is believed to be unpublished and to be one of the most interesting ever penned by Washington. It was written the day after his election as the first President of the United States. It was published in full in THE TIMES a few days ago. The letter is dated Mount Vernon, Feb. 5, 1789.

Washington's reference to George III.'s first attack of madness is considered remarkable. In the Autumn of 1788 the King returned to Windsor after taking the waters at Cheltenham, and on Oct. 16 got wet while walking. The next day he was taken ill, and on the 22d signs of derangement appeared. However, he got better, and on the 24th held a levee. His mind dwelt on the loss of the American Colonies. While at Windsor on Nov. 5 he became delirious, and for a while it was thought that his life was in imminent danger. On Dec. 5 his physician told the Privy Council that the King's disease was not incurable, but it was impossible to say how long it might last.

A. L. MANIERRE LEFT $248,754

Temperance Advocate's Estate Consists Largely of Real Estate.

The estate of Alfred Lee Manierre, who died on Oct. 1, 1911, has just been appraised at $248,754.93. The value of the realty is placed at $194,969.02, and the personalty at $71,925.14. His equities in real estate consist of $65,250 in property at Broadway and 231st Street, $14,000 at Tenth Avenue and 210th Street, $50,000 in 26 West 24th Street, and $95,000 in 23-25 Lispenard Street. The mortgages are valued at $66,480.32, and the stocks and bonds at $9,101.34.

A number of notes and accounts, probably acquired during his political work in behalf of the Prohibition Party, amounting to $21,204.06, the Appraiser believes to be "uncollectible." Mr. Manierre was a candidate for important public offices on the Prohibition ticket. In the Columbus convention of 1908 his name was proposed for President. He was a Director and Treasurer of the New York Red Cross Hospital, and a Trustee of organizations for improving the condition of colored people, and for the protection of colored women.

HARLEM DINNER TO MITCHEL

Members of Board of Estimate and County Officials-elect to be Guests.

A dinner will be tendered to Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, the members of the Board of Estimate, District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, John J. Hopper, Max S. Grifenhagan, and County Clerk William F. Schneider, by the citizens and merchants of Harlem on Dec. 17 at Pabst's, Harlem, 256 West 125th Street.

The other guests of honor include Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, Andrew Carnegie, ex-Mayor Seth Low, Oscar S. Straus, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Dr. A. Jacobi.

The guests will be entertained during the dinner with music, and several well-known singers will appear.

E. von der Horst Koch is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, J. M. Horton is Vice Chairman, Samuel Wallach is Secretary, and William B. Stambaugh is Treasurer. The headquarters for the Dinner Committee is at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. The menu will be especially attractive typographically.

Xmas Sale for Crippled Children.

A Christmas sale of novelties will be held at the residence of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, 6 East Seventy-seventh Street, on Dec. 4, from 10 to 6 o'clock. The sale will be for the benefit of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children, which is now in the fifteenth year of its active, useful life. Among those who are working with Mrs. Marshall and Miss Marshall are Miss S. B. Skelding, Mrs. Herman Westinghouse, Mrs. T. H. Willard, Miss Mary Macy, Mrs. Frank Dempster Sherman, Mrs. W. L. Saner, Mrs. E. M. Munsill, Mrs. Alfred Morris, and Mrs. B. E. Martin.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Honest Ballot Association will give a dinner at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, Dec. 9. Among the speakers will be Gov. Martin H. Glynn, Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, George W. Perkins and District Attorney Whitman.

A dinner will be given to John M. Price at the Alpine Club on Thursday evening, Dec. 11, in recognition of his services in the organization of the fusion movement of 1913. The Committee of Arrangements includes Mayor Kline, William A. Prendergast, George McAneny, District Attorney Whitman, Norman Hapgood, William Loeb, Jr., and W. G. Willcox.

The Broadway Association will hold its first annual dinner at the Hotel McAlpin on Dec. 11. An entertainment will be given presenting some idea of Broadway from its early days to the present time. The Committee of Arrangements includes: E. D. Washington, Chairman; F. A. Muschenheim, John David, Marc Klaw, John Slater, A. E. Beers, Frederick Feist, C. B. Collins, C. L. Taylor, H. R. Limburg, D. B. Mulligan, Alfred A. Kohn, Jefferson DeMont Thompson, L. M. Boomer, August Janssen, Lee Shubert, Al. Hayman, G. E. McCune, G. H. Manuel, David Robinson, Henry G. Opdycke, Copeland Townsend, P. Liberman, R. L. Hatch and James A. Metcalfe.

WILL HOLD KLINE FOR FIRETRAP JAIL

Presentment Would Make Him Personally Responsible for Loss of Life.

FIRE ESCAPES DEMANDED

Queens County Grand Jury Says Long Island City Prison Is a Menace.

Should loss of life due to fire occur among the more than two hundred inmates of the old Queens County Jail in Long Island City, Mayor Ardolph L. Kline is to be held "personally responsible," according to a presentment handed up to Judge Burt J. Humphrey in the Queens County Court by the Grand Jury yesterday. Thomas Napier is foreman of the Grand Jury.

The presentment says similar presentments have told of the unsafe condition of the old jail, but no attention has been paid to them by the city authorities. It calls attention to the "general unfit, unsafe and insanitary condition" of the jail, and, continuing, it says:

"After an inspection of the aforesaid jail we are so strongly impressed with the menace to life therein by reason of the fact that the jail is a veritable firetrap, that we add to the former recommendation one calling for immediate action with regard to rendering the jail fireproof by the removal of all inflammable material and the providing of proper fire exits. We, each and all of us, feel that personal responsibility in this matter, which would make us culpable should loss of life occur through our failure to do our duty, and we therefore place this matter in the hands of the Mayor as the official with power to correct, that he may be personally responsible in case of loss of life should he fail to use every means in his power to remove this menace to life.

"We further indorse in every particular the former recommendations and instruct the District Attorney of Queens County to deliver a copy of this resolution to the Mayor of the City of New York personally."

This presentment means that Patrick A. Whitney, Commissioner of Correction, who has supervision over the jail, is directed to remove all inflammable material from the building. District Attorney Matthew J. Smith said he would comply with the direction of the presentment and serve a copy of the document on Mayor Kline to-morrow.

The old jail was built in 1875, but has been repeatedly added to and rebuilt since. Shortly before consolidation in 1897 the old Queens County Board of Supervisors spent several thousand dollars overhauling the place, but after they got through the prisoners leaked out of the jail like water through a sieve. Ten made their escape at one time. Instead of chilled steel bars being used in the cells and windows it is said they were of soft iron, so that they could be sawed with a common table knife. It was alleged that not a cell in the place could be locked.

Conditions in the way of management became so notorious a few years ago that following a report by the Prison Association, in which the jail was characterized as about the worst place of its kind in the country, the institution was taken out of the hands of the county authorities of Queens and made a city prison under the control of the Commissioner of Correction. Since that time the discipline has been better, but nothing has been done to improve the building. Last June the Prison Association condemned the building as a firetrap and as in bad sanitary condition.

The jail is a four-story brick structure in the rear of the Queens County Court House, which fronts on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. Those who know its history as it was run under the old county management a few years ago say fire escapes were not necessary to aid prisoners in making their exits, for they simply oozed out of the building at all times.

WOMAN OF 70 A SUICIDE.

Carefully Concealed Her Identity When Renting Lodgings.

A woman dressed in deep mourning, about 70 years old, who rented a furnished room on Friday afternoon from Mrs. Julia Riley of 75 South Eighth Street, Williamsburg, was found dead yesterday, having committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. She had made most careful preparations for the act, removing initials and means of identification from her clothing, but she neglected to obliterate the initials "C. E. F.," which were on her suitcase. She also plugged up every cleft in her room, and, besides locking the door, had braced a chair against it. All her wearing apparel was of good material.

The woman was greatly distressed when she called upon Mrs. Riley on Friday. She said only that she had been a resident of Williamsburg for more than thirty years, and Mrs. Riley refrained from asking her any questions, but showed her to her lodgings on the second floor, in the rear. When the woman failed to appear yesterday, Mrs. Riley made an investigation and, detecting the odor of escaping gas, she notified a policeman, who forced an entrance through a fire-escape window. The woman had been dead at least twelve hours. The body was sent to the Morgue.

UPHOLDS BEEBE ALIMONY.

Physician Must Pay $5,000 a Year Pending Divorce Suit Trial.

The Appellate Division affirmed the order of the Supreme Court yesterday, giving Mrs. Mary Beebe of Eton Street, Flushing, $5,000 a year alimony and a counsel fee of $500 pending the trial of a suit for divorce which she has brought against her husband, Dr. Silas N. Beebe, a member of the Faculty of the Cornell University Medical School. Dr. Beebe, in his appeal from the court's award, alleged that his wife had been adjudged insane, and that she was incompetent therefore to bring the action.

Mrs. Beebe, in reply to this, asserted that the judge who declared her insane was misled when he signed an order committing her to an insane asylum. Mrs. Beebe is now suing Dr. Johnston MacLeod of Flushing and Dr. Arthur W. Jagger for $50,000 for having had her sent to the asylum.

Mrs. Beebe's counsel said yesterday that he expected to have the divorce action tried in the January term of the Supreme Court in Queens.

Chamber Music on the East Side.

The concerts of the Educational Chamber Music Society, of which Modest Altschuler is director, will be continued throughout the season every Sunday evening until March 8 and will be given in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway. The artists who will appear in addition to Mr. Altschuler are Alexander Haslevskr, Jacob Altschuler, and Leo Levy.

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To Work At Liberal Pay

Transplant that bank account into New York City Guaranteed First Mortgages (Tax Exempt), which pay, without risk of Principal, interest of 5½%

Legal Investment for Trust Funds. Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day

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AUTO DRIVERS IN CELLS.

Broadway Speeders May Be Fined $100 After This.

Twenty-six automobile speeders appeared before Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Police Court yesterday on complaint of Motorcycle Policemen Kerrigan and Crawford. They said the men were going over fifteen miles an hour between 6 P. M. and midnight of Friday on Broadway, between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth Streets. Twenty-four were fined $50 or five days in jail. John Emerson, an actor playing in "Within the Law," did not appear in court, and the Magistrate issued a warrant for his arrest. One speeder was fined $25.

Magistrate Krotel announced that this week he would impose the maximum penalty on speeders, a fine of $100 or the option of fifteen days in prison.

Those who did not pay their fines at once and who went back to the prison from court were: Hugh Brady, 238 West Fortieth Street; Alonzo Coles, 141 West Ninetieth Street; William Brooks, 1,388 St. Nicholas Avenue; William Walden, 430 West 124th Street; Ross Nicol, 9 Columbus Avenue; Richard Lewis, 37 Bayard Street; Joseph Gratzer, 525 Ninth Avenue; William Thorne, 538 West Fifteenth Street; Frank Higger, 345 West Seventieth Street; James Ciffellio, 1 West Centre Market, and Robert Otto of Princeton, N. J.

MADISON HOUSE SALE.

Fancy Articles Will Be Offered to Aid Settlement Work.

A Christmas sale of fancy articles of all kinds, dolls, books, bags, lingerie, and such things, in aid of Madison House, will be held at the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, Dec. 4 to 6, inclusive, afternoons and evenings. No admission will be charged. Tea and supper will be served. On Saturday afternoon there will be children's entertainments and games for the young folk.

Madison House is a settlement at 210 Madison Street, whose attempt is to solve some of the problems of an immigrant neighborhood. Established fourteen years ago, it has grown to include more than forty self-governing clubs, social activities, various classes, playground and bank. During the Summer the house has two Summer homes for juniors: Camp Moodna, the car-colony for older girls; and Camp Astra for older boys. The members are encouraged to self-support, and last year contributed one-third of the budget. Local leadership is evidenced by the predominance of former members of clubs as leaders and workers.

At Work on Berlin Embassy.

The future home of the American Embassy in Berlin will be immediately adjoining the Palace of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia. Ambassador Gerard has rented for this purpose the former Schwabach Palace at 7 Wilhelm Platz at the annual rental of 60,000 marks ($15,000). The palace will be reconstructed by the American architect, A. F. M. Lange, and it will be completed by Christmas.

FAILED REALTY FIRM ASKS FOR MORE TIME

Receiver Urges Mortgage Holders Not to Sue Real Estate Security Company.

MECHANICS' LIENS FILED

Creditors Enter Claims Against Bankrupt Concern and McVickar-Gaillard Company as Contractors.

James N. Rosenberg, receiver of the New York Real Estate Security Company, which has gone into bankruptcy, due to inability to pay mortgage calls and taxes on its sixty-six parcels of real estate, said yesterday that he had sent letters to all of the mortgage holders asking them to refrain from instituting foreclosure suits. Every effort was being made, it was said at the offices of the company, at 42 Broadway, to come to a satisfactory understanding with the bondholders, so that the financial difficulties of the concern might be tided over until better conditions prevailed in the real estate market.

Seventeen mechanics' liens, aggregating $12,000, were filed yesterday against the New York Real Estate Security Company, as owner, and the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, as contractor, on properties at Ninety-fourth and 110th Streets and Riverside Drive, 100th Street and Central Park West, 3,099, 3,100, and 3,134 Broadway, and other places. Among the liens are Otto Gordon, for $3,365; Nathan Gordon, $2,085; B. Malot, $2,165; Philip Fohlsky, $1,700, and Louis Robinson, $1,035.

Charles S. Sabin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, and he is preparing a list of all the bondholders of the concern. Mr. Sabin hopes to call a meeting of the Bondholders' Committee to-morrow or Tuesday, and he hopes some plan may be determined upon then under which the company may resume business.

The firm of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., public accountants, was appointed by the receiver to prepare a statement of the liabilities and assets of the bankrupt firm. The accountants began their work at once, assisted by the officers of the company, and they hoped to have a detailed report ready early this week. The receiver has informed each mortgage holder that separate records will be kept of the different properties, with their respective net rentals and payments, so that each mortgagee may be protected fully.

Hugh McAtamney, who was one of the three petitioners in the bankruptcy proceedings, said yesterday that every one was working harmoniously to straighten out the company's affairs, and he expressed confidence that with a little time every dollar of its indebtedness would be paid.

KANSAS WOMEN COMBINE.

Meet to Advise Political Parties as to Their Platforms.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Nov. 29.—Women from all over Kansas met here to-day to formulate a non-partisan declaration of principles to be placed before the various political party organizations of the State as an expression of what the women voters want included in the platforms in the next campaign.

This is the first such meeting since women in Kansas received the franchise last Fall. There are about 275,000 women voters in the State.

Best & Co.

Very Important Sales Monday

Women's Evening and Dance Gowns

Sizes 32 to 42

Three entirely new models of Charmeuse and Chiffon with rich bugle tunic, fur trimmed. All the newest evening shades.

37.50

Regularly sold from $75.00 to $110.00

Will Close Out

Women's Afternoon Dress Coats

Of Wool Plush, Duvetyn, Broadcloth, etc., in short, three-quarter and seven-eighths lengths, showing several Paris costume types. All the winter colorings.

35.00

Formerly $45.00 to $60.00

We have taken from our high class stock of

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

Many models and marked them at large price concessions.

Special Christmas Reductions

Women's Model Fur Coats

Representing the finest skins selected by us in both Europe and America, and made up in the latest authentic styles. Full guarantee with every coat.

Was		Now
1,225.00	1 Imported Broadtail Caracul	595.00
795.00	1 Model in Chinola	530.00
600.00	1 Mo e and Seal	375.00
700.00	1 Persian Lamb, full length	467.00
595.00	1 Caracul and Fitch	396.00
400.00	1 Imported Hudson Seal, full length	267.00
375.00	1 Mole and Fitch	250.00
395.00	1 Mole and Taupe Fox	265.00
375.00	1 Mole and Fox	250.00
295.00	1 Seal and Leopard	197.00
225.00	1 Leopard, full length	150.00

Will Close Out

55 Women's Trimmed Hats

Of Velvet, Faille, etc., desirable shapes and styles, made in our own workrooms. These have been selected from the regular stock and marked at

7.00

Formerly as high as $29.50

Misses' "Trotteur" Dresses

Fourth Floor

Of fine Navy and Black English Serge, effectively trimmed with plaid silk or batiste embroidered collar and cuffs. 14 to 18 years.

9.75 Special Value

Misses' Day Dresses

Of Silk Crepe, Charmeuse and Corduroy, several smart models in light, medium and dark French colorings. 14 to 18 years.

19.50 Special Value

FIFTH AVE. At Thirty-fifth St.

Best & Co.

Useful Christmas Gifts

At Moderate Prices

Several Special Sales for Monday

Christmas Handkerchiefs

Are dainty articles of which one cannot have too many. Our Holiday assortments from Armenia, Spain, Ireland and Madeira, contain the daintiest of patterns and sheerest of fabrics. Prices up to $14.75 each.

Special Sales Monday

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered initial. Box of 6. Regular price $1.50— 1.15
Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered initial. Box of 6. Regular price $1.50— 1.15
Children's Initial Handk'fs. Box of 6. " " 80c.— 60c

Christmas Fur Sets

Due to the backward season we have reduced the prices on a number of desirable models and styles, offering a splendid opportunity for practical Christmas savings. Every piece fully guaranteed.

Scarfs			Muffs	
35.00	47.50	Pointed Fox	42.50	47.50
16.50	25.00	Black Fox	24.50	28.50
	35.00	Scotch Mole	32.50	
	35.00	Chinchilla Squirrel	42.50	
	29.75	Natural Skunk	39.50	

Christmas Neckwear

For women and misses, is shown in much larger stocks than usual, including all the newest ideas in dainty neck fixings of silk, feathers, lawn and lace.

Special Sales Monday

Fichus and Flat Collars. Regular price $1.75— 1.15
Crepe de Chine Scarfs. " " 2.75— 1.75
Marabout Neck Ruffs. " " 3.50— 2.50

Japanese Silk Kimonos

Are being displayed for women, misses and children, in plain colors or with fancy hand-embroidery. The designs shown for little folks are particularly attractive with figures of flowers, animals or toys.

Women's Quilted Robes.		9.75	13.75
Children's Quilted Robes.	Up to 18 years.	5.50	9.95
Infants' Quilted Robes.	Up to 3 years.	4.25	5.00

French Christmas Novelties

Reveal some very dainty gift ideas, consisting of

Fancy Hair Bands, Metal Belts, Opera Bags, Brocade Boxes, Metal Ornaments and Pins, Novelty Tea and Telephone Cozies, French Flowers and Handkerchief Cases.

Dainty Boudoir Caps

Packed in a fancy Holiday box, are most attractive. We are showing some new conceits just out of their original wrappers, which will please the most fastidious.

Lace, Chiffon and Fancy Ribbon Caps, in Dutch or French designs. 98c. to 5.00

Crepe de Chine Underwear. Dainty Gowns, Combinations and Petticoats. 5.00 to 10.50

French Underwear. A Fascinating Display. Each garment attractively packed in a pretty gift box.

Christmas Hosiery and Gloves

Large assortments of Silk, Lisle or Cotton Hose, also Gloves for men, women and children. The stocks for men and women are very complete and attractive, while the stocks for children are the largest in New York City.

Special Sales Monday

Women's Pure Silk Hose. Regularly $2.25— 1.50
Men's Silk Hose. " 1.15— 75c
Women's French Kid Gloves. " 1.50— 85c
Children's English White Pique Kid. " 1.25— 75c
Men's Tan Cape Gloves, silk lined. " 2.00— 1.25

Christmas Toys

Are attractively and conveniently displayed in the greatly enlarged department on the fourth floor. For many years we have been recognized as **the store that takes particular thought for little folks** at this joyous season. This year we are showing many exclusive novelties gathered from the four quarters of the earth. Your visit is cordially requested.

Mechanical Toys
Trolley Cars, Warships, Aeroplanes, Automobiles, Swinging Horses, Walking Toys, Trick Boxes, Electric Railroads, Performing Animals, Musical Toys.

Dolls & Furnishings
Bisque, Unbreakable, Character, Talking, Dressed, Undressed and Musical Dolls. Dolls' Houses, Carriages, Furniture, Wardrobes, Tea Sets, Cradles, Beds, Trunks, Trousseaux, etc.

Games and Novelties
Ice Skates, Soldier Sets, Magnetic Toys, Woolly Animals, Rocking Horses, Drums, Horns, Typewriters, Magic Lanterns, Microscope Projectors, Games of all kinds.

Christmas Juvenile Books

Picture Books, One Syllable Histories, Nursery Tales, Glue Books, Indestructible Rag Books, Fairy Stories, Fables, Children's Classics, Latest Fiction for Boys and Girls, and thousands of Christmas Cards.

FIFTH AVENUE . . . . At Thirty-Fifth St.

HEALTH IMPROVED IN 'FLYLESS' BLOCK

A. I. C. P.'s Experiment Points the Way to Saving Babies' Lives.

SIGNIFICANT CONTRASTS

Only One-third as Many Cases of Summer Complaint in Screened as in Unscreened Area.

The results of the most thorough practical study of the relationship between flies and disease ever made by a Northern city have just been published by the Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Last Summer the bureau, under the direction of Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of Health, undertook the experiment in the belief that it would be the best way of the housewives of the city could be induced to co-operate in the campaign against the house fly. The experiment was conducted by the bureau's sanitary inspectors, assisted by the Department of Health, and the results have just been published in a pamphlet of 100 pages, with 16 pages of charts and photographs. The experiment was planned to demonstrate the effect of screening and other measures for the protection of a district against the invasion of flies from the surrounding territory, and to determine the burden of proof, if possible, as to whether the flies breed within a given area or come from another section. It was also planned to determine the number of cases of infantile diarrhoeal disease in the district and the number of cases of illness among children in the unprotected area.

Experiment in Little Italy.

The experiment was made in Little Italy. The boundaries of the protected block were 108th and 109th Streets and East and North Rivers. The unprotected block was in the same general neighborhood, and the character of the population and of normal conditions in the two blocks was the same. The total population was practically the same, as was the infant population. A census was made according to age groups, a careful record kept of the amount of sickness in the two blocks and the duration of each case. Medical inspection given to the two areas weekly for a period of sixteen weeks during which a record was kept of all deaths and cases of disease, with the facts relating to them.

Little Italy, except that the inhabitants of the protected area had the advantage of a three weeks' campaign of education in the section among thirty-five families by nurses and English were distributed by nurses and Italy. The instruction contained in these was supplemented by the exhibition of a local moving-picture theatre at every run for a week of the film "The Dangerous House Fly," sent by the Merchants' Association. Free tickets admitting all but the youngest children were distributed among the residents of the block, and most of the tickets were used.

At the expense of the association screens were placed in every window and door of the block—about 1,500 openings in all. The people were instructed concerning the desirability of keeping the screens in place and of protecting them from injury. With the aid of the local Boy Scout organization fly traps were constructed and placed in the courtyards and stables in or adjacent to the district. These were baited and emptied regularly, and of the thousands of flies thus captured many were sent to the Department of Public Health of the Museum of Natural History, where determination was made of the types, about 1 per cent. of the catches being stable flies (supposed to be transmitters of the germs of infantile paralysis) and the great majority house flies.

1,100,017 Bacteria Per Fly.

At the same time numbers of living flies were caught in the houses, and with the co-operation of the Health Department laboratories were examined to make bacterial counts. Some of these flies were caught in houses of the protected area and others in unprotected houses. The average number of bacteria found on flies—or in the cultures made from the surface washings of the insects—taken in the "protected" houses was 12,986, of which 4,189 were intestinal organisms. The average count of the flies from "dirty" houses, i. e., in the unprotected area, was 1,100,017 per fly, of which 292,017 were intestinal. Of course, in a filthy section have a better—or worse—opportunity for bacterial contamination than those in a clean area.

Cleanliness was enforced in the protected area in relation to the streets and courtyards as well as the interior of the tenements; and particular attention was paid to the stables as constituting the chief breeding places of the flies. The bureau had sent to all the stables in the district sufficient quantities of iron sulphate to insure the efficient treatment of the manure (for the destruction of fly larvae) throughout the experiment. The cost of this treatment was 9 mills a horse a day.

With the assistance of a special inspector assigned to the district by the Department of Street Cleaning it was possible to maintain the streets in a decent and sanitary condition.

The Tenement House Department assigned an inspector to the section and greatly aided the bureau in its efforts to maintain cleanly conditions inside the houses, to encourage the use of garbage cans equipped with lids and to prevent the throwing of garbage and other refuse out of the windows and into the courtyards. The bureau reports, as a by-product of its investigation, remarkable success in the educational work in this direction; the number of new garbage cans and cleaned-up courtyards being surprisingly large.

Health Department Co-operates.

"In all of our work," says Dr. Armstrong, "we have received enthusiastic and substantial assistance and co-operation of the several divisions of the Health Department, particularly the Sanitary Division. A special inspector was assigned to our district in the Bronx, and the work which we were able to do with this co-operation was illustrative of what could be done were the department in a position rigidly to enforce the Sanitary Code.

"The reason why fly breeding nuisances are not entirely eradicated by the Health Department is because of the small number of inspectors which the appropriation for this purpose enables them to obtain. There are at the present time seventy-three men in the Division of Sanitary Inspection. It happens that only seven of these can be assigned to the wide area covered by the Bronx, and with this small force it is possible to do little more than take care of complaints as they come in. A continuous, aggressive, and thorough inspection is out of the question.

"It must be remembered that if there seem to be defects and deficiencies in the official handling of sanitary problems these are largely the result of an inadequate machinery for attack. It must also be remembered that most of the disease-carrying insects in which we are interested could be eliminated along with the unsanitary fly-breeding nuisances if the department were supplied with the means of enforcing the Sanitary Code."

Less Illness in "Flyless" Block.

The statistics collected by the bureau's investigators show that during the period of inspection there were in the protected area 111 cases of sickness from all causes; in the unprotected area 165. The cases of non-communicable disease were almost the same in number—36 in the protected, 40 in the unprotected block. This leaves the great difference in the total figures to be accounted for on the theory of greater and less transmission of communicable diseases, of which in the protected group there were 75 cases and in the unprotected 125. Of the diseases of the stomach of which it is reasonable to suppose the fly is the principal agent as the transmitter through surface carriage the ratio was 22 to 65.

The figures just given are for all age groups. For children under five years they are still more striking. The total morbidity being 82 in the protected and 119 for the unprotected area. When cases of diarrhoeal disease only are considered the ratio of 20 to 51 is observed, and the average duration of illness is seen to be 2.2 days less in the protected section. There were no deaths from diarrhoeal disease of children in the protected area, while there were 2 in the children of the unprotected area, but in view of the small number of cases involved in the comparison the bureau is not inclined to attach much significance to these mortality statistics.

As to the general conclusions to be drawn from the Summer's investigation the bureau does not attribute the better health condition of the protected area solely to the anti-fly campaign conducted there, for, in addition, it takes account of the fact that the babies in the protected block resided better in 54 per cent. of the families, while only 37 per cent. of those in the unprotected area were; that the latter had two Armenians, one of recent arrival, in its fairness by the observation: "Now, this statement the inevitable disappointment of those who judge solely from statistics, the bureau does not feel justified in ascribing the excessive sickness in the unprotected area to the anti-fly campaign in the protected area.

Experiment to be Repeated.

In summing up the results of the experiment the bureau says: "The experiment, study is incomplete and unsatisfactory, and it has been the intention to repeat the experiment during the Summer of 1914, in the hope that the results of the first experiment may be verified and the conclusions reached thereby may be presented and emphasized, or revised by further experimentation, that sufficient reliance may be placed in the work of the bureau in the practical results to justify the expenditure of public funds in the prosecution of the campaign against the invasion of flies from the surrounding territory, and the measures to be adopted against the flies in the protected area, if the Department of Health is to be in a position to secure for the people of the city the benefits of the campaign against the fly, it is necessary that the Department of Health should be in a position to determine the burden of proof, if possible, as to whether the flies breed within a given area or come from another section, or, if the burden of proof cannot be determined, to determine the number of cases of the fly, for instance, that are due to flies breeding within the district, and the number of cases of the fly that are due to flies breeding outside the district, and the number of cases of the fly that are due to the flies breeding in the district.

"In the experiment in question the bureau has demonstrated that the sanitary inspection of the stables and the application of the fly-traps, and the distribution of literature, and the use of screens, and the other measures taken, have had a beneficial effect upon the health of the district, but it is not possible to determine the extent to which the results are due to the fly-traps, or to the fly-breeding nuisances in the district, or to the fly-breeding nuisances in the district, or to the fly-breeding nuisances in the district

OPEN DEER SEASON A MERE SLAUGHTER

For Six Days Each Year Massachusetts Provides a Pot-hunters' Carnival.

DEER AS TAME AS COWS

So-Called Sportsmen Killed 1,571 in Recent Season—About 6,000 Are Left in State.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29.—The results of the recent six-day State-wide open season for deer are not wholly satisfactory to a majority of Massachusetts citizens. Plainly speaking, the Massachusetts open deer season, which is participated in by few true sports men, savors strongly of a pothunters' carnival. The degree of skill required to kill a deer, under the conditions the statutes impose, is not greater than that exercised by farmers in the annual hog-killing season.

For a quarter of a century Massachusetts has handled the deer question with strange inconsistency. At the time of the civil war deer were almost unknown in the Bay State. Under the stimulus of perhaps the most rigid protective laws for game ever enforced the few deer remaining began to multiply. In course of time the depredations of deer became so extensive that provision was made to compensate farmers for damage to crops and fruit trees.

At this time the farmer was powerless to protect even the flower gardens in his dooryard. The agriculturist, in fact, bitterly declared that the same courts which permitted him to slay a human being in self-defense stood ready to impose a stiff penalty provided he resisted being gored to death by an angry buck.

About ten years ago deer became so numerous that they frequently strayed into Springfield and other cities. The plate-glass window is a mystery which the deer has never been able to solve. That the fleet-footed animals do not regard it as a barrier is indicated by the fact that they seldom change their course when a show window bars their path. When the inevitable crash occurs, more likely than not the deer will make its exit by breaking through another expanse of plate glass. The owners of Western Massachusetts merchants who have suffered loss of this nature is a long one.

Demands for an Open Season.

As deer became increasingly numerous claims for damages from the agricultural population multiplied. All this time the demands of hunters for an open season for deer had been growing insistent. The number of men not suspected of possessing any abnormal civic instincts, who nevertheless expressed before a legislative committee a willingness to take a week off every Fall to help kill the deer which were making life miserable for the farmer, was legion. Not until the open season had been decided upon did it apparently occur to the lawmakers that one way to help the farmer would be to permit him to protect his own crops.

The first open season, in 1910, attracted hunters from far and wide. In that year, and likewise in 1911 and 1912, the open season was restricted to the five western counties. This year, in response to constant pressure from shooters, the killing of deer throughout the State in the open period was legalized.

Last year about 1,200 deer were killed. This year's total, as announced by the State Fish and Game Commission, is 1,571. Fewer than 200 deer, it is said, were killed in the territory thrown open to hunters for the first time this year. The State Fish and Game Commission places the present number of deer in Massachusetts at less than 6,000. In other well-informed sources this estimate is considered too small. There were no fatalities in the open deer season this year, and only two of the four persons wounded were seriously injured.

So far as deer are concerned, wounds which permit the maimed animals to wander in hopeless suffering and ultimately to die in some sequestered spot are more unfortunate than those which mercifully kill. The number of disabled deer now roaming Massachusetts forests is said to run into the hundreds. Nevertheless, there will be no change in the attitude of the State Fish and Game Commission relative to the open season, according to one member of that body.

Killed at Baited Springs.

The snuffering of the deer themselves is probably the least considered phase of the question by thousands of citizens who are opposed to a continuance of the open season. The law provides that springs shall not be "baited" with salt; yet it is stated that many deer lost their lives in visiting baited springs. The law also provides that only shotguns shall be used, and to make sure that there is no misunderstanding, prohibits the use of rifles for any purpose during the open deer season.

According to all reports, however, the air was fairly well charged with rifle balls. An Indian Orchard citizen, while taking a bath, heard the whir of a rifle ball close to his head. The bullet buried itself in the woodwork. Frank Gerald, a State Highway Department foreman, while overseeing construction work near Greenfield, was wounded in the shoulder by a rifle ball which undoubtedly was intended for a deer.

In Lee eight hunters filled a single deer with lead and divided the carcass. Wilbraham Mountain residents have long taken pride in a giant buck. A ruthless hunter killed the animal, which weighed nearly 500 pounds. Women joined in the hunting and in several instances brought down deer. Even a 35-pound doe was not spared.

A Ludlow resident, in an open letter, describes deer hunting in that town as follows:

"I saw a crowd of fully twenty-five men, some with guns and some with clubs. I asked them what was up, and they said they knew where there was a deer. I watched them, and very soon a poor little deer, wounded and hardly able to run, came out of the woods, driven by another crowd. They surrounded the poor little fellow, and as he lay on his side they shot and pounded him until he was dead. And then that crowd cheered. I have hunted all my life, but tears came into my eyes and I turned toward home, sick at heart."

The protection accorded deer by Massachusetts laws, with the exception of six days in the year, makes them as tame as barnyard cattle; in fact, it is not uncommon for deer to mingle with cattle in the pastures, nor is it uncommon for hunters to kill heifers under the impression that they are deer. A Backet hunter relates that he shot at a deer which stood still and permitted him to fire two more shots before it cantered unconcernedly away.

Farmers complain that deer hunters are responsible for far greater damage than the deer, and, moreover, that the farmer has no redress in the matter of damages for which hunters are responsible. The average deer hunter, farmers declare, has no compunction in leveling fences, or even in using them for firewood.

Anticipated Open Season.

A considerable number of hunters took time by the forelock and began banging away at deer on Sunday, a day before the law was off. Wounded deer were seen, painfully limping, by churchgoers in several towns.

City dwellers, outside of the hunters' ranks, oppose the indiscriminate annual slaughter of deer on the joint grounds that the methods of killing are in many instances barbarous, and that inside of five years deer will be extinct in Massachusetts, provided the present rate of killing is maintained. Farmers, though in favor of keeping deer within bounds, are not in favor of laws which, they declare, practically make their land a free game preserve for city hunters.

That the incoming Legislature will be asked to consider a number of changes in the deer laws, more especially in relation to the open season, is a foregone conclusion. There is a growing sentiment in favor of legislation, which, if not permitting owners of land on which deer depredations are committed to take the law into their own hands, will authorize representatives of the State Fish and Game Commission to thin out deer by humane processes in territory in which the animals are obviously too numerous.

It is also suggested that the open season might advantageously be restricted by a provision that a hunter must be a resident of the town in which a deer is killed. Such a restriction, it is asserted, would not be a blow at the privileges of true sportsmen, few of whom engage in deer hunting. The deer hunter, however, is a more convincing talker at legislative hearings than the farmer, and just how much deer legislation of a practical nature is likely to be forthcoming this Winter is open to doubt.

WON'T ASK DEATH PENALTY.

Purpose of State Shown in Choosing Jury to Try Dr. Craig.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Nov. 29.—The trial of Dr. William Craig, charged with the murder of Dr. Helene Knabe of Indianapolis, was adjourned from noon to-day until 9 o'clock Monday morning without completing the selection of a jury. The attorneys for the State, however, said they thought the jury would be completed early Monday.

The examination of talesmen by the State revealed that the prosecution will not ask for the infliction of the death penalty. The State will contend that Dr. Craig killed Dr. Knabe in a violent quarrel over another woman to whom he had been paying attention. The other woman, it is said, lives at Avon. It is understood that the prosecution has no direct evidence against Dr. Craig. All of the evidence is circumstantial. The State expects to produce a witness who will say he saw Dr. Craig peering into the windows of Dr. Knabe's apartment late at night a few hours before the woman was killed.

Attachment Served on Pavlowa.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.—A writ of attachment was served this afternoon upon Pavlowa, Russian dancer, at the Colonial Theatre, and scenery and costumes were seized by a Deputy Sheriff. The attachment was made on behalf of Ben H. Atwell of New York on a claim of $7,000, said to be due on money advanced. Bond was furnished and after some delay the matinée performance proceeded. The hearing on the attachment will be held here the coming week.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The following is the forecast for Sunday and Monday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Rain Sunday and probably Monday; moderate northeast to east winds.

South Carolina—Rain Sunday. Monday cloudy, probably local rains; moderate northeast and east winds.

Georgia—Rain Sunday. Monday partly cloudy; moderate east winds.

Florida—Fair in south and central, rain in north portion Sunday. Monday probably fair; moderate east winds, except brisk over northwest portion.

Alabama and Mississippi—Rain Sunday. Monday colder and fair; moderate south to west winds.

Louisiana—Rain Sunday, except fair in southwest portion; colder in west portion. Monday fair, colder; moderate south to west winds.

East Texas—Generally fair Sunday; colder in east and south portions. Monday fair; moderate variable winds, becoming northwest.

Western Texas—Fair Sunday. Monday unsettled, probably local rains.

Utah—Snow or rain and colder Sunday. Monday fair.

Oklahoma—Rain and colder Sunday. Monday fair.

Arkansas—Rain Sunday; colder at night. Monday probably fair.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Rain Sunday. Monday generally fair and cold.

Ohio—Rain Sunday. Monday unsettled and colder, probably local snows or rains; moderate, possibly brisk, east to high south winds, becoming variable.

Indiana—Rain Sunday; colder in northwest portion. Monday cloudy and colder; moderate to brisk shifting winds, becoming northwest and north.

Illinois—Rain Sunday; colder in north and central portions, with shifting winds, probably becoming north and brisk. Monday probably fair; colder in extreme south portion.

Lower Michigan—Rain Sunday, with moderate, possibly brisk, shifting winds, becoming west and north. Monday cloudy.

Upper Michigan—Rain or snow Sunday, with brisk to moderately high south winds, shifting to west. Monday probably fair.

Wisconsin—Rain in south; rain or snow in north portion Sunday; colder, with moderate, possibly brisk, shifting winds. Monday unsettled.

Minnesota—Fair Sunday, except rain or snow near Lake Superior; colder in east portion. Monday probably partly cloudy; moderate west and northwest winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair in northwest, rain and colder in east and south portions Sunday. Monday unsettled, probably rain or snow.

Missouri—Rain Sunday, colder in north and west portions. Monday fair; colder in east portion.

North Dakota—Fair, warmer Sunday; local snows and colder Monday or Monday night.

South Dakota—Fair Sunday, warmer in west portion. Monday increasing cloudiness and colder; probably local snows by night.

Nebraska—Fair Sunday, except rain or snow in southeast portion. Monday unsettled, probably snow or rain.

Kansas—Rain or snow Sunday, colder in east portion. Monday unsettled.

R. J. COLLIER BOOKS IN LONDON MARKET?

Library of a "Well-Known American Amateur" Will Be Sold at Sotheby's.

AN IZAAK WALTON RARITY

Interesting Autograph Collection of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning Items—Byron Letter.

A choice collection of books, manuscripts, and autograph letters, described as "the property of a well-known American amateur," will be sold at Sotheby's in London on Dec. 10. Many of the books are from the Robert Hoe literary sale in this city. The general belief is that "the well-known American amateur" is Robert J. Collier, who was one of the buyers at the Hoe sale.

Among the rarities is the copy of the first edition of Izaak Walton's "The Compleat Angler," crown octavo, London, 1653, which was knocked down for $3,500 in the A. F. Xavier sale at the Anderson Auction Company's rooms in this city on March 7, 1911. This is the copy described by William Loring Andrews in his "Fysshynge with an Angle," where he says:

"A fine copy with unusually wide margins. Bound in black morocco elaborately tooled, to judge from the style of the decorations by one of the Mearnes."

It was previously sold in 1909 for $5,425. It was a presentation copy to Francis Foster. It is ruled throughout, in red lines and contains in Izaak Walton's handwriting Foster's name filled in on Page 3.

There is an important and interesting collection in an album of two autograph manuscrips and seventeen autograph letters of Robert Browning and one autograph manuscript and seventeen autograph letters of Elizabeth Barret Browning. The Robert Browning manuscripts are of his well-known Cavalier ballads, "Marching Along" and "Give a Rouse." Both differ from the printed versions and are probably earlier drafts. Mrs. Browning's manuscript is a copy of one of her husband's poems, "Face," and has at the end the following note by him:

I wrote the above poem for the album of Mrs. Coventry Patmore (the First Angel of his House) and this copy was made from the rough draught by E. B. B.

ROBERT BROWNING, March 27, 1874.

The most interesting of the letters are those by Mrs. Browning, which range from 1836 to 1859, and are addressed to Talfourd, R. H. Horne, Mrs. Jameson, Cornelius Matthews of New York, and Miss Fanny Haunitt. Writing to Matthews on April 28, 1843, she says of her future husband:

I do assure you I never saw him in my life—do not know him even by correspondence—and yet I am very sensitive to his thousand and one stripes on which the assembly of critics doth expound its vocations over him. The truth is, and the world should know the truth, it is easier to find a more faultless writer than a poet of equal genius. Don't let us fall into the category of the sons of Noah. Noah was once drunk indeed but once he built the ark.

Mrs. Browning and Her Work.

The two other letters to Matthews and a long letter to Horne are full of interesting talk about contemporary poets and the writer's own work. The letter to Falfourd thanks him for sending her a copy of his tragedy "Ion." The four letters to Mrs. Jameson, all dating from 1858-59, contain interesting references to the Brownings' friends in Rome and Florence, and show her passionate sympathy for the cause of Italian freedom. None of these four letters is included in Mrs. Browning's published letters. In a long early letter to Mr. Kenyon, also unpublished, she speaks of her two poems, "The Seraphim" and "Prometheus."

Robert Browning's letters include one to Lucas about contributing to "Once a Week," dated Jan. 17, 1860. In later letters he refers to several of his poems by name, e. g., "Hervé Riel" and "Home Thoughts from Abroad," as to which he curiously enough makes a mistake, for the poem he means is "Home Thoughts from the Sea." In the same letter, which is addressed to his uncle, Reuben Browning, he alludes to his son's first portrait of him, painted in 1874, as "the best, as far as likeness is concerned, that was ever taken of me." Other interesting letters are addressed to Lord Leighton and to Mrs. Jameson, the latter of which concludes with a eulogy of Correggio:

At which of the Colnaghis can one see the Correggio you spoke of one evening at Carlyle's? I am just now hungry for his pictures, and mean, whenever I am sore at heart, to go and get well before the great cupola at—but why not versify, since that, or something like it, is my trade:

Could I, heart-broken, reach his place of birth,
And stand before his Pictures—could I chuse
But own at once the sovereign'st thing on earth
In Parma-City for an inward bruise.

A copy of the rare first Kilmarnock edition of Robert Burns's "Poems" has his lines of an autograph manuscript of the "Twa Dogs" inlaid and inserted in that poem. Other lots contain parts of Burns's songs supposed to have been sent by him to Thompson for his musical work, and manuscript songs sent to William Stewart, Factor, Closeburn Castle.

There is also a first edition of Robert Burton's famous work, "The Anatomy of Melancholy," thick, small quarto, oxford, 1621. Among the Lord Byron items is the following autograph letter, dated Venice, Nov. 18, 1816, and addressed to Capt. Hay, Long's Hotel, Bond Street, London. "Angelterre Inglishterra":

Dear Hay: This city is a mystery which I mean to unravel at leisure, for it is my intention to remain at Venice during the Winter. I have got some very good apartments in the house of a mercante, whose donna teaches us the Venetian dialect, so sweet and naive in the mouth of a woman. The Italian has nothing of the whimsicalities of the French language. My reading is confined to Goldoni, whose men of mind I like. A Plautus, a Terence, and a Molière are said to have formed his whole library, but the world and mankind and womankind were his chief study.

From that inexhaustible mine his keen and experienced penetration readily embellished his compositions with characters ever real with all the light gradations which passions throw on every character, and with very striking situations yet as natural with those which are perpetually springing up amidst the world, but, not being taken notice of, expire in the birth. It is of this kind of writing that Pascal says "the more we one has 'the more originals one finds among men, whereas your common people discern no difference between men." Goldoni is fertile, simple and various as nature itself.

When tired of studying Italian in type I learn it by way of divertisement through the medium of the lips and eyes of Venetian women, who, as in the time of Paul Veronese, are still the handsomest and finest shaped of the petticoated tribe in Italy. By the Mars! they are sublime. I am speaking of the middle class, those of the highest orders are generally as ugly as Virtue herself. Living under the patronage of St. Mark I go out frequently and am in very good contentment. I do as the Venetians do; nay, I do more, for I take daily exercise on horseback.

Besides Nero's horses, now hoisted up over the front of St. Mark's, my own are the only quadrupeds in this place. Was it disdain or aversion to horses that the Venetians, who are but indifferent horsemen, did not pick out a better place for these animals? If you find England very dull, or which I have no doubt whatsoever, pack up your valise and cross the Alps. You may be sure of being welcome. Believe me, ever yours very truly,

BYRON.

Campion First Edition.

An excessively rare first edition is Thomas Campion's "Description of a Maske presented before the Kinges Majestie at White-Hall on Twelfth Night last in honour of the Lord Hayes and his Bride, Daughter and Heire to the Honourable the Lord Dennye, their Marriage having been the same day at Court Solemnized."

Mark Twain is represented by the manuscript of his famous romance, "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," which he is said to have considered his greatest work. There is a first edition of De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe." Thomas De Quincey is represented by an autograph manuscript and an autograph letter.

An item of special interest to American collectors is Nathan'el Hawthorne's copy of a "History of the Indian Wars," published at Rochester, N. Y., in 1828. It has his full autograph signature written in different parts of the book and in various places. It is apparently the copy which was in the Van Antwerp sale some years ago.

There are four autograph letters of Dr. Samuel Johnson, one of them written when he was in great trouble; his wife was dying and lived only three weeks longer. The letters are addressed to John Levett, one of Johnson's earliest friends in Lichfield. Among the Richard Brinsley Sheridan items is the manuscript, 107 quarto pages of "The School for Scandal." While in the hands of Fairburn the bookbinder, to whom it was intrusted by Sir George Chetwynd in 1834 for binding, the manuscript narrowly escaped destruction by fire, and to-day the edges of the pages are slightly scorched at the edges.

Algernon C. Swinburne is represented by the original autograph manuscript of his "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic." There are also interesting books or autographs of William H. Ainsworth, Sir Walter Scott, Beaumont and Fletcher, the dramatists; James Boswell, George Chapman, Chaucer, Dante, Dryden, Fenelon, Oliver Goldsmith, Thomas Gray, Charles Lamb, Edmund Spenser, Robert L. Stevenson, Whistler, and Walt Whitman.

There are early editions of John Milton and William Shakespeare.

Al Woods Gets "The Guilty Man."

"The Guilty Man," the play which is to be given at a matinee by the Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews, is not to end its existence with that performance. Al Woods has obtained the rights to the play and immediately after the performance, which will take place late in December at the Lyric Theatre, "The Guilty Man" will be offered to the public. John Mason is to be starred in the play by Woods, arrangements having been made with Charles Frohman for his services. Mason will appear in the initial performance of the play.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

BALTIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. Egbert, A. H. Adams, Arthur Blake, Mrs. R. Billington, H. R. Carlin, Mrs. Caroline Getty, Miss M. Gills, Miss G. K. Harrison, Mrs. G. L. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. King, C. H. Marston, J. H. Morris, Herbert Noble, Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Perry, W. K. Sharp, George Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, Miss Mary Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Waterbury, Miss Gladys Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. West.

TOURAINE (Havre)—Charles Caron, A. Van der Glot, Miss Maud Gloun, Jules Lambert, K. W. Reilly, J. Sumter, Maurice Trembley, A. Toxin Worm, W. Wheeler.

EDISON WILL AID 5-CENT BUS LINE

Inventor Writes That He Will Gladly Appear Before the Board of Estimate.

SAYS ELECTRICITY IS BEST

Ready to Dispute Fifth Avenue Coach Company, Which Is Opposing Franchise.

Thomas A. Edison has notified the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate that he is ready to appear before it, in support of the application for a franchise of the Five-Cent Bus Line, at any time the committee may select.

The controversy over the granting of motor bus franchises in the city has taken on the aspect of a fight over the comparative merits of the gasoline buses operated by the present Fifth Avenue Coach Company and the electric machines which the 5-cent line proposes to use, and it is presumed that it is on this side of the question that the inventor is interested. In his letter to the committee Mr. Edison expresses the belief that for traction in cities the electric motor will soon displace all other forms of motive power, as it has already displaced them on the elevated roads and surface lines.

"If buses are desirable for intercity traffic," Mr. Edison wrote, "the electric one is the only practicable one. It is noiseless, odorless, and can be stopped and started quicker than the gasoline vehicle, and is also more economic in operation."

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company in addition to disputing the mechanical and economic possibilities of electrically driven motor buses, is opposing the application of the Five-Cent Bus Line on the ground that it would be unwise for the city to set up competition in buses plying on the crowded streets of New York.

CASH REGISTER MEN APPEAL

Patterson and Others Fight Conviction Under Trust Law.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—John H. Patterson, President, and twenty-eight present or former officials of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, who were convicted last year of violating the criminal section of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, filed an appeal in the United States District Court of Appeals here to-day.

The petition alleges that during the trial of the case 393 errors were made, and the application is based on each one of these. Hundreds of the exhibits shown during the trial accompanied the appeal.

Patterson was sentenced to one year in jail and fined $5,000. A number of his friends tried to obtain a pardon for him, but he said that he desired none, as he had been guilty of no wrongdoing, and preferred to obtain vindication in the courts.

Lesser sentences were passed on the majority of the other defendants.

Judge Hollister, at the trial, refused to admit as evidence all matter pertaining to patents held by the National Cash Register Company, and this ruling was the principal objection made in the appeal.

TEACHER LEFT $10,041.

Miss Lester Had Saved That Sum from Her Salary.

Miss Ordelia Amanda Lester, a public school teacher, who died on Feb. 6, 1912, left a net estate of $10,041.44, as shown by the appraisal that was made public yesterday. Miss Lester saved this amount from her earnings. Her possessions consisted partly of $3,000 in the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and mortgages of $2,500 on property at Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street, and $1,800 on property at Throop Avenue near Quincy Street, Brooklyn. When she died she had in savings banks $2,559.51.

Possessions that were called of no value by the appraiser consisted of thirty-seven volumes of school books, all of them out of date, but from which she evidently learned her first lessons or which were used in teaching lessons to her first pupils, and many photographs and pictures.

H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Star, to Wed

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Huntington R. Hardwick, the Harvard strong man and a star of recent crimson football and baseball teams, is engaged to be married to Miss Margaret Stone of Brookline, it was announced to-night. The date of the wedding has not been set. Miss Ston is the daughter of Galen Galen L. Stone, a Boston banker.

"THE COWARDLY DOLLAR."

Marshall Says Bankers Are Anxious for a Law to Correct It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Refreshed by a vacation in Arizona, Vice President Marshall returned to Washington to-night ready for the severe grind of the opening weeks of the new session of Congress.

"Bankers I know and on whose opinions I rely want corrective currency legislation as soon as possible," said Mr. Marshall. "They believe no time should be lost in passing legislation that will give the people more confidence in their banking system and that will open the way for the average man to have equal opportunity with every other man in the use of capital and credit.

"I have no criticism of the American dollar for the luxury or comfort that may honestly be gotten from it. My criticism is of the bluff and cowardice in the dollar. When a time of money stringency comes the banks call in the money they have loaned, because they fear they will have to pay the money they have borrowed from their depositors.

"The whole country should and will welcome a speedy reinforcement of the currency system that will effectually take this cowardice out of the dollar and make it a thing to be depended upon in time of stress."

NEW HAVEN MERGER SUIT?

Boston Hears Rumors of Action, but Washington Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—It was asserted in some quarters yesterday that Attorney General McReynolds was about to take drastic action regarding the New England Railroad situation, and that two suits aimed at the Boston & Maine-New Haven merger and the Boston & Maine's lease of the Fitchburg soon would be filed.

It also was said that within a few weeks the partnership made under Mr. Mellen in the Boston & Albany Railroad would be no more. It is understood that the New Haven has perfected plans whereby its agreement with the New York Central to share equally in the operating results from the leased road will terminate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—There is good authority for the statement that Attorney General McReynolds, who is in New York, has not decided on any aggressive step regarding the New Haven-Boston & Maine merger. As recently as yesterday this statement was made. Some wonder was expressed at the deliberation with which the matter had been pressed by interested persons and the impression was conveyed that nothing would be done in the immediate future.

PULLS WOMAN FROM RIVER.

Ramsey Dived When He Heard Her Cry as She Fell In.

John Ramsey, a laborer, of 657 Water Street, was standing near the pier at Jefferson Street and the East River at 10 o'clock last night when he heard a cry from the end of the dock and a splash. He got to the pier just in time to see a woman struggling in the water. Without hesitating he dived and grabbed her.

James McCarthy, a deck hand, was in a rowboat about forty feet from the pier at the time, and he rowed to the spot where Ramsey was trying to keep the woman above water. He threw a rope to Ramsey and pulled him and the woman to the boat, and then towed them to the pier.

An ambulance took the woman to Gouverneur Hospital and up to a late hour last night she was still unconscious. She is about 40 years old, weighs 140 pounds, has dark hair, eyes, and complexion. She wore a black waist and skirt and black shoes and stockings. The police say she was sitting on the string piece of the pier when she fell into the water.

WRECK IN ITALY, 7 DEAD.

Senators and Deputies Aboard Train That Crashes Into Locomotive.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The evening express bound from Rome for Naples ran into a locomotive to-night at Ceccano, and seven passengers were killed and twenty-five wounded.

Several Senators and Deputies who were returning south after to-day's sitting of Parliament were on board the express, but none of them was hurt.

Mayor Reviews His Old Regiment.

Mayor Kline reviewed the Fourteenth Regiment last night in its armory at Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. With the Mayor in the reviewing stand were Police Commissioner Waldo, Dock Commissioner Smith, Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards and Water Commissioner Thompson. Until eight years ago Mayor Kline was the Colonel in command of the regiment. The present Colonel, John H. Foote, and Lieut-Col. W. H. Garcia were complimented by the Mayor and Commissioner Waldo on the showing of the regiment.

Dr. Finley Takes Oath of Office.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—Dr. John Huston Finley of New York, the second Commissioner of Education of the State, took the oath of office to-day.

GETS GAINSBOROUGH PORTRAIT FOR $1,700

H. Y. Rosenberg Pays That Sum for "Squire Hallett" at the Kneeland Sale.

REMBRANDT GOES FOR $650

A Total of $12,447 Realized at Two Days' Sale of Old and New Masters.

The concluding sale of the pictures of Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland and other collectors at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening brought $8,184, making a total for the two evenings of $12,447. A large buyer was H. Y. Rosenberg, who paid $1,700 for the beautiful Gainsborough portrait of "Squire Hallett," $300 for "Lady Hallett," by the same artist; $340 for the Harlow "Lady Euston," $200 for the portrait of the "Comtesse d'Arches," by Robert Fournieres; $150 for the pretty little Wyant, "Morning Lanscape," $100 for an Inness landscape, and $310 for Baron Gerard's "Louis Philippe."

The small Rembrandt "Portrait of a Man," which had attracted much attention, went to G. A. Gage for $650. A "View of Hampton Court Bridge," by S Scott, was withdrawn for want of a satisfactory bid. A woman buyer, whose name was not given, paid $350 for Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Lady Donoughmore," and the same buyer paid $300 for Frederic Ede's "The River Loise."

A marine, "Coast of Wales," went to Arnold for $230; Fritz Bros., Brooklyn, paid $110 for "After the Hunt," by Lesrel, and the Whistler "Venice at Night" sold for $210, going to Wilkins. A nice little interior by Portielje brought $105; "On Guard," by Delort, $100, and two pictures by Berne Bellecour, "A Marine Guard" and "Staff Officer," went to Powers for $110 each. "The Violinist," by Lesrel, brought $130, and two exquisitely painted little pictures "Jealousy" and "Caught," artist unknown, brought $150 for the pair. "The Wounded Officer," by Beauquesne, went to Dr. Givens for $100, and a small Daubigny landscape brought $100. The three big pictures, 114 by 182, "The Maine in Havana Harbor," "The Blowing Up of the Maine," and a "Submarine View of the Wreck," went to J Tacker for $50 each.

Mrs. Wright's Subscription Dance.

The second of the four subscription dances arranged by Mrs. Parry Wright of the Hotel Imperial, was given at the Hotel Gotham on Friday evening, followed by a seated supper. The patronesses included Mrs. William H. Bailey, Mrs. Hart Gress, Mrs. William H. Conley, Mrs. Frank B. Carpenter, Mrs. Charles B. Flynn, Mrs. William H. Gould, Mrs. Cecil Graham, Mrs. William D. Hanford, Mrs. John L. Lowe, Jr., Mrs. Laurice Lackman, Mrs. Walter McCorkle, Mrs. Duncan MacMartin, Mrs. Frank R. Foss, Mrs. James Richey, Mrs. Frank M. Seaman, Mrs. M. Irving Twombley, Mrs. Oscar Taussig, and Mrs. Parry Wright.

TUXEDO YACHTSMEN DINE.

Lewis S. Chanler the Winner of Commodore F. DeP. Foster's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Frederic De Peyster Foster gave a dinner to the members of Tuxedo Lake Yacht Club at Tuxedo Club to-night. The racing season closed two weeks ago and the Commodore's Cup, presented by Mr. Foster, was won by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler. J. Frederic Tams was the winner of second prize.

About fifteen members attended the dinner to-night, including the officers, who are: Commodore, F. DeP. Foster; Vice Commodore, J. Philip Benkard; Secretary, Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Treasurer, Grenville Kane; Preston Davie, Frederick O. Spedden, Amos L. French, William Gordon Fellows, Newbold Edgar, Newell W. Tilton, Frank B. Keech, and Eben Richards.

Each member was presented with a souvenir showing the season's results. The special prize presented by J. F. Tams and Frederick O. Spedden for the highest average during the year was won by F. DeP. Foster. The winners of monthly cups were: May, J. F. Tams; June, L. S. Chanler; July, J. F. Tams; August, Preston Davie; September, L. S. Chanler; October, J. F. Benkard.

The Tuxedo Club had its usual week-end dance to-night, which was preceded by many large dinners. In spite of the inclement weather a large crowd came out for the weekend.

RAT HALTS SEVEN TRAINS.

Eats Insulation Off an Electric Cable, Stopping P. R. R. Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 29.—Three passenger express trains and four fast freight trains were held up yesterday by a rat for considerably over half an hour on the Pennsylvania main line at Moore's Station, Penn., between this city and Philadelphia. The rodent had eaten the insulation off a large cable containing wires that are an important factor in the operation of electric signals. This caused a "grounding" of the wires, with the result that the signals were put out of business.

The trouble was first discovered by the engineer of an express train. The signal at Moore gave him a "clear indication," whereas he knew another train was but a short distance ahead. Rather than take chances he stopped the train. Then other signals at that place began to act queerly. An attaché known as a signal maintainer, stationed at a near-by interlocking tower, began a hurried investigation as other trains arrived and were held up.

Matters were becoming serious, the entire line being affected, until the trouble was discovered. The insulation had been eaten off for fully five inches. The difficulty was remedied by installing new insulation.

Hebrew Technical School Benefit.

A special matinée of "Hop o' My Thumb" will be given at the Manhattan Opera House on Dec. 29 in aid of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street. The school is attended by 535 pupils daily, the annual cost of maintenance being $54,000 against a membership income of $34,000. The 1889 graduates earn annually $1,125,400. Mrs. Nathaniel Myers of 135 Central Park West is Chairman and has tickets for the theatre for disposal.

Lane Bryant
25 West 38th St., Near Fifth Ave.

December brings again the problems of the Holiday Season—to remember all who must be made happy, without making too great inroads into the family purse. Begin early and

Go to the largest maker and retailer of
Negligees, Neckwear, Blouses, Lingerie
This week we offer big reductions on
Practical Gifts
In attractive variety for Women and Misses
75 Cents to $14.75

Boudoir Caps	Blouses	Matinees
Lounging Robes	Neckwear	Tea Gowns
Bedroom Slippers	Petticoats	Underwear
Negligees	Belts	Fichus

INFANTS' WEAR.
Our department for Layettes and requisites is replete with dainty articles that would delight the young mother.
24 Cents to $24.75

Complete Layettes	Jackets	Coats
Sweater Sets	Bootees	Caps
Trinket Boxes	Basinettes	Floaters
Record Books	Dresses	Rattles
Infants' Bureaus	Cradles	Blankets

M. & I. WEINGARTEN
Ladies' Tailors & Furriers
CLEARANCE SALE OF IMPORTED MODELS
AT SWEEPING REDUCTIONS, BEGINNING DEC. 1
AMONG MANY BARGAINS THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW:
Suits and Coats, formerly $100 to $200..Now $35 to $75
Moleskin Coat, formerly $500.....Now $290
Baby Caracul Coat, Ermine Collar, formerly $400..Now $275
Hudson Seal Coat, Ermine Collar, formerly $310..Now $195
Muffs and Neckpieces at Half Price.
467-469 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite the Public Library NEW YORK

THE DAINTY DRESS & SUIT CO.
Miss Marguerite, Manager. 62 West 47th St. E. Charles' Bldg. Between 5th & 6th Aves.
THE DAINTY DRESS & SUIT CO. IS THE READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT OF E. CHARLES A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGH STANDING
WE WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY:
A CLOSING OUT SALE
of 100 High Grade Suits LATEST STYLES AND MATERIALS—NO TWO ALIKE.
Real Value 28.50 to 48.50 up. From 8.50 to 13.50 up to 18.75
56 Street, Afternoon & Evening Dresses
Actual Value 22.50 to 42.50 From 7.50 to 12.50 up to 18.50
All the Stunning Models of our regular Dressmaking Establishment will be placed on Sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

"The Home of Toys"
F. A. O. SCHWARZ
Fifth Avenue, at 31st Street
Come take a trip through Toyland—*visit this Santa Claus Headquarters* and view the wonderful exhibition of delightful Holiday Gifts.
Here the *best* of *everything new* and old in Toys, Games, Books, Sporting Goods, Novelties, etc., is shown in infinite variety—and at prices the lowest possible consistent with *highest quality.*
Goods selected now will be reserved for later delivery

L. P. Hollander & Co.
SPECIAL SALE

Infants' Long Coats	were $50	$25.00
Infants' Long Dresses	were $20	10.00
Infants' Bonnets	were $10	5.00
Little Children's Coats	were $35	18.00
Little Children's Dresses	were $20	10.00
Little Children's Hats	were $15	7.50

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

CLARK & WEINBERG
Furs
of Fashion and Fineness
A carefully selected stock, including all the rare and fashionable furs, presented in individual and conservative models.
HUDSON SEAL COATS, of medium length, with novelty collars; plain or brocaded lining; rich, lustrous furs; finest make throughout. From $145
CARACUL COATS, exhibiting the season's latest models, beautifully lined and made in the best possible manner. Coats of intrinsic value. From $225
MOLESKIN COATS, of perfectly matched furs, expertly made, in the modish styles and lengths. From $195
FUR TRIMMED EVENING Wraps, in the wanted shades, showing imported and original designs. From $75
Decided Reductions on all Imported Fur Models
634 FIFTH AVENUE
NEAR FIFTIETH STREET

HICKSON
FINAL REDUCTIONS
TAILORED FROCKS
$25.00
ALL THIS SEASON'S MODELS
Fifth Avenue at 52d Street

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

CASPERFELD & CLEVELAND

ESTABLISHED 1857.

We are now located in our

NEW STORE, 1448 Broadway, S. E. Cor. 41st.

Sub. to Times Sq. Down-town store discontinued.

During the 56 years we have been established we never bought diamonds through regular trade channels. We are known to buy loose diamonds from dealers who are pressed for ready cash at our own price and mount them into the finest platinum designs at our own factory.

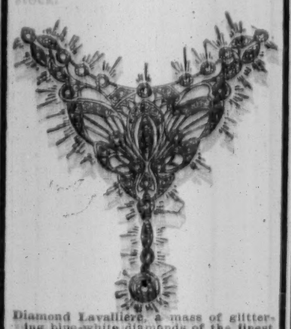
This enables us to sell to our patrons for much less than charged elsewhere.

At our new location we continue to sell at the same low prices for which our name is famous.

Pay us a visit and be convinced of the truth of our statements.

Everybody is moving uptown, so we came along with the tide.

We quote below just a few specials from our enormous Xmas stock.



Diamond Lavallière, a mass of glittering blue-white diamonds of the finest quality, 8 karats set in platinum; would cost elsewhere in $300; our price..... $275

Dinner Ring, all the finest grade pure white diamonds set in platinum, 2 carats great deal easily worth $125; our price..... $85

Cluster Ring, 36 pure white full cut diamonds; an set in platinum; very effective; would cost to duplicate $225; our price..... $125

Solitaire Ring, steel white, absolutely perfect, wonderful brilliance, 1 karat, easily worth $125; our price..... $75

Engagement Ring, pure white, very brilliant, fine blue white diamond; only..... $50

Watches, Ingersoll, solid 14 karat plate or Waltham, guaranteed reliable time keepers..... $1.75

Wrist Watches, full assortment of ladies' wrist watches..... $5.00

Watches, 14 size, solid 14 karat plate or Waltham, guaranteed reliable time keepers..... $3.50

Wrist Watches, full assortment of ladies' wrist watches..... $5.00

We have a wide variety of Jewelry and Gold Rings, suitable for gifts, ranging from $1 up.

Open Evenings Till 8. Saturday Till 11

Mail Orders Filled. Inquiries Solicited

"77"

A hard stubborn Cold that hangs on is broken up by Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven"

COLDS

"I stopped coughing after the first dose and slept over the night," writes a Washington lady.

The friends of "Seventy-seven" have the same experience. "Six hours after taking Cold Cure I could sleep undisturbed, especially when taken in time," writes a Texan.

Don't wait till you're sick—keep "77" handy. Cold Cure, Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Cough, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Manual, 156 William Humphreys Med. Chemists Co., 156 William Street, New York.—Advertisement.

PLAYER PIANOS

Don't lose your piano in exchange. Don't lose your piano in exchange for a Player Piano, when you can have it converted into a Player Piano for a hundred dollars. Christman Player Attachments can easily be installed in any Piano, and are a great success. Send for Circular.

USUAL BARGAINS

In used Upright Pianos. Baby Grand and Upright Pianos in Steinway, Knabe, Sohmer and many other makes.

$100 UPWARDS

Open Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

Christman Sons,

35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

The Antique Furniture Exchange

13-15 West 28th St., near Broadway

To the place to find the Attractive Holiday Gifts. Tea trays, Mirrorettes, Work Tables, Tilt Top Tables, Sewing Chairs, Desks, etc. All as usual on Commission basis, regardless of the actual intrinsic value or cost. This is headquarters for bargains.

DO YOU NEED HELP?

One of the surest ways to obtain competent help is to insert an advertisement in the Want columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The replies received will be from a class of people who can render the service you desire. A test will convince.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

SIEBRECHT DIVORCE REVERSED ON APPEAL

Appellate Division Rejects Evidence of Woman Peeper on Which It Was Granted.

MRS. MINER IS VINDICATED

Testimony That Siebrecht Kissed Her Shown to Have Been Based on Malice.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has reversed on appeal a decree of absolute divorce obtained by Mrs. Julia W. A. Siebrecht from Henry A. Siebrecht, Jr., member of the firm of Siebrecht & Son, wholesale florists and owners of the Siebrecht Building, at 425 Fifth Avenue. The decision was made public yesterday, and it not only clears the defendant of the charges made by his wife, but vindicates Mrs. Francescina Miner of New Rochelle, who was named as co-respondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Siebrecht and Mrs. Miner and her husband, Frank W. Miner, who is connected with the Gorham Company, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, were friends for many years, and the incidents on which Mrs. Siebrecht based her suit were alleged to have taken place in the Summer of 1907 at Hawleyville, Conn., where the two families were accustomed to pass their vacations. It was the proprietress of the Summer home, Mrs. Thurza Tucker, the most important of twenty-two witnesses for the plaintiff, who testified that while gazing through a hole in the attic floor of the farmhouse, she had seen Siebrecht kiss Mrs. Miner. In the record of the case on appeal, Mrs. Tucker was referred to as the "stovepipe hole peeper."

Both families resided in New Rochelle. The Siebrechts lived on North Avenue and the Miners on Park Place. Since the divorce was granted by Justice Mills in White Plains on Aug. 5, 1912, the Miners have continued to reside together. Mrs. Siebrecht, who was a Miss Acker and a granddaughter of one of the founders of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit, got the custody of two of her four children with alimony of $250 a month.

Siebrecht's attorney, John M. Gardner of 141 Broadway, made his strongest appeal before the Appellate Division for the vindication of the name of Mrs. Miner. Referring to the testimony of Mrs. Tucker, the attorney told the Appellate Division:

"Mrs. Tucker, the so-called 'stovepipe hole' witness, is shown to have been inflamed with bias, growing out of a personal quarrel between herself and the co-respondent years ago. Under the unusual conditions under which she made the alleged observations on her own statement convict her of deliberate perjury concerning the vital fact in the case, while her many contradictions and most improbable statements thoroughly impeach her and show her to be an unreliable and revengeful witness."

Concerning the weight of evidence necessary to decide a divorce case beyond doubt, and the careful scrutiny of the facts and evidence to command the confidence of a careful, prudent, and cautious judge, the attorney added this appeal in behalf of Mrs. Miner:

"Guided by this standard of judicial exaction and protection we invite the most earnest attention to and scrutiny by this court of the evidence upon which the judgment on appeal was based. We make this request not only in behalf of the defendant, but in the interest of an innocent mother, daughter, and wife, whose whole family and her numerous friends champion her cause, and whom we and they believe to be the victim of a grievous conspiracy, and secondly, when the decision of this learned court below has been announced, its manufactured and biased conclusions by manufactured facts making this request, we believe, that the court below possesses the power to review, on the basis of the actual situation of the evidence, now presented in a printed record, which counsel for the plaintiff to whom, more than to any other, the result of this case is due, stated that the testimony would have been different, had the court before which the higher court regulated its decision and on which the illustrious Judge Mills, with the aid of the Appellate Division, decreed the dissolution of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Siebrecht, had seen and heard the witnesses."

After the Siebrecht drove Mrs. Siebrecht and Mrs. Miner to the station in the Summer of 1907 they decided to take a walk up the hill. Mrs. Tucker was in the attic of the house to make sure that the stovepipe hole was in place when the two women passed through the door to the room in which sat Mrs. Miner's husband. Mrs. Tucker testified that she had seen Siebrecht kiss Mrs. Miner. Mrs. Miner was then hurrying up stairs. I saw him kiss Mrs. Miner," Siebrecht recollects it was shown on the stand, at the same time that she was in the room. Mrs. Miner was then in the hall

Why the Christmas Season Really Begins Tomorrow at GIMBELS

When Robert Louis Stevenson

once heard of a little girl who was very sad because her birthday was on Christmas, he conceived the unique idea of giving her his birthday. By so doing he gave her a joy that no one else had ever thought of giving her, for thereafter she had a real Christmas celebration, and one on her birthday, too.

This little incident of thoughtfulness suggested to us that we might name a day—hitherto uncalendared—when the Christmas season should begin.

The Deed of Dedication

Whereas, GIMBELS has given to New York The Store of a Million Gifts;

Whereas, kind-hearted people are eager to commence their Christmas shopping so that the strenuous last-minute burden might be lifted from the shoulders of salespeople;

Whereas, early selection is most pleasing, because Yuletide gift stocks are now complete—having just arrived from the four corners of the earth;

And, whereas, there are only 21 shopping days until Christmas;

Now, therefore, we do hereby name Monday, December First,

The Opening Day of the Christmas Season

And tender the resources of this store to the people of New York, and all of these United States.

Among the Holiday Showings of Gimbel Comfortables & Blankets

There is a great deal of beauty, some of which you may embody in a gift expressing fully the Christmas sentiment.

Silk Top Comfortables at $7.50

These are all wool filled, with plain border, balancing the Dresden design covers; soft tones, among which are pink, blue, heliotrope and yellow.

White Woolen Blankets, $5.75 a Pair

In attractive gift boxes, tied with huge ribbon bow; complete, even to the Christmas card.

Second Floor

The Annual Christmas Presentation of Guaranteed FURS

Judicious planning and advantageous buying in Europe and America, backed by our experience of 71 years—have made it possible for us to assemble a large collection of Furs to sell

At Prices That Are Unrivaled in New York

Fur Coats—Lengths That Extend to the Knees

Arctic Seal (French Dyed Coney) Coats, $47.50

Arctic Seal, trimmed with Fitch, Civet Cat or Chinchilla Squirrel, $57.50.

Caracul, trimmed with Fitch, Civet Cat or Chinchilla Squirrel, $72.50 and $75.

Ponyskin Coats, $25 **Caracul Coats, $57.50**

Fur Coats—Three-Quarters and Full Lengths

Hudson Seal (French Dyed Muskrat) Coats, $95, $125 and $195.
Persian Lamb Coats, $185.
Moleskin Coats, $145.

Arctic Seal (French Dyed Coney), $75, $95 and $125.
Caracul Coats, $70 and $95.
Mole-dyed Coney Coats, $37.50, $52.50.

Model Fur Coats and Wraps. Also Luxurious Sets of Furs. At 33 1-3 Per Cent. Less Than Former Prices

Fur Scarfs and Muffs That Match

$12.50, $15	Ermine	$60, $75	$12.50, $15	Black and Blue Wolf	$12.50, $15, $19.50
$8.75, $13.50, $19.50	Russian Fitch	$35, $37.50, $45	$10, $19.50	Natural Raccoon	$19.50, $25
$13.50, $22.50	Skunk	$25, $29.50, $37.50	$5, $6.50	Black and Kitt Coney	$7.50, $12.50
$15, $29.50	Pointed Sitka Fox	$29.50, $37.50	$15, $19.50	Civet Cat	$19.50, $24.50
$25, $29.50	Sitka Fox	$39.50, $45	$5, $10	Moleskin	$9.50, $14.50
$10, $15, $19.50	Black Fox	$15, $22.50, $25			

Sets of Furs

Natural Raccoon, $15.
Tiger-dyed Coney, $12.50.
Civet Cat, $34.50.
Pseudo Mink, $15.
Natural Red Fox, $17.50.
Beaver, $24.50.
Iceland Fox, $10.
Silver Wolf, $45 and $50.
Rugs of Leopard and Wolf Skins, $25.

A large corps of saleswomen who are conversant with furs will be in attendance. Third Floor

Tres Chic!

This Velvet Turban

which

Introduces Quite Different Lines At $12.75

When one looks at it from the left side, it seems to have an upturned brim, from another angle it is apparently draped—and that is what it really is, for it is the creation of a Paris modiste who is an artist in the draping of velvet.

The women who adopt this *chapeau* will have the distinction of wearing a very unique mode. We very nearly forgot to say that it is adorned with the new Cocoanut Tree fantasy or ostrich.

Other New Models will also be introduced at $10 to $14.75.

Lyons Black Velvet Untrimmed Hats in New Paris Modes at $5 to $8.75

Medium-Price Salon, Third Floor.

Corsage Bouquets in "Poiret" Boxes, $1.75 to $3.75

These dear little Band Boxes which are covered with paper from the Martine Shop in Paris, were inspired by the ingenious Monsieur Poiret. The Bouquets are composed of the flowers that the Parisiennes are now favoring. Third Floor.

A Christmas Greeting

From the Manufacturers of the

Famous Nemo Corsets

And it is our good fortune to be a distributor of this compliment, which gives the opportunity to get

A New 1914 Model in Nemo Corsets of Exceptional Quality at $2

Besides making these special corsets in one of the new models—with low bust and very long hips—for the coming season, they have made them of materials that are generally used in their $3 corsets.

Every corset is fashioned with elastic "Holtite" straps in the front, and bands of Lastikops Webbing across the hips in the back—the latter for the purpose of reducing the flesh.

A Yuletide Box with Each Corset

Pink Corset Shop, Second Floor.

Women's Complete Four-Piece Suits, $29.50

As practical as it is clever—this costume, which consists of a good-looking tailored suit of navy or black cheviot, a Scotch plaid worsted waistcoat, and a plaid skirt. Really two suits in one, for the duration of a coat is twice as long as that of a skirt.

Fur-trimmed Velveteen Suits, $29.50

Also, Velours de Laine and Peau de Souris Suits, trimmed with fur, $29.50.

A Jeanne Halle Dancing Frock Reproduced for $35

This mode introduces a delightful usage of taffetas—in a pannier-like drapery over a skirt of lace flounces. Its bodice is made charmingly quaint by a garland of flowers.

290 Evening and Afternoon Dresses Lowered to $25 and $35

Silks! Chiffons! Velveteens! A number of the Dresses at $25 were $35, some were $29.50. In the $35 collection there will be models that were $45, and some that were $40. But the original prices were exceptionally modest. Third Floor

Petticoats of Shimmering Gloria Silk—First Time at $2.25

You are undoubtedly acquainted with this silk, even though you may not know it by name. Although 15 per cent of cotton is woven into it invisibly, it is durable, and yet very good looking. These Petticoats, which are fashioned with sectional flounces, edged with wide pleating, are in plain and two-toned colors. Extra and regular sizes.

Fitted-Top Silk Petticoats, $3.25

Silk Jersey and Peau de Cygne—not combined, for the petticoats are entirely of one silk or the other.

Crepe de Chine Petticoats, $3.25

A wide band of fine lace is inset around the foot of each of these petticoats of pink, light blue or white Crepe de Chine.

Pleated Chiffon Petticoats for Dancing, $3.95 and $5.50 Second Floor

Dainty Gifts in Our Re-Created Juvenile Shop

Everything from Rattles to make the Baby coo, to luxurious Coats and lovely Dresses—including

Hand-Made Wear at These Very Small Prices, 95c to $2.95

Dear little Slips whose only adornment is fine briar-stitching or French dots, pretty Dresses with hand-embroidered yokes and briar-stitched hems; Nighties and Petticoats, too. Every bit as fine as those from Paris, but much more inexpensive.

Second Floor.

Women's Silk Knitted Clingy Undergarments

Glove-silk Vests, Bloomers and Suits; very dainty and very suitable for an intimate gift. Pink, blue or white; prices are for Bloomers $2.75, Suits $2, and Vests $1.50; neatly packed in a holiday box if desired.

Another nice Christmas gift would be a Woman's Golf Coat with cap and scarf to match. These are very smart and are represented in tan and gray and many other shades, $7.50 a set, formerly $12.50. Main Floor.

Typical of a Paul Poiret Mode

This Blouse of Curious Rose Printed Silk, $10.75

Idealistic roses, and not the kind that one finds in an old-fashioned garden! But that is why they have the unique power of giving chic.

Flesh color—and not the usual white—tulle is used for the vestee, hood collar and frills of this blouse. A happy idea, for it gives a delightful tint to one's complexion.

"DuBarry" Blouses of Chiffon, $14.75
Fur-trimmed Chiffon Blouses at $16.75

To the Former Patrons of "Forsythe" Waists:

We take pleasure in announcing that on Monday we shall be prepared to furnish them with the Distinctive Models in these Waists that they have known for years.

Also, with new and exclusive styles—for we have been awarded the agency in Gotham for these well-known Waists. In recognition of this honor and for the convenience of our patrons, we have established

A "Forsythe" Waist Shop

On the Third Floor

In the Custom Order Section. Mr. L. J. Molitor, who for many years was connected in the Forsythe Store, will be in attendance on Monday—and by special appointment on days thereafter. A number of saleswomen who were formerly with John Forsythe, Inc., will also be here to greet you. Third Floor

Special LEATHER GOODS Offerings Tomorrow

From Vienna, the home of the master craftsmen in leather; from Paris, where sturdy worth is tempered by Gallic grace, and from our own fine makers of America, we have gathered this fascinating collection of Articles in Leather, which, of practical use the year round, are about as good things to give for Christmas as anybody can possibly find. And we have saved every possible penny of expense by buying largely and importing direct.

A Notable Group of Women's Handbags—All in Newest Styles

Pin Seal Pouch Bags, at $3.95.

Top Strap Envelope Bags, $1.

Pin Seal Pannier Bags and Dress Bags, fitted, at $2.95.

Pin Seal "Kodak" Bags and Pleated Pannier Bags, at $2.50.

Moire Pouch Bags, with hanging mirror and purse, at $2.50.

Imported Beaded Bags, all hand made, at $10—beautiful color combinations.

Imported Silk Opera Bags, mirror bottoms, draw-string style, $1, $1.75, $2.50 and $3.50.

Leather Goods for Men

Bill-folds, Hip-cases, Pocket-books, Wallets, etc., in various leathers and colors, all at $1.

Leather Articles at 50c

Trinket Boxes, silk-lined; Memo. Blocks; Stick-pin Cases; Flat Brush Sets; Photograph Frames, cabinet size.

A Group of Attractive Gifts at $1

Papier-mache Waste Baskets; Sewing Boxes, fitted; Flat Brush Sets, leather case; Clocks, leather cases; Memo. Blocks, with daily index; Coat Hanger Sets; English Jewel Boxes; Memo. Blocks, with Clock; Toilet Cases, leather fitted; Music Folios, with lock.

Miscellaneous Leather Articles

Children's Bags, imported, in red grain leather, fitted, at 25c and 50c.

Dressing Cases, for men; of natural cowhide, fitted with military brushes, etc., at $5.

Motor Cases, of pin morocco, with brass-top toilet articles, $5.

Traveling Clocks, flexible frame, guaranteed movements, $2.50.

Sewing Baskets, imported—a most attractive group—of wicker and leather, with sewing necessaries, $2.95, $3.95 and $5.

Work Baskets, of wicker, leather trimmed, fitted with sewing articles; at $1.95.

Limousine Cases, with white celluloid toilet articles, at $2.95.

Wicker Waste Baskets, lined and finished with leather, at $5. Main Floor.

A Downpour of Fine UMBRELLAS

At Much Less Than Usual Prices

Two large manufacturers of umbrellas had more unmounted handles than they knew what to do with—5,000 of them, in all.

We secured a large concession on the entire lot of the handles, and another on an equal number of frames and coverings—hence, this splendid Christmas offering of Men's and Women's fine Umbrellas, newly made up to our order, and guaranteed, as to coverings, for a year.

The range of styles is superb—from natural wood to long solid silver handles—many sterling silver trimmed. These price-groups:

At $2—Umbrellas Usually $3 & $3.50
Extra quality union taffeta, with silk case and tassel.

At $5—Umbrellas Usually $7.50 to $10 and More
Superb quality of extra heavy silk; tape edge. A very fine collection of handles.

At $3—Umbrellas Usually $3.75 to $6
Heavy silk and yarn-dyed taffetas, tape edge. There are styles for men and women at each price.

Our New Imports of Men's Cane Umbrellas, at $2.75 to $7.50, Have Arrived.

Main Floor

French Ivory-Finish Toilet Articles

A wonderful collection from England, France and Germany.

Any of the following sets will be engraved without charge with a two or three letter script monogram (enamel filled.)

Ivory Pyralin Boudoir Sets, $5
Consisting of a large beveled plate glass hand mirror with long or short handle, brush with fine imported stiff bristles and large comb; coarse and fine or coarse monogrammed

Ivory Pyralin Dressing Sets, $17.50
This is a fifteen-piece set: Brush, comb, mirror, clothes brush, hat brush, shoe horn, buffer, soap box, two pomade jars, nail file, buttonhook, cuticle knife, corn knife and tweezers; monogrammed.

Ivory Pyralin Manicure Sets, $3.
Consisting of seven pieces, monogrammed.

French Ivory-Finish Pieces

Perfume Holders and bottle at $1.
Hair Receivers, 35c to $2 each.
Glove Stretchers at 75c.
Picture Frames, 25c to $4.
Clocks, $1 to $7.50.
Buffers and Trays, 50c to $2.
Glove Powder Boxes, 50c.
Infants' Hair Brushes, 30c and 40c.
Dresser Trays, 30c to $1.
Hatpin Holders, 65c to $1.
Puff Boxes, 25c to $1.
Mirrors, $1.25 to $2.50.
Manicure Pieces, 25c to 50c.
Talcum Powder Boxes, 50c.
Hair Brushes, 85c to $3.50.
Dressing Combs, 25c to 75c.
Pin Boxes at $1. Main Floor

Strange Price Happenings in the Electric Lamp Store

Two large shipments came to us from the finest makers of Art Lamps in America—they came a little earlier than we expected, but fortunately for you they come in time to be purchased as gifts.

In this magnificent gathering are Lamps of Mosaic, Art Glass, which for coloring and design could not be surpassed in Europe—the most beautiful of shades in handsome Portable Lamps, finished in Bronze, Gold or Verde Antique.

All are completely equipped with chain sockets, wiring and attachment plugs. Note these price changes.

$65 Lamps for $45 ***$32 Lamps for $25***
$40 Lamps for $28 ***$25 Lamps for $18***

Nor does the price changing stop at these lamps—it goes on farther and affects a choice selection of

Silk Umbrella Lamps at Half Former Prices

of exquisite India weaves on metal portables. The shades will fold up and can be conveniently shipped. Any one of these lamps would add to the beauty of one's living room.

At $7, $10, $15, $18, $20, $25 Fifth Floor

Important Sale of Sample Rugs from England, France and Germany

All Are Half Price and Less

These Rugs are selected by Mr. Sanford of the famous Sanford Mills—he bought them to be copied in domestic Rugs—you may judge, therefore, how choice these designs are.

There is only one Rug of each design and these are all one-piece Rugs, and further, there are just enough for one day's selling.

It is difficult to tell the difference between some of these beautiful specimens and Oriental Rugs, and doubtless they will wear as long. Ideal for lobbies in apartment houses and hotels, perfect for a Christmas gift.

Do not be disappointed if the rug you wish is sold later in the day; and, further, it will be impossible for us to duplicate any of these rugs for less than double the price.

May we suggest that the best choice will be for the early comers.

Sizes Range from 36x63 in. up to 9 ft. 9 in. x 13 ft.
Prices Range from $10 Grades at $5
Up to $75 Grades at $35

And one or two items at even greater values than these.

Sixth floor.

Sale of STERNAU Famous Nickel & Copper Wares

These Are the New York Show Room Samples

As everybody knows, the name "Sternau" stands for the highest grade in nickel or copper wares, just as the word "Sterling" stands for quality in silver. This assortment of the New York samples consists of Chafing Dishes, Percolators, Casseroles, Egg Plates, Cocktail Mixers, Coasters, Coffee Pots, Coffee Machines and Servers, Tray Scrapers, Dinner Chimes, Steak Planks, Seltzer Holders, Tea Makers, Tea Servers, and hosts of other useful and beautiful articles.

These will all be sold at 35% less than they were ever offered at before.

Space permits of our giving but a few price specimens.

Percolator Set, as illustrated, complete, $20; reg. $35.

Whiskey Sets, Holders for Seltzer Bottle and Glasses, Ice Top on Revolving Mahogany Tray; regularly $28.50, at $13.50.

Casserole Dishes; $6 to $6.50 grades, $3.50.

Ramekin Sets; $10.50 grades, at $5.50 and up to $10.

Nickel Plated Baking Dishes; regularly $5, at $3.50 and up to $5.

Chafing Dish, Spoon and Fork sets; regularly $1.25, at 65c.

Smoking Stands; $1.50 grades, at $1, up to $10 grades, at $6.50.

Coffee Percolators, with alcohol regulating lamps, at $5 to $10.

Chafing Dishes in nickel or copper; many designs; 3-pint size, $4.50 to $7.50.

And hundreds of other items, at the same substantial reductions. A harvesting, indeed, for those in search of Christmas gifts.

Fifth Floor

"Domestic" Cabinet Sewing Machines

At $40 instead of $45

Five Dollars saved on this style Machine is a saving worth while.

These are the latest improved DOMESTICS, in very handsome Cabinets, which may be had in any finish to match your own furniture.

This is the Machine with half a century's record behind it.

The Machine with the interchangeable lock or chain stitch by means of the famous Looper. Ball-bearings throughout and a complete set of attachments, including the five-stitch ruffler.

$40 cash—or, if you prefer it, $2 cash and $1 weekly until paid for—no extras or club fees.

Instruction will be given at your home without charge if within the limits of Greater New York.

Fifth Floor

Dress Lengths in Fashionable Weaves, $3.50, $5 & $7.50

Formerly Sold by the Length at $5 to $15.

Imported and American fabrics in all colors and black; all the season's latest patterns and shades for tailored suits and street dresses, including plenty of the new clinging silk and wool fabrics so much in vogue presently, with plenty of choice in the blacks and navys.

There are also many hundreds of lengths, suitable for waists, skirts and children's dresses, at 75c yd. for $1 to $3 grades. Any of these will be packed in a pretty gift box if you wish. Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Rich Weaves in Silks & Chiffon Velvets at Special Prices

Brocaded Crepe de Chines in double widths, imported weaves, and Crinkled Crepes and Soft Poplins in all the new colorings.

Very specially priced at $2.85 yd., for $4 and $5 grades.

Imported Chiffon Velvets, $3.95 and $4.75 Yard.

These are in black only and are 42 inches wide—$3 and $6 grades.

Rich Silks in Convenient Lengths.

We have arranged an assortment of popular weaves in waist and dress lengths; in these there is a magnificent choice, including Brocades and Plain Silks.

The prices range from 50c to $5 yard, for Silks which sell regularly at 85c to $10 yd. Each piece in a gift box if desired.

Second Floor

Sections 3 and 4 | Editorial Section FOREIGN NEWS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Sections 3 and 4

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

KING SEEKS TO END HOME RULE FIGHT

With Queen Mary, Is Trying to Bring Parties Together by Tactful Negotiations.

BONAR LAW BELLIGERENT

Urges Ulstermen to Conflict—Lloyd George Retorts It Will Be One-Sided.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—That King George and Queen Mary have been, and are, trying to bring the Liberal and Unionist Parties together on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, which is so full of menace to the peace of the United Kingdom, is known.

It can be stated just what form the activities of their Majesties are taking and exactly what foundation there is for the many reports current as to so-called intervention by the King.

There can, of course, be no intervention in the strict sense of the word. Practically the only political office left to the Crown in England is tactfully to negotiate between the parties when serious difficulty arises. Both King George and Queen Mary are doing this to the best of their respective abilities, and neither is doing or has done anything more. Their object is to enable the different sides to find a common basis of agreement.

So far there has only been a communication of views all around, and if a general conference should come in any form it will not be till Parliament is in session and Home Rule is nearer. Of all members of the Cabinet, the Marquis of Crewe is the most intimate friend of the King and Queen, and he is a frequent channel of communication between the Court and the Government.

Queen Mary, it may be added, is as keenly interested in the matter as is King George, and, as his consort, also is well aware of the constitutional limitations upon the throne.

Lloyd George to-day wound up a week of political speechifying on a scale suggesting an imminent general election. The Premier and Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, have both spoken, and there have been other orators too numerous to mention. The immediate net result of all this flood of oratory is that both sides seem to be strengthened in the determination to fight the Ulster question to a finish.

Premier Asquith, in his own impressive fashion, declared that the Government were not going to be turned from their path by menaces of civil war. There could be no surrender either to the threats of Sir Edward Carson or the hints of Lord Lansdowne that the British Army would refuse to do its duty in the event of a civil rebellion. The Premier was confident that in the long run neither the imagination nor the judgment of his fellow-countrymen would be impressed by such methods.

Bonar Law's reply the next day, delivered in Dublin, was a plain incitement to armed resistance by Ulster to home rule.

"If the Government," he said, "attempts to coerce Ulster before it has received the sanction of the electors of Ulster they will do well to resist, and we will support them in their resistance."

In the words of a Unionist paper, this is the gravest answer ever uttered by a responsible statesman in these islands since the great civil war.

In Ulster, according to reports displayed by the Unionist press, preparations for armed resistance continue on a great scale. One authority says the Ulstermen now possess 48,000 rifles, of which at least 18,000 are of modern type. This admission is one of the many humorous touches in the Ulster campaign. Another incident that provoked mirth was the discovery that the Lord Mayor of London's official sword-bearer had been absent from duty for several weeks. Aldermen who missed his doughty presence were informed that he was drilling potential rebels in Ulster.

Another Governmental declaration which has raised the wrath of the Unionists to white heat is that there is no intention of dissolving Parliament and seeking the verdict of the country on the Ulster question.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had spoken lately of the possibility of a general election in 1915.

It is stated in well-informed political quarters that the collapse of Larkin's fiery crusade has not been without its influence on the present resolute attitude of the Government in this matter. The alarm aroused by the effect Larkin's rough eloquence had upon his British audiences has been illustrated by the fact that on consideration the workingmen of this country seem to have come to the conclusion that their recognized leaders are more reliable guides. Philip Snowden's cool, reasoning temperament proved stronger than Larkin's magnetic personality.

Lloyd George, an optimist always, reflected the enhanced confidence of his party in his speech to-day. He was in great fettle and indulged in that form of rhetoric which his opponents call Limehousing, but which his audiences enjoy hugely. One characteristic passage was:

"A certain statesman in America he was living great trouble was described as a wet dog in a drawing room. He was miserable himself and a nuisance to everybody else. I can't help thinking that the Tory Party regard Sir Edward Carson in that light. He is dropped head-over-heels into the River Boyne, he comes out dripping with Boyne water and they are begging us to give him a biscuit that will cure him but unfortunately, in the Chancellor of the Exchequer—I mean the Government—they are simply using Carson's last ninety years to fight their own battles at home in this country. I have got to say that if Carson's battle is fought out on the Mr. Bonar Law talked very gaily about revolution yesterday, revolution will be their portion. Revolution is a game two can play at, and if they start it we will show them how it is played. We have the French revolution to guide us. The French aristocracy exploited religious bigotry and narrowness in order to prevent democratic progress in France. He also forgets how all that ended for the French aristocracy, their lands, their possessions, their privileges, and their powers.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A SALE OF FRENCH OSTRICH PLUMES At Very Special Prices

The extraordinary values offered in this sale are the result of a very favorable transaction by which Macy's purchased over a thousand high grade Ostrich Plumes from a maker heavily overstocked.

The Plumes are of selected male stock—the most reliable and satisfactory of all Ostrich Feathers. They are of brilliant lustre, very broad and full, with heavy, drooping heads seven to nine inches in width, and are handsome enough for the most stylish Dress Hats.

Never before have equal values been offered in Plumes of such quality and beauty.

18-Inch Plumes —Usually $3.96— $2.79
19-Inch Plumes —Usually $6.49— $3.96
20½-Inch Plumes —Usually $8.49— $4.96

In Black — White — Saxe Blue — Taupe — Peacock Blue and other fashionable colors.

Second Floor—34th Street.

New "CHERUIT" Model Velveteen SUITS, $54.75

In rich shades of Russian green, bronze brown, navy blue or in black—the distinctively smart Suit *illustrated* is in the very latest mode favored by the fashionable Parisienne—at the moment.

Broad bands of dark skunk-dyed opossum edge the long skirt of the clever Russian blouse Coat and the high military collar and cuffs.

The skirt is of unusual grace and is deftly draped and button-trimmed.

The original of this Suit—just from our Paris office—has been faithfully copied in every detail.

NOVELTY WORSTED Suits—Copies of a "Paquin" Model **$36.75**

A very smart little Suit with short, loose Coat—the back with beaded ornaments and tasseled ties. The fronts, "bolero" style, opening over a vest of rose colored Persian satin brocade.

The "peg-top" draperies of the skirt are drawn into a pointed panelled yoke at the front. Braid finishes the edges of this jaunty model, which is in navy blue, mahogany, brown and black.

RUSSIAN Blouse Fur-trimmed Suits of CHEVIOT **$23.74**

A very practical and pretty little Suit in gray, navy and black, with vest and belt in contrasting color.

Third Floor—Broadway.

Tailor-made Suits Reduced

A number of Tailor-made Suits of various materials have been taken from regular stock and radically reduced, owing to broken size range.

Suits that were priced $29.75 up to $39.75 Are now marked at **$23.74**

1,000 Pairs of Women's $4.00 SHOES, at $2.97

A variety of styles in high grade Shoes, of carefully selected leathers, finely made over lasts on the smartest new lines; also the more conservative lasts, fashioned with comfort as the first consideration.

Patent Coltskin. Dull Calfskin. "Vici" Kidskin.

Welted soles of strong oak leather, and the leather concave or Cuban leather heels.

Second Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Charming NEGLIGEES in Clinging CREPE de CHINE

Paris designers have employed the soft Crepe fabrics for their most graceful models—many of which are displayed in the Macy Negligee Salon—Third Floor, 34th Street.

From "Marcelot"—comes an exquisite Negligee in sea-shell pink crepe de chine and brocaded velvet—fastening with oddly effective ornaments of silver braid and shells. Priced *$82.50* This creation is fittingly named "La Nereide," and is marvellously artistic.

Hand-embroidered Crepe de Chine NEGLIGEES. **$10.89**

In pale pink, light blue and rose—graceful Negligees with flowing "wing" sleeves; hand embroidery and scalloped edges in heavy rope silk finish this dainty garment.

Pleated Empire NEGLIGEES of Crepe de Chine **$9.94**

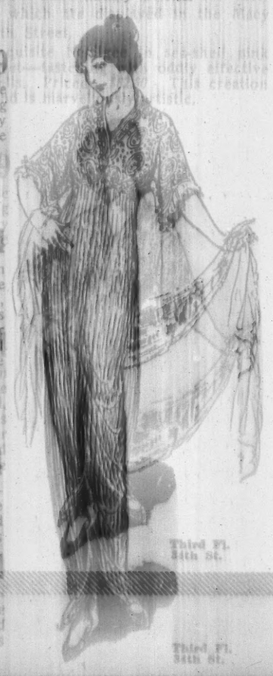
Illustrated. A soft cream lace in effective pattern covers the bodice and sleeves of this adorable model, finished with rose-bud garnitures—and developed in pale pink or blue. The skirt is finely pleated and falls in soft folds from the high waist line.

Hand-embroidered NEGLIGEES of Crepe de Chine **$9.94**

In pale pink, light blue or lavender, Empire Negligees with the entire bodice hand-embroidered and scalloped. Ribbon rosettes trim the draped skirt.

Crepe de Chine **$9.94**

In pale pink, light blue or lavender, Empire Negligees with the entire bodice hand-embroidered and scalloped. Ribbon rosettes trim the draped skirt.



Third Fl. 34th St.

Third Fl. 34th St.

HO! For Happy TOYLAND

Bring the kiddies! Huge fun for them. Delight for you. More Toys and Games, and Dolls and all sorts of playthings than the most daring of dreamers among the wee ones ever imagined.

When you bring the children to Macy's Toy Store you may promise them a real treat. Experts have gathered the thousands of things that are here for their delight. Almost as soon as last Christmas had passed into history we sent our experts abroad to arrange for this year's supplies. All through the year we have been keeping track of the progress of great orders being executed in Germany, England, France and elsewhere. In our own country we have been busy too. Macy's must not only have plenty of everything, but the greatest variety, and the "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Fifth Floor.

How well these months of labor have resulted you will see when you come tomorrow. Now is a much better time to select Toys than later. Delivery later if you wish.

Let the children shake hands with Santa Claus in his cute little house, and whisper to him their dearest dreams of hoped-for Christmas "presents."

JUST by WAY of TIMELY SUGGESTION

Jointed Dolls, from 24c to $16.74.

Dressed Dolls, from 24c to $53.50.

Dolls' furnishings include Fans, Jewelry, Toilet Articles, Hairpins, every kind of Clothing, Hot Water Bags, etc. A full line of dolls' furnishings.

Character Dolls, 10c to $22.49.

The Macy Doll, at 98c.

Height 20 inches. Has moving eyes. Dressed with shoes and stockings and a pretty slip. Full jointed. The greatest Doll value in New York City, unless possibly you prefer our 24-inch doll, also at 98c. Full jointed, with moving eyes and lashes; shoes and stockings.

Mechanical Boats, from 24c to $39.50.

Torpedo Boats, 98c to $3.96.

Strong spring; finely finished.

Children's Desks, 98c to $11.89.

Rocking Horses, imported, $2.49 to $125.00

Juvenile Automobiles, $3.49 to $24.75.

Children's Chairs & Rockers, 48c to $17.74.

Dolls' Carriages, $1.44 to $13.49.

Electric Trains, from $2.49 to $450.00.

Ives Mechanical Trains, $2.97.

Each train has engine, brake, tender, two cars and 10 pieces of track.

Fire Boats, at 98c to $2.74.

They throw a stream of water as they sail.

Character Babies, at 98c.

A crying doll, 11 inches tall, full jointed, with moving eyes.

Fifth Floor.

NOT Open Evenings

Macy's will not be open evenings during the holiday rush. We believe this policy serves best the interests of all concerned.

Macy's will be VERY ALERT, however, to serve you with COMPLETE SATISFACTION from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. each day. For the twelfth successive year we shall close the Store evenings during the pre-Christmas rush.

The Gift Shop

Right at the exit from the Escalators on the Second Floor we have established a Gift Shop.

Here you will find young women especially capable of aiding you in the selection of inexpensive Gifts for men or women.

A wonderfully extensive variety of Gifts at **99c, $1.98 & $4.96.**

From 8:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. is the Ideal Shopping Time

Fewer customers in the Store; stocks are more in order; salespeople are fresher; you feel more fit yourself

Your own comfort and convenience are conserved by shopping early in the day.

You confer a favor upon us and enable us, in turn, to extend maximum service

Handsome FUR COATS and SETS PRICES are much REDUCED

Furs at Macy's are always a satisfactory purchase, whether the sum expended be large or small—for Macy's Furs are invariably reliable in quality, are sold exactly as represented—and are always at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

This principle holds good on every individual piece in the Macy Collection of Furs, whether it be a magnificent Coat of Alaska sealskin at *$1274.00* or a little Fur Set of Persian Paw at *$5.49*.

A Few Only of Many Macy Economies of Especial Interest:

Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) **$98.75**

The garment, *illustrated*, compares favorably with Coats sold elsewhere at $150.00 and is usually sold at Macy's for $112.00.

Fashioned of selected full furred perfectly matched skins.

The deep collar may be had in:

Spotless Ermine, Skunk, German Fitch, "Chinchinolla" and Scotch Moleskin

Linings of plain or brocaded satin. Sizes 34 to 44.

Silvered Kitt Fox Sets **$46.75**

In smart novelty scarf effects, and large fancy barrel muffs. Made of prime, full furred, long haired pelts, finely mounted and richly silk lined.

Novelty Sets of Natural Skunk **$38.75**

Rich, dark pelts of selected quality and lustrous finish. Smart novelty neck piece and large half-barrel muff.

Smart Sets of Civet Cat, **$24.74**

A charming little novelty cravat and large half-barrel muff in clearly marked black and white. Lined and edged with soft satin charmeuse.

Sets of Moire Caracul, **$19.74**

Smart Russian shawl, and large half-barrel muff. Flat fancy marked skins.

Sets of Black Caracul Head **$6.94**

Novelty scarf very prettily shaped and large half-barrel muff. Satin lined.

Sets of Black Persian Paw **$5.94**

Scarfs in two styles, plain or fancy effects. Large half-barrel muff.

Third Floor, Broadway.

Oil PAINTINGS at ⅓ to ½ Less

A Choice Collection of 65 Works by American, French and German Artists of Repute.

ART LOVERS know and wait for this annual sale of fine Paintings at Macy's—timed to recur just when the Holiday Season suggests that you further decorate your home or make a gift to a friend. The economies are very exceptional for works of such uniform merit.

THE NAMES of the artists listed below speak for themselves—they are well known.

The collection was made by the Macy expert during his search from studio to studio in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and New York.

	Were.	Now.
E. B. DEBAT-PONSAN, Autumn Evening	$344.00	$198.00
G. ZOCCHI Summer Pastime	$247.50	$149.00
B. COSTA Feeding the Pigeons	$226.00	$149.00
H. KATZKA Madonna and Child	$231.00	$149.00
H. KERN Domino	$186.00	$109.00
B. COSTA Chat	$169.00	$109.00
GEORGE RIECKE Evening	$244.00	$146.50
Spring Landscape with Sheep	$248.00	$149.50
MADEIG JACQUET Head	$229.75	$174.50
J. LAVAGNE Landscape in France	$225.00	$174.50
A. BELIMBAU At the Fountain	$186.00	$174.50
E. W. KOST Fishing Boat at Quogue	$149.00	$74.50
S. DUMONT Copy of Murillo Madonna	$148.50	$74.50
B. JELLINEK The Pet Bird	$188.50	$94.50
I. SIDLA The Proposal	$188.50	$94.50
A. DAVIGNEU Landscape	$88.25	$44.50
J. G. TYLER At the Fountain	$54.50	$34.50
F. W. RICE Moonlight Marine	$59.50	$34.50
H. ENGLISH Landscape	$77.25	$34.50
E. [illegible] Landscape	[illegible]	$34.50
J. C. [illegible] Landscape	$168.75	$74.50
G. W. DREW Landscape	$68.50	$34.50
J. [illegible] The Proposal	$85.25	$34.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Moonlight Marine	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. H. ENGLISH Landscape	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. H. CRAIG Landscape with Cattle	$49.75	$24.75
G. W. DREW Landscape	$39.75	$37.50

	Were.	Now.
ILG. WIDMAR Jersey Girl of Xouta	$69.75	$37.50
MAURICE LAGUSTA Head of Girl	$68.25	$37.50
K. VOLLMARK Dutch Interior	$56.75	$37.50
E. LAMBERT Landscape	$61.75	$37.50
E. MORO A Visit to Baby	$68.50	$37.50
V. MARISEBG Young Friends	$49.75	$37.50
T. H. CRAIG Landscape	$50.75	$37.50
W. ROLAND Blacksmith	$49.75	$37.50
E. ITO Children	$49.75	$37.50
R. FOSSATTI Dutch Venice	$49.75	$37.50
A. ARNEGGER The Cliffs	$69.75	$37.50
A. PEYARIK Dutch Interiors	$69.75	$37.50
F. HARTUNG After the Hunt	$69.75	$37.50
E. DUMONT French Figures	$69.75	$37.50
W. DUMINE Copy of Murillo Madonna	$49.75	$37.50
A. POLLAK The Sultan's Daughter	$47.75	$34.75
A. SOLHEIGER Landscape with Sheep	$34.50	$24.75
G. ROSENDORF Long Sleep	$34.75	$24.75
[illegible]	$34.75	$24.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] The Sultan's Daughter	$47.75	$34.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Landscape with Sheep	$34.50	$24.75
H. [illegible] Long Sleep	$34.75	$24.75
[illegible] Landscape	$34.75	$24.75

Other Paintings, that were $22.75 to $39.75, now $14.74. Fourth Floor, 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Fine Pieces of Gift Furniture

Those Illustrated are of Solid Mahogany

Really fine examples of the cabinet maker's craft, in handsome yet inconspicuous designs that will harmonize with furnishings of any room. As gifts, both practical and pleasing. Suggestions only, here.

Prices, of course, are "lowest-in-the-city." But, though price is a factor, it is of more importance to you to know that the Furniture is of that sound and honest make that will last for generations to come.

Serving Tables, $14.74 Illustrated. Martha Washington design, of solid mahogany in dull finish, height 28 in., length 26 in. and width 15½ in. Other styles and grades of Sewing Tables, presenting a very wide variety from which to select, at $9.24 and up to $44.50.

Tea Wagons, $14.74 Illustrated. Of solid mahogany. Fitted with brass-handled glass tray. Wooden spoke wheels and rubber tires. Others to $70.50.

Fern Stands, $3.67 Illustrated. Of beautifully inlaid solid mahogany. Height 21 in. Top 11 in. across. Also in octagon shape, at $3.67.

Muffin Stands, $4.24 Illustrated. Of solid mahogany in dull finish. Very strongly constructed and handsomely proportioned. Others ranging up to $53.50.

Nested Tables, $18.24 Illustrated. Of beautifully inlaid solid mahogany. Top of largest table is 23 in. x 16 in. Other nested Tables ranging up to $33.75.

Buckhorn Tables, $13.74 From Germany. Brass top 15 inches across. Height 27½ inches.

Card Tables, $1.74 Folding. Golden oak or mahogany finish. Top 30 in. x 30 in. Round brass corners; covering felt or leatherette. Rubber topped folding legs.

'Phone Stands, $7.24 With concealed folding stool attachment; directory under glass on top; golden oak, fumed oak and mahogany finish.

Card Table, $65.24 Of mahogany. Top 36 in. across; four straight legs and revolving top, felt covered; compartments for cards and chips. Other Tables, $17.74 to $88.25.

Candlesticks (pr.) $1.24 Of solid mahogany; height 9 inches. Others in various sizes up to $11.24.

Trays, $3.24 Of mahogany; beautifully inlaid, brass handles.

Dinner Gongs, $10.89 Mahogany frames; very sweet and mellow tone. Others to $16.48.

Morris Chairs, $4.89 Frames only. Fumed oak. Others up to $35.25. Many with cushions included. Also cushions in imitation leather, velour, panne velvet or genuine leather, at $3.24 and up to $15.74.

Cellarettes, $36.75 Of mahogany. Fitted with humidor and cooler and with cards and chips. Height 38 in., length 21½ in., and width 16 in. Others from $9.34 to $147.

Roll Cabinets, $38.75 Of mahogany. For "player" rolls. Capacity, 120 rolls. Sliding lattice doors, large claw feet and eleven shelves each side. Height 51 in. length 41 in. and width 10 in. Others from $5.67 to $40.25.

Desks, $6.24 Mahogany finish; drop-lid style, fitted with one large drawer, wood knobs and compartment for letters. Others in mahogany or mahogany finish, at $4.24 to $82.50.

Oak Desks, $7.24 Golden finish; drop-lid style. Others in oak, Circassian walnut, white enamel and bird's-eye maple, at $7.49 to $44.25.

Tilting Top Tables, $4.49 In mahogany finish; very economical of room. Finer Tables to $47.50.

Club Chairs, $121.00 Covered in genuine red "Morocco" leather; large roomy seat, loose down filled cushion, tufted back and large arms.

Leather Rockers, $30.25 Brown "Spanish" genuine leather, tufted loose cushion, wide back, wing sides, large arms and mahogany finished runners. Chair to match, same price.

Leather Chairs, $104.00 Loose cushion, comfortable arms and back and mahogany legs, covering of genuine brown "Morocco" leather.

Leather Rockers, $24.75 Covering of genuine red "Morocco" leather, loose cushions; mahogany finished runners. Chair to match, same price. Settee, $46.50.

Sixth Floor.

RUGS from the Orient Are Exquisite Holiday GIFTS

Fantastic in their rich colorings and curious patterns, and instinct with all the glamour of the days of the Caliph Haroun Al Raschid.

Macy's is a wonderful collection. Rugs great and small, by the hundred. Most of them genuine antiques, all of them hand-loomed by the patient weavers of the Orient, and almost all of them direct from our resident agent in Constantinople.

Sentiment, however, is forgotten when we price our Rugs. They are merchandise to us, and nothing more. As gifts, the smaller sizes are very inexpensive in proportion to their intrinsic worth—which, of course, increases with the lapse of years. Suggestions only can be given here.

KIRMANSHAHS. Macy's prices $39.50 to $54.50. Average size 6 ft. x 4 ft. *Elsewhere $50.00 to $70.00.*

SAROUKS. Macy's prices $27.50 to $49.50. Average size 5 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in. *Elsewhere $37.50 to $60.00.*

DAGHESTANS and SHIRVANS Macy's prices $12.48 to $17.74. Average size 5 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in. *Elsewhere $17.50 to $27.50.*

KARABAGHS. Macy's prices $6.48 to $12.48. Average size 4½ ft. x 3½ ft. *Elsewhere $10.00 to $17.50.*

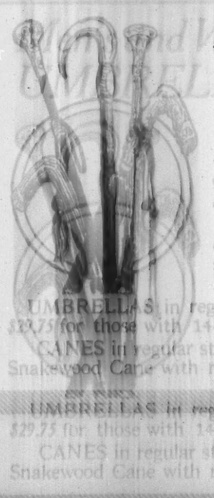
KARABAGHS. Macy's prices $4.89 to $7.49. Average size 3½ ft. x 2½ ft. *Elsewhere $7.50 to $12.50.*

ANATOLIAN MATS. Macy's prices $3.74 to $7.24. Average size 3 ft. x 1 ft. 6 in. *Elsewhere $5.00 to $10.00.*

MOSSOULS, KURDISTANS, and IRANS. Macy's Prices $12.48 to $24.74. Average size 6 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. *Elsewhere $17.50 to $35.00.*

Fourth Fl. Broadway.

Men's and Women's Fine $4.00 UMBRELLAS, are now $2.89



Illustrated (in part.) Close-rolling models of twilled silk and fine union taffeta silk. Handles in a very wide variety of shapes in natural and carved woods, and in gun-metal and stag-horn. All with trimmings of sterling silver.

Sixth Floor, Broadway.

Men's & Women's $6.00, $7.00 & $8.00 Umbrellas, at SPECIAL **$4.96**

Of exceptionally fine silk and close-rolling. Handles include etched silver caps, long silver caps, Cape-horn, stag-horn, and gun-metal.

UMBRELLAS in regular stock as low as 97c. and up to $29.75 for those with 14-kt. gold hook handle fine silk, and CANES in regular stock from 89c up to $39.75 for a fine Snakewood Cane with rhinoceros horn handle. Caps, Cape-horn, stag-horn, and gun-metal.

UMBRELLAS in regular stock as low as 97c. and up to $29.75 for those with 14-kt. gold hook handle.

CANES in regular stock from 89c up to $39.75 for a fine Snakewood Cane with rhinoceros horn handle.

WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

PAGE'S CAUSTIC WIT DELIGHTS ENGLISH

At London Banquets the Ambassador Makes Sly Hits at Foibles of British Character.

TO SHOW AMERICAN GOODS

Our Manufacturers to be Well Represented at London Exposition—Doings of Americans in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Thanks to the frequent opportunities to practice thrust upon him, Ambassador Page is fast establishing a reputation in London as an after-dinner speaker, gifted with caustic wit.

On two or three recent occasions at Anglo-American banquets he has enlivened the proceedings by sly hits at the English, which Englishmen among the guests have seemed to appreciate as highly as the Americans.

At one Anglo-American function, after elaborating on the blood-thicker-than-water theme and expressing the profoundest admiration for our English cousins and their great country, he turned from grave to gay, and, after admitting the charge that Americans were provincial, he dryly suggested that Englishmen might be improved, too, if they had their insularity sandpapered off.

On Thursday, at the Thanksgiving banquet of the American Society of London, at which were many English guests, the Ambassador told some good stories of his experiences in England. He said that he was talking with a fairly enlightened specimen of the Member of Parliament, when the latter remarked:

"Now that New York has gotten rid of its Governor, who is going to be Vice-President?"

Recently he asked another Englishman, "In all good faith, what he thought the one great thing that Americans could learn from the English. The Englishman replied:

"You're sure you won't be offended if I tell you the candid truth?"

Mr. Page answered "Certainly not."

"Americans could learn modesty from us," was the answer.

After loud laughter from the Americans present Mr. Page said:

"I see you perceive the joke—it was an Englishman who said that."

In the same vein Mr. Page has not spared himself or his Ambassadorial functions.

"The modern riddle of the Sphinx," he said, "is the question: What is an American Ambassador?

"If an American Ambassador should try to tell you what he really was and if he happened to be in a truthful frame of mind, he would tell you that an American Ambassador was a person to whom Americans come if they happened to want to get married, or to escape the new income tax, or had mines in Mexico, or desired to remove the bones of their dead grandmother to the other side—a quasi undertaker. He also opens bazaars and things."

The Duke of Teck, President of the Anglo-American Exposition of London for 1914, and Earl Grey, President of the British committee for the celebration of the hundred years' peace of English-speaking peoples, have issued invitations to a dinner at the Cecil on Friday. Ambassador Page is to be among the speakers.

Lord Kintore and his colleagues behind the Anglo-American Exposition are greatly pleased by the extraordinary demand of the last two months for space on the part of intending exhibitors, which assures the success of the enterprise. They say that requests have been pouring in, not only from organizations in this country, but even more from American business concerns. The demand for space can be gauged from the fact that the alimentation section has applied for a building twice the size originally allotted to it, the decorative arts textile sections have asked for a 50 per cent. increase of space, and the powerfully organized chemical trades section wants a location four times as large as that first ordered. It is hoped that the Anglo-American Exposition will result in a really comprehensive British representation at the Panama Fair, as it will furnish the machinery required for such an exhibit, which could easily be transferred en bloc to San Francisco.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Page entertained at dinner last night at the Embassy in Grosvenor Square, the guests including the American Minister to The Netherlands and Mrs. Henry van Dyke, the Servian Minister and Mme. Grouitch, Senator and Mrs. Oliver, the Countess of Jersey, the Bishop of London, Sir Hugh and Lady Bell Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sturgis, Secretary of Embassy and Mrs. Irwin Laughlin, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Field, Commander Symington, the naval attaché and Col. Squier, the military attaché.

Ambassador Page will speak at the Duchess of Marlborough's at home to aid of the Dr. Barnardo's Homes at Sunderland House on Monday afternoon.

Viscountess Curzon, Mrs. William H. Leeds, and Countess Granard were among the guests at Mrs. Robert Grosvenor's small tango tea on Wednesday.

Ambassador Page lectured on Wednesday before the Cavendish Club on the ideals of American civilization.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover and Miss Clover left Claridge's yesterday for Paris and Marseilles en route for India on a pleasure trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Denis A. Upton arrived at Claridge's on Monday.

At the Berkeley Frederick Townsend Martin, who was seriously ill at the beginning of the week, is somewhat better now.

Mrs. A. R. Shattuck is staying at the Berkeley.

At the Carlton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowne, R. W. Atwater, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Martin, all of New York, arrived on Tuesday; Capt. Barclay Warburton and Clifford B. Harmon, both from Paris, also came on Tuesday; Kenneth H. Cowan, Mrs. George R. Turnbull and Miss Turnbull, all from Paris, on Thursday.

At the Ritz, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kingsland, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, Mrs. F. A. Valentine, J. Henry Smith, John Sanford, are all staying. Mr. Sanford has just engaged an English jockey for his horses, which are going to race in France.

DINNER FOR THOMAS N. PAGE.

New Italian Ambassador at Washington Is Host in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 29.—John E. D. Thrask, the chief commissioner of the fine arts section of the Panama Exhibition, has reached here on his tour of Europe and will remain three days.

Moses Ezekiel, the American sculptor, has completed his statute of Senator Daniel, which will be erected at Lynchburg, Va. The Senator is shown seated. The statue will be cast in Berlin and will be unveiled at Lynchburg in the Spring.

The sculptor has also a study of Edgar Allan Poe in his studio. The poet is revealed listening to inspiring voices.

Stephen Bleecker Luce, of Boston, will spend a year in Rome working chiefly at the School of Classical Studies of the American Academy.

One of the most interesting dinners given in honor of the new American Ambassador and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, was that of the new Italian Ambassador at Washington, Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere. The Countess di Cellere is a South American but speaks English fluently. Among the guests were the Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs whose conversation was full of the southern exhuberance of his native island; Baron di Bildt, the Swedish Minister and his beautiful wife and daughter, Marquis and Machioness Cavriania, Marquis and Marchioness Patrill, Count de Witten, Cavallere Lecca and Dona Maria di Sangro Lecca, and Count Durini. The table was beautifully decorated with lights and flowers and the music was characteristically Italian.

Thanksgiving Day was quietly celebrated by all the American families residing in Rome. Special gatherings took place at hotels and pensions where Americans congregate.

Mr. and Mrs. Page gave a dinner to the staff of the Embassy which included Arthur Hugh Frazier temporary Secretary of Embassy, who has gained much popularity here and whose return to Vienna about the end of December is regretted; Mrs. Grace White, wife of the Naval Attaché whose husband is with Admiral Badger; Col. Dunn, the Military Attaché whose wife and daughters are spending the Winter in the south of France, and J. P. S. Harrison of Philadelphia, the Private Secretary of Ambassador Page.

After dinner all adjourned to the Villa Mirafiori, where Mrs. Stevens, wife of the Director of the Art School of the American Academy and the students were giving a fancy dress dinner. No such brilliant scene has been witnessed at the Villa since it has been in American hands, although it is said that in the times of Rosa Vercellone, when she was the morganatic wife of Victor Emmanuel II., the entertainments were gay enough.

The dinner was for twenty-five and the guests, all American, were effectually disguised as Pierrots, Indians, and great ladies of all ages, etc. The new dances were much to the fore and delighted all present.

Princess Giusippe Rospigliosi, formerly Mrs. Parkhurst of Bangor, Me., spent a short time in Rome to settle some business matters here, as she does not intend to make the Italian capital her home now that her husband has passed away. She offered her apartment in the Rospigliosi Palace to Ambassador Page. The latter, however, did not see his way clear to accept the suggestion as he wishes to have a garden or park and the beautiful terraced garden of the Rospigliosi Palace, was, a short time ago sacrificed to the construction of the Apollo Theatre.

The Princess has expressed her intention of settling in Paris, where she has numerous friends.

PARIS CELEBRATED THANKSGIVING DAY

The American Holiday More Generally Observed There Than Ever Before.

MANY DINNERS AND BALLS

Festal Spirit Pervaded the Entire Week—Official Ban Placed on the Tango.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Turkey, cranberry sauce, and the Stars and Stripes figured more prominently in Paris on Thursday than on any former Thanksgiving Day celebrated by Americans abroad.

The day before being St. Catherine's Fête, when all Paris thronged the boulevards, it seemed on Thursday, when American flags decorated the principal hotels and cafés, that the American holiday was included in the list of French national celebrations.

In Passy, which is the centre of the American colony, the street in which provision shops are located reminded one of any American city, many butchers displaying tempting turkeys with printed signs announcing the American Thanksgiving. One establishment, near the Bois, announced in Parisian English that "a turkey trot" was on sale.

All the principal hotels gave special dinners. At the Plaza the dining room was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and patriotic music was a feature of the evening concert by artists from the Opera, followed by a dance.

The Astoria went in for red, white, and blue floral effects, and after dinner there was a dance.

The Hotel Lotti indulged in an evening of American ragtime. At the Cecil Gilbert White presided at a large dinner, after which there was a cotillion. Other hotels also had special dinner menus.

In order not to clash with family celebrations, the American Club gave a Thanksgiving banquet on Wednesday night at the Elysée Palace Hotel. One hundred were present. W. S. Dalliba presiding, with Ambassador Herrick and Consul General Mason, respectively, at his left and right hand. Among the guests were Maitre Fernand Labori, the famous junior counsel in the Dreyfus case; Prof. C. H. Van Tyne, J. W. Baldwin, C. Inman Barnard, and Admiral W. P. Day.

Ambassador Herrick made the principal address, lauding America as an idealistic nation.

The American colony was busy with Thanksgiving entertainments the entire week. More teas, dinners, and balls were on the programme than at any previous time in the present year.

Mrs. Lawrence V. Benet gave a large dinner party.

Mme. Emma Nevada and her daughter Mignon held a reception which was attended by many members of the colony.

Miss Florence Heywood gave a dance, the guests being Consul General and Mrs. Mason, Alexander Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frieseke, and Henry Funk.

The Marchesa de Amodio, formerly Miss Wainwright, held a reception in her salon in the Avenue Henri Martin. Among the guests were Mrs. Stewart Taylor, Mrs. Gilbert King, and Admiral and Mrs. Swinburne.

The American group of the Lyceum Club resumed its Winter activities with a Thanksgiving Day tea, when Miss Vida Sutton gave a monologue.

Admiral Charles J. Badger left the Continental for a brief visit to Brussels; the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld went for a week-end visit to the Château de Chaumont as the guest of the Princess de Broglie; Mrs. Peter Larsen returned from several months in America. Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Williams left the Hôtel Crillon for Cherbourg, sailing on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, and Mrs. Henry Clews left the Ritz for America.

Mr. Verner Z. Reid gave a dinner at the Astoria to Colonel and Mrs. Watterson; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brice and Mr. and Mrs. Van Vleet arrived at the Crillon from Carlsbad; Mr. and Mrs. H. Crosby Randell left the Meurice for London; Alexander Harrison has gone to his Winter painting quarters in the country; Mr. and Mrs. E. Tolman have sailed for New York, but will return in the Spring to their home in Brittany; Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sheftel left the Astoria for London, and Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman arrived at the Crillon and will go to Egypt next week.

Although Parisians have apparently gone tango-mad, those in the seats of the mighty have made up their minds to boycott the dance. It is announced that M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, having consulted the director of the Protocol, has decided to exclude the Argentine novelty from Parliamentary balls. On the other hand, every encouragement is to be given to revive the graceful classic dances of France—the pavane, gavotte, and minuet.

M. Deschanel's decision has caused a sensation among tango enthusiasts, for, apart from his official position as President of the Chamber, he is accepted as an authority in matters of good taste and elegance.

It is believed that President Poincaré, who has hesitated as to giving the tango a place on the Winter dance programmes at the Elysée will follow M. Deschanel's example.

The Duchess de Talleyrand, formerly Anna Gould, gave a Thanksgiving luncheon at her home in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne for Mme. Vesintch, wife of the Servian Minister. Among those present were Mrs. Lawrence V. Benet, and Mrs. John and Miss Marie Stewart.

Mrs. Stanford White gave her final reception of the season this week and has gone to Rome, on her way to the United States. Her guests were Mrs. Beatrice Grant, Mrs. Gilbert King, and Mrs. Fred Parsons.

Mrs. William E. Corey is entertaining Lady Paget at the Château Ville Genis.

Loie Fuller gave a reception in her studio at Passy. Her child pupils danced before a distinguished audience. She will give a matinée at the Odéon in December of the works of Princess de Polignac and then start on a tour of Athens, Smyrna, Bucharest, Cairo, and Alexandria. The Princess de Polignac will accompany the party directing the orchestra.

Among the prominent Americans sailing this week on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria were James D. Spreckels and family and Townsend Scudder.

Heir to the Austrian Throne Arriving in London.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand has recently paid a visit to England. Great interest in his journey was displayed throughout Europe on account of its possible political significance.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A great deal of interest is being taken in England in the visit to this country of the heir to the Austrian throne, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. "The great Empire over which he must soon, in the course of nature, be called upon to rule, has by its curious composition and its internal complex problems puzzled most political students and not a few statesmen," says a writer in The Daily Chronicle. He goes on: "Europe's political ravens have long been foretelling the Empire's downfall; the Austro-Hungarian question haunts the dreams of the statesmen and rulers of to-day. The Heir Apparent has been termed an enigma like his country, and its downfall has been predicted to take place on the passing of the aged Emperor.

"But, as a close observer recently stated, 'those who assume that Austria-Hungary's existence depends upon the life of the present Emperor-King overlook one supremely important factor in the situation—namely: the Heir Apparent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.'

"The Archduke was not educated as the future wearer of a crown. When the tragic death of the Crown Prince Rudolph took place in 1889, and brought Francis Ferdinand to the steps of the throne, he began to prepare himself eagerly for the high position which seemed destined to be his. He studied politics, jurisprudence, and political economy, and received instruction in all branches of knowledge from the best men in the country. Previously he had served with credit in the army, particularly distinguishing himself as a horseman.

"Though enormously wealthy, one of the most prominent characteristics of the Archduke is economy. He watches personally over every detail of the administration of his vast forests, his factories, dairies, &c. There is only one thing in which he may be said to be extravagant. That is in his love for building. He builds much, and with extraordinary splendor.

"Perhaps most of all he is distinguished for his unbending will. That manifested itself in his resolve to marry the Countess Sophia Chotek, whom he made his morganatic wife and who now bears the title of Princess of Hohenberg. She belongs to an old Bohemian family, and was governess to the Archduke Frederick's children. According to the family law of the Hapsburgs, the future Emperor might marry only a Princess of the royal blood. The struggle was long, but at last the Archduke led the woman he loved to the altar. Before doing so, however, he had to renounce his children's rights to the succession. The Princess consequently can never become Empress of Austria, but she certainly will become Queen of Hungary, because, according to Hungarian law, the King's wife is Queen.

There is in existence a remarkable volume which throws a flood of light on the personality of the Archduke. It is his "Tagebuch meiner Reise um die Erde" "Diary of My Journey Round the World." At the end of his "wanderjahr" the Archduke suffered a decline in health, and he spent a considerable time in the Tyrol and in Egypt. There he wrote his "Diary," intended only for his relatives, but afterward given to the world. In the book the Archduke shows himself a great admirer of England, though during his journey the English people he encountered struck him as "stiff." The Archduke, too, likes the French, and he has a good word to say for them wherever on his travels he met them. He makes no secret of his dislike for Americans, though he expresses admiration for their enterprise. Their manners and customs continually rubbed him the wrong way, and their push and noise annoyed him. Above all, he objected to the way in which the human element was ground down to secure success. He speaks strongly against fortunes built on the ruin of thousands of lives.

Only one people did he dislike to a greater extent—the Chinese. They are to him "unsympathetic," "suspicious," "treacherous," "selfish," "repulsive." The "kindly, good-tempered" Dutch and the Spaniards appealed strongly to him, but the Portuguese horrified him. For the Japanese he has mingled feelings. Their women are charming, but only dolls; their men he admired in some ways, but in others found them "stilted and affected."

COMING ON THE CARONIA.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and C. Aubrey Smith Among the Passengers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Among the passengers who sailed on the Caronia to-day were W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who is returning to work after a month's vacation in London and Paris. The Duchess of Marlborough saw him off at the station.

C. Aubrey Smith, the English actor, is going to play in America with Maude Adams in Barrie's "The Adored One."

Waldemar Kaempffert, editor of The Scientific American, said that he had been in Europe to see Prof. Hans Gross in Graz, Austria, the most expert criminologist living. On his return Kaempffert is going to advocate the adoption in America of a scientific system of crime detection.

To Gild Rouen Cathedral Spire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A subscription has been raised in Rouen for $3,000 to gild the cathedral spire. The architect always wanted this effect. He will gild only the reliefs. The amount was easily raised because the people of Rouen are proud of their city buildings.

THANKSGIVING DAY FETE DAY IN BERLIN

Turkeys and Cranberry Sauce Enjoyed by Over 400 Guests—A Dance Followed.

LOVING CUP FOR THACKARA

Luncheon Club Presents Remembrance to the Consul General—Other Doings in Society.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The week has been filled with social events which culminated in the American colony's Thanksgiving dinner and dance. Over 400 guests partook of a real American dinner, in which turkey with cranberry sauce had the place of honor.

In the absence of Ambassador Gerard, Consul General Thackara presided and proposed toasts to the President and the Kaiser, which were drunk standing.

The exchange professor, Coolidge of Harvard University, and the Roosevelt professor, Shorey of Chicago University, spoke most briefly. Mrs. Eleanor Painter Schmit sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and the guests joined in singing "America."

The dance programme which followed presented two novel features: Dance cards were done away with, and the first ten dances were waltzes. The latter arrangement was the direct result of the Kaiser's taboo of the one-step, the two-step, and the tango, and permitted those who opposed the new dances to enjoy the first half of the programme, even if they could not participate in the other ten dances.

The regular Wednesday luncheon of the American Luncheon Club was marked by the presentation to Consul General Thackara of a beautiful silver loving cup as a token of the friendship and esteem of the club for the retiring Consul. The presentation address was happily made by Ambassador Gerard, who acted as toastmaster. Mr. Thackara was deeply moved and replied briefly.

Ambassador Gerard, in the short time that he has been here, has won the reputation of being the most felicitous and witty after-dinner speaker in the American colony. In speaking at the Luncheon Club he declared that he had no doubt that Daniel, when cast into the lions' den, comforted himself to some degree with the reflection:

"Well, there is some consolation in the fact that I shall not be expected to make an after-dinner speech."

The lunchers enjoyed at the close two songs by W. F. Myers of San Francisco.

The Society for the Alleviation of the Condition of the Poor Educated Classes gave a tea on Wednesday which was graced by the presence of the Crown Princess Cecilie, who is the protectress of the organization. It was one of the most exclusive society events of the year, tickets being sold only to those receiving invitations.

The American colony was represented by Frau Hans von Below, wife of Col. von Below, the Commander of the Augusta Guards. The guests at her table included the Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, and Princess Ismail, who is an aunt of the Khedive of Egypt; Count Calderari, Italy's military attaché at Berlin; Major Langhorne, and Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. Gherardi.

The Honorable Miss Portman entertained at dinner on Monday for the Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard and Consul General and Mrs. Thackara. A dance followed. The guests included Secretary Grew of the Embassy, the Gherardis, and Major Langhorne.

The Thackaras had issued invitations for a dance on Tuesday, but Mrs. Thackara received word on that morning of the death of her sister, Mrs. Thomas William Fitch of Gulfport, Miss. The invitations were recalled, as well as those for other functions already planned.

Mrs. T. Stewart White entertained at a small dinner on Tuesday for the Gerards. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Conger, Count and Countess Untgelas, Mrs. Hazeltine, the Countess's mother, and Miss Agnes Kerr.

Professor Prof. Coolidge lectured on Tuesday at the American Women's Club's weekly reception on Mexican history. He was introduced by Dr. Alice Lide, and did not touch on politics further than to express the conviction that all thoughtful Americans were convinced that President Wilson's course was the only right one.

The hotel registers show a considerable falling off in the number of American tourists. The Hotel Esplanade, for example, has only two, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Schlemmer of Pittsburgh.

At the Adlon are J. W. Henson, Herman A. Metz, Ralph Worms, Herbert Syrett, and Miss Charlotte W. Distern, all of New York; A. H. Hackston of San Francisco, and A. A. Schentz, of Detroit.

Walter Rösen of New York is at the Kaiserhof.

TURKEYS AT MUNICH, TOO.

American Students Met There to Celebrate Thanksgiving Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MUNICH, Nov. 29.—Munich's American colony, which consists almost exclusively of art, music, and university folk, celebrated Thanksgiving Day in becoming style with a banquet and ball at the Hotel Bayerischerhof, under the joint presidency of the new United States Consul General, T. St. John Gaffney, and Mrs. Gaffney.

There were two hundred guests, including distinguished members of the Bavarian Society, in attendance. Mr. Gaffney proposed the health of the newly created King and Queen of Bavaria, which was drunk with enthusiasm. Prof. Bumstead of Yale University, who is spending his sabbatical year in Munich, responded with a toast in honor of President Wilson.

The banqueters by a rousing vote of acclamation authorized Mr. Gaffney to send telegrams of greeting appropriate to the hour to King Ludwig and President Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney, who were recently transferred to Munich from the Dresden Consulate General, which the former so successfully administered for eight years, had already been warmly welcomed by their new constituents on the banks of the Isar.

Atlantic Shipping Pool Extended.

HAMBURG, Nov. 29.—It was decided to-day to extend the agreement between the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines, known as the North Atlantic shipping pool, from Dec. 31 to Jan. 31, and a conference is to be held in January at which an attempt will be made to reconstruct the pool.

AMERICAN OFFICERS AT A ROYAL DINNER

Entertained by King and Queen of Italy—Admiral Badger Unable to be Present.

KING'S KNOWLEDGE SHOWN

Officers Amazed by His Familiarity with the Condition of This Country's Navy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Probably the best souvenir many of the officers of the American warships will carry away with them from Italy will be their audience with the King and Queen to-day and the brilliant dinner given in their honor by their Majesties.

Unfortunately Admiral Badger was unable to be present, having made engagements for to-night at Villefranche that were too pressing to be broken. Admiral Badger has been especially desirous of paying homage to King Victor. It so happened that when the Admiral was in Italy the sovereigns were at their hunting lodge at San Rossori, where no audiences are given unless they are imperative.

The officers were astonished at the King's thorough knowledge of the condition of the American Navy and his perfect appreciation of its strength and efficiency.

After the dinner the Sovereigns mingled with the company in the most democratic and friendly manner. The Queen conversed at great length with Mrs. Page. It was the first opportunity her Majesty had had to receive the Ambassador's wife. She complimented her upon her knowledge of French, and especially upon the fluency with which she is able to express herself in Italian. Mrs. Page is, indeed, the first American woman of her position who has been so much at ease in the language of this country.

NAPLES, Nov. 29.—Capt. Roy C. Smith and Capt. William J. Maxwell, respectively of the United States Battleships Arkansas and Florida, paid farewell visits to the municipal authorities of Naples to-day and tendered their thanks to them for the courtesies that had been extended the men of the American ships while in port here. Later the Mayor of Naples visited the battleships and expressed the satisfaction of the people of the city for the long visit the Americans had paid them.

GOOD HELP ECONOMICAL

A careless, time-serving office or household assistant is never economical, no matter what wages such a person may demand. True economy necessitates the employment of those who will use wisdom, care and attention in their daily work. Such employes can always be obtained through an advertisement in the Want columns.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

ON VIEW TO-MORROW.
SALE SESSIONS by AUCTION TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock, and four following afternoons, same hour.

In Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
SILO BUILDING, 546 FIFTH AV.,
CORNER 45TH STREET.

Invite the attention of connoisseurs of Eastern Art to This Extraordinary Offering of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Embracing every size, weave, design and tone produced on the Oriental loom.

REPRESENTING A VALUE OF $250,000, to be dispersed as above for the account of a

PROMINENT WHOLESALE RUG HOUSE

Messrs. BEEKMAN, MENKEN and GRISCOM, Attorneys
62 and 64 WILLIAM ST., N. Y. C.

MR. JAMES P. SILO will personally conduct the sale.

"If you are a Collector of the quaint and beautiful, and if you want a Highboy Desk Table, Odd Chair or set of Chairs, you will find something in this sale to interest you."

ON VIEW TO-MORROW.

Clarke's Art Rooms { 5 West 44th St. (adjoining the Fifth Avenue Bank).

The Entire Valuable Stock of the

Magnolia Antique Shop

removed from Magnolia Mass.,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on Tuesday, Dec. 2d, and following days, each day at 2:30 P. M.
(IN CONSEQUENCE OF EXPIRATION OF THEIR LEASE AND LIQUIDATION OF THE BUSINESS.)

This Costly Collection is widely known as one of the BEST SELECTED IN AMERICA and comprises Rare and Interesting Examples of ENGLISH PERIOD FURNITURE in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; about 150 pieces COLONIAL FURNITURE, carefully restored and ready for the home.

BEAUTIFUL FLEMISH TAPESTRIES

Old China and Glass, Sheffield Plate, Andirons, Old Prints, etc., etc. See Catalogue.

The Sale will be conducted by Mr. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

Tomorrow Until 6 P. M.
At the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave., at 25th St
EXHIBITION OF
A large aggregation of

Home Furnishings,

Comprising in part Furniture, choice European Porcelains, Bohemian and Cut Glass, Sheffield Plate, Mason & Hamlin Piano, Draperies, Oil Paintings by J. F. Cropsey and other artists, and many other objects of Household Adornment and Utility.

Also property belonging to the Estate of the late

Irene S. Emory,

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Executors,

including Oriental Curios, Cloisonnes, Satsumas, Oil Paintings, Water Colors, and other objects of value. By order of a

Prominent Fur House

Furs, Auto Coats, Muffs, Robes, Rugs, &c., sold to liquidate charges for storage.

Dates of sale—Tuesday and Wednesday, December 2 and 3, at 2 o'clock; Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 4, 5, and 6, at 1 o'clock each day.

The property belonging to the Estate of Irene S. Emory will be sold on Tuesday, December 2 and the furs will be sold on Friday, December 5.

HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.

Erhard Pianos

These renowned Pianos are recognized for their superior merits. They represent the highest ideals in tone production, architectural beauty and constructive art. Their exquisite singing quality, their brilliancy, yet mellowness of tone, entitles them to a position among the best pianos of the world. We offer them to the music loving public with full confidence that they will meet the approbation of the most critical purchaser.

ERHARD PIANOS, $300 to $400
ERHARD PLAYERS, $500 to $600
ERHARD GRANDS, $575 to $700

Sold on terms to meet each purchaser's convenience. Pianos of any make taken in trade.

Piano Salesrooms, 3d Floor.

Bloomingdale Brothers
LEXINGTON TO THIRD AVE. 59TH TO 60TH STREET

WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

NEW GUN PROMISES REVOLUTION IN WAR

American Officer's Invention So Light That a Man Can Transport It Easily.

NEEDS NO WATER COOLING

Bisley Tests, Witnessed by a Host of Military Men, Regarded as Very Impressive.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—That the general adoption of the Lewis automatic machine gun would revolutionize warfare, sending the present-day rifles and Maxims to the junk heap and rendering current military tactics antiquated at one stroke, is the opinion of a high army officer who was present at the trials this week at Bisley of a new gun invented by Col. I. N. Lewis, formerly of the United States.

The army officer, who stipulated that his name should not be mentioned for fear of a reprimand by his Government, drew a vivid picture of the war of the future, if that one desire of all war offices—a portable automatic machine gun, not dependent on water for cooling—should prove no mere toy, but able to stand up under actual service conditions.

Squadrons of cavalry going into action armed with machine guns instead of the lance, sabre, or carbine; regiments of infantry carrying machine guns, each soldier having a potential deadliness of two or more companies armed with mere rifles; flocks of swift, light-armored aeroplanes, each mounting one or two machine guns, swooping down on the enemy with a deadly hail of fire, were some of the military novelties that he prophesied for the not distant future if the new Lewis gun, which was highly successful in the preliminary tests, could stand the gruelling of actual service. He said:

"For the first time a machine gun, capable of firing 500 to 800 rounds a minute, is to be carried by an infantryman. No horses or mules are needed, as with the Maxim. This gun weighs only twenty-six and a half pounds, or less than half a soldier's normal equipment. Think what that means! One infantryman can carry a gun and his comrade can carry the ammunition. Every company of 150 men could carry seventy-five guns. A single company would have a destructive power equal to a whole regiment at present.

"My opinion is that the new gun is bound to displace Maxim's, for it takes five mules and ten men for every Maxim as against no mules and two men for the Lewis gun. Another thing is that it will do away with the necessity of having cavalry escort for wagon trains. A machine gun could be mounted on every wagon."

The scene which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent witnessed at the Bisley tests was a tremendously impressive one. The new weapon, which to a layman looked more like an overgrown rifle than a machine gun, was mounted on a small iron tripod on the 200-yard range. The inventor, Col. Lewis, was visibly nervous as he gave final instructions to the civilian operator, while grouped behind in an interested and silent semi-circle stood Major Gen. Vondonoph, Master General of Ordnance; Major Gen. Allenby, Inspector of Cavalry, and many other high English Army officers, representatives of the admiralty, military men from South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia; the Bulgarian Ministér, Col. Squier; the American military attaché, the Belgian, Austrian, and Japanese attachés, and representatives of nearly all the other foreign Governments.

Some idea of the interest aroused may be gained from the fact that a Russian Colonel, who was present, had been ordered from Sevastopol to England on two hours' notice by the Russian Minister of War.

After several thousand rounds had been fired in what seemed only a few moments the whole company of a hundred went to inspect the riddled target. Other tests were made at the 500-yard range, then the officers present had an opportunity to fire the gun themselves from the 200-yard range. The American Attaché was one of those who eagerly availed themselves of the chance.

Then the word passed that an aeroplane was coming. The company hastened to the watch tower in time to see a heavy lumbering ark of a biplane climb slowly into the cold gray sky against the brisk and treacherous head wind. In a special seat fastened under the pilot seat sat an officer with a machine gun mounted before him.

As the biplane swung toward the target at an altitude of 600 feet he fired the whole magazine of forty-seven rounds in less than five minutes, scoring a high percentage of hits. Even to the laymen the demonstration was impressive.

Col. Lewis beamed all over with pleasure at the success of the tests. He said:

"We have had more encouragement in England in four months than I could get in America in fifty years. I offered the invention free of charge to the United States Government, but it would not touch it at the time. Now the Birmingham Small Arms Company has taken it up and holds the manufacturing rights.

"Already the gun has been subjected to preliminary official firing trials in Russia, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Sweden, and is now under full official trials by a special board of officers in the United States. As a result of the tests trial orders have already been placed by several Governments."

WOMAN'S AFRICAN TRIP.

Miss Benham Traveled from Nigeria to Portuguese East Africa.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Miss Gertrude M. Benham, in a letter dated from the steamship Gascon in the Mozambique Channel, Oct. 27, gives a short account of a remarkable journey made by her across Africa.

She left England in October, 1912, and proceeded up the Niger to Buro and by train to Kano. From there on foot she traveled at the beginning of December to Bauchi and Yola and across the frontier into Kamerun to Garua, Ngaundere, Babua, Caunot, Nola, and thence to Mongoremba on the Ubanghi River, where she had to take a boat to Irebu on the Congo, as there were no roads there, the country being mostly forest and swamp.

While waiting for the steamer at Irebu she visited Lake Tumba. She traveled from Irebu to Stanleyville and thence on foot went via Bafwaboli, Avakubi, and Irumu across Soliki into Uganda. Proceeding by Mbarara into German East Africa, she went to Kigari and to Lake Kivu. She visited some volcanoes, among them a new crater formed by an eruption last December.

She came down the lake in a native canoe and then went on foot to Lake Tanganyika. She continued her journey by steamer down the lake to Bismarckburg, and then traveled on foot via Abercorn and Kayambe and Fife to Karenga on Lake Nyassa. Taking the steamer to Zomba, Blantyre, and Mount Mlanje, she visited the plateaux there, and at Zomba went on to Mlanje Road, where her camp life ended, and she took train and river boat to Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.

Miss Benham traveled with only a cook boy and seven porters, and was absolutely unarmed, and she writes that, except for a few worries with porters, she had no annoyances of any sort and remained quite free from fever.

A TRIBUTE BY ISAACS.

He Speaks of London's Great Work in Cause of Religious Liberty.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A tribute to the leadership which the City of London has taken in the cause of religious liberty was delivered by the new Lord Chief Justice, Sir Rufus Isaacs, in responding for "His Majesty's Judges" at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 10. Sir Rufus said in part:

"Mr. Sheriff Painter has been good enough to propose the toast of 'His Majesty's Judges,' to which, for the first time, I have the honor and privilege of responding. You will, I am sure, forgive me if, before I say a word on behalf of my brother Judges, I give utterance to two thoughts which are foremost in my mind at this moment, when I stand here, in this historic hall of the ancient City and address you in response to the toast so felicitously proposed.

"The first is that I count it indeed fortunate, and, may I say appropriate, that my first public utterance outside the courts of justice should be made here in the City, bound as I am to the City by memories of my early youth, my early association and training; and remembering, as I do, that much of what has stood me in good stead in my life in later years was learned in the City and among business men.

"The second is, you may perhaps think, a little more irrelevant, but I am in my infancy as a Judge, and, therefore, you must forgive me if I stray a little into irrelevancy. I cannot address you here, to-night, in the City, without realizing that I should not be here, occupying this position at this moment, if it were not for the great struggles of the City—now so many years ago—in the cause of religious liberty.

"I should be ungrateful, indeed, if I allowed this opportunity to pass without reminding your toast, first of all, of the debt of gratitude that rested upon members of my community being members of your corporation. And it was the City that led the struggle for representation, again, by members of my community, in the House of Commons.

"I am carried for a moment into those paths which, perhaps, are not peculiarly appropriate to the toast for which I am responding, it is because I should think that I were false to everything that is worthy in me if I did not give utterance to those sentiments, remembering as I do that memories so quickly fade, and that, while a whole nation now agrees that there should be the fullest religious liberty and toleration, that was not the case when the City fought the battle which placed me here.

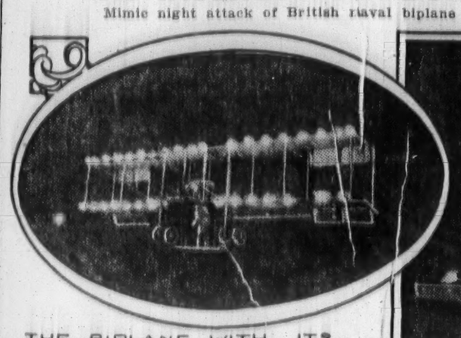
In his speech Sir Rufus Isaacs amplified some remarks that he had previously made when the new Lord Mayor was presented to the Judges at the Law Courts. On that occasion the Lord Chief Justice also spoke of the great part that the City of London had taken in the heroic struggle for religious liberty.

Capt. Sir Francis Vane

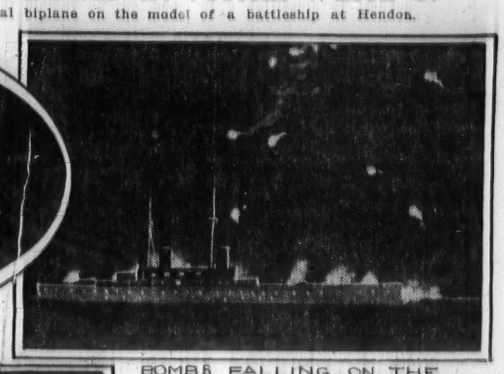
Commander of Sylvia Pankhurst's London East End "Volunteer" Suffragette Army.

The Incandescent Bomb in Aerial Warfare.

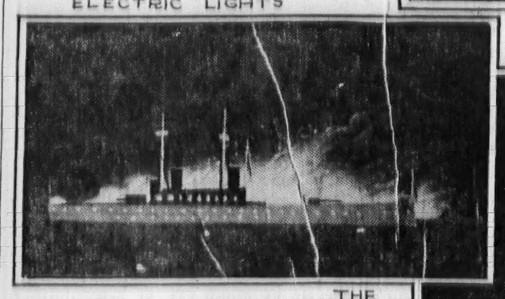
Mimic night attack of British naval biplane on the model of a battleship at Hendon.



THE BIPLANE WITH ITS ELECTRIC LIGHTS



BOMBS FALLING ON THE MODEL OF A BATTLESHIP



THE BATTLESHIP SET ON FIRE BY THE BOMBS

LUMINOUS SPIRAL TRACED BY THE AEROPLANE

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The British Admiralty recently conducted at the aerodrome at Hendon a series of remarkable experiments at night. The model of a full-sized battleship was constructed in a field and filled with combustibles protected by the usual deck plates of a battleship in commission. A biplane dropped bombs upon the model from various altitudes, and, after the third bomb, the ship burst into flames.

The biplane then turned on the electric lights with which she was furnished and performed wonderful evolutions in the air, leaving behind her a trail of light that was as startling as it was beautiful.

The experiments prove that not only can aerial bombs penetrate the decks of a battleship as now constructed, but also that these bombs can be directed with deadly aim from varying altitudes.

BIG FIELD FOR INSURANCE.

Fewer Than One-Fifth of Adult Englishmen Have Policies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—England is still almost a virgin field for the life insurance agent.

According to an article in The Statist:

The nation's income has doubled in the last 30 years, but the premium income of the life offices in this period has increased 221 per cent. From all the data available it is apparent that the savings of the British people for the current year will not be far short of $2,000,000,000, which is equal to nearly $45 per head of the population.

In the past year the total contributions made by the nation for the purposes of life assurance amounted to about $260,000,000.

Excluding interest on investments and calculating only the premium income of the life offices the country is now paying over $5 per head per annum for life assurance premiums against $2 per head 30 years ago.

The number of ordinary policies for sums of more than $50 issued at the present time is only slightly below 3,000,000, the average per policy working out at about $1,415.

If allowance be made for duplicate policies the number of persons insured for any amount that would make a moderate provision for wife and children probably does not exceed 2,000,000, and may be even less, as those who insure usually possess several policies.

Thus only about one-fifth of the male population is yet able to make reasonable provision against the unknown future and the remaining four-fifths make practically no provision whatever.

NEW BACILLUS IS DEADLY.

Pasteur Institute Confirms Discovery of the "Hypertoxicus."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The recent tragedy at Cholet, where dozens of persons died after partaking of a wedding supper, has resulted in a scientific discovery—that of the "bacillus hypertoxicus," which was found in the cream eaten by the wedding guests, by Dr. Rappin of the Pasteur Institute of Nantes, who was summoned for the investigation.

He found the same bacillus in the blood and excretions of the victims. A guinea pig inoculated with it died in a few hours.

Dr. Rappin says that the new bacillus is terribly fatal, and belongs to a new species not yet classified. Nothing is known of its habits or the conditions in which it lives and develops. Dr. Arnold Netter of the Academy of Medicine says:

"Dr. Rappin has often spoken to me of mysterious poisonings followed by death and due to an unknown bacillus. This microbe must belong to the family of perdaos, and must be allied to that of paratyphiques, but it preserves a distinct individual pathological effect."

The Pasteur Institute confirms the discovery of Dr. Rappin.

GERMS IN VARICOSE VEINS.

Prof. Landousey of Paris Shows Their Nature is Tuberculous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Prof. Landousey, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and one of the most eminent champions of the social war against tuberculosis, demonstrated at the Academy of Medicine yesterday the tuberculous nature of varicose veins. Heretofore this condition has been taken for a rheumatic manifestation.

Prof. Landousey revealed microscopically in lesions the famous bacillus. He also showed that inoculation of a guinea pig produced tuberculosis in the animal.

At the same meeting, Prof. Pierre Marie of the Salpetriere Hospital, demonstrated that in cases of softening or hemorrhage of the brain, trepanation brought relief and held out hope of a cure. It should take place on the side opposite the lesion. Otherwise he saw there were risks of aggravation.

AVIATORS MAP OUT WORLD TOUR BY AIR

Trip Is Regarded as Entirely Possible and the Only Question Is the Expense.

A CROSSING AT ALASKA

From Canada the Airman Could Reach Europe by Way of Labrador and Greenland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Aviators are already discussing the project of round-world aeroplane tours. Heretofore a ship has been the only means of making the circle. It seems perfectly possible, and that it has not already been done is simply a question of cost.

Brindejonc made the journey from Paris to Warsaw. Russian officers have flown from Odessa to Moscow. The American continent has been traversed. Daucert reached Mount Taurus, 3,000 miles from Paris, on a flight to the Pyramids, and then, in a hurricane, irreparably smashed his apparatus.

Vedrines, who has reached Vienna in a flight toward an unknown destination, has announced that he will probably continue his flight to Lake Tchad, in Central Africa, or to Australia, 10,000 miles away.

It is evident that a tour of the world is only a question of adequate arrangements for oil, relays, &c. From Paris to Kamstchatka should take three weeks; then to the American coast, following the Aleutian Islands, the last of which, the Commander, is only 60 miles from the Russian coast. Then from South Alaska the aviator can descend the Pacific Coast, traverse Canada to Davis Strait, Labrador, and Greenland, and thence go by the Gulf of Denmark to Iceland and Scotland.

The total distance would be about 25,000 miles and the trip would take two months.

TO TRY ANDES FLIGHT.

Chilean Aviator Plans to Cross Mountains 20,000 Feet High.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 29.—Preparations for a flight over the Andes are being made by Señor Ligueroa, a Chilean aviator.

The attempted point of passage will be where the mountains attain an altitude of nearly 20,000 feet.

METZ FLIES IN AIRSHIP.

Former Controller Makes Round Trip from Frankfort to Wiesbaden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Former Controller Herman A. Metz of New York sailed to-day from Frankfort on Main to Wiesbaden and back in the Zeppelin passenger airship Victoria Luise, which was manned by a German naval detachment engaged in practice cruises.

Mr. Metz spent the fore part of the week in Berlin prior to proceeding to Frankfort to attend a conference of important German chemical interests, at which the Controller represents the United States. He lunched with Ambassador Gerard on Tuesday and gave him a graphic account of the recent political upheaval in New York.

Mr. Metz is going to Paris and will sail for the United States on Wednesday from Cherbourg on the Olympic.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

In the conduct of the household much waste can be eliminated by having competent people as servants. A wasteful, incompetent cook can destroy as much food as is eaten. Every housewife knows this. Get the right kind of household servants by inserting a want advertisement, next to last page.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

ITALY'S KING WINS FOES.

Socialists in the Senate Show a Great Change in Attitude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Things move rapidly in Italian politics. Two years ago Signor Dissolate, the Socialist leader, who, in April, 1900, shouted thrice in the Chamber, "Death to the King," who was actually killed three months later, has climbed the steps of the Quirinal Palace to be received by the son of the murdered Sovereign and had a portfolio offered him in the present Giolitti Cabinet, and three Socialists have been appointed Senators, which, in Italy, is an honor conferred for life by the King on the suggestion of the Cabinet.

This is the first instance of Socialists entering the Upper House under a monarchial régime. It is, however, not a new departure, as for nearly a century the House of Savoy has successfully followed the policy of killing extreme parties with kindness.

It was this policy that made it possible for Garibaldi, the Republican, to put his sword at the service of King Victor Emmanuel II, and for Mazzini, although staunchly antimonarchial to support the aspirations of the House of Savoy. Later examples are plentiful, the most salient of which was the conversion of Crispi, the conspirator Republican and revolutionist, who became a most devout and loyal servant of the monarchy.

LOIE FULLER IN PERIL.

A Fishbone Stuck in Her Throat and She Narrowly Escaped Death.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Loie Fuller, the American dancer, almost lost her life as the result of an accident at the Thanksgiving luncheon given in her honor by Somerville Story, the editor of the Paris Daily Mail.

A fishbone stuck in her throat, causing severe spasms and then unconsciousness. A doctor worked over her for four hours until he succeeded in extracting the bone and pronounced her out of danger.

She was able to receive visitors on Friday. She told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent a curious psychological coincidence regarding the affair. Her friend, Princess Eristoff, the Russian portrait painter, had excitedly appeared at Story's house five minutes before the accident. Although not invited to the luncheon, she ran to the dining room and said that she had come because she knew that something was going to happen to Miss Fuller.

UNEMPLOYED SEEK AID OF REICHSTAG

Startling Number of Workers Without Jobs Reported by Berlin and Other German Cities.

BUILDING TRADES HARD HIT

Other Industries Also Affected—Insurance Against Unemployment to be Considered.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Reichstag, which convened on Tuesday after the long vacation, has a number of important measures to consider, but none more pressing, judging by present conditions, than the question of providing some form of insurance against unemployment.

The demand comes from the parties of the Left, but the Conservatives and the Government itself are fully awake to the necessities of the situation, and a positive result of some nature may be hoped for before the Summer recess.

Six meetings were organized by the Socialists this week to agitate for the relief of the unemployed. They were attended by over 10,000 persons and a resolution was adopted urging the Reichstag to appoint a committee to consider the problem and asking the Government to proceed immediately with work already planned in order to keep workmen from starving.

The gravity of the situation is shown by the figures of the Municipal Committee, which found 25,308 unemployed in forty unions of Greater Berlin. As these unions embrace less than one-third of all the workmen and workwomen of the city, it is calculated that the number of unemployed reaches 80,000.

At Interfürt there are more than 1,000 unemployed—a startling number when it is considered that the city's population is less than 95,000, of whom not more than 30,000 are probably workers. This means that one of every thirty breadwinners is without work. Besides this many hundreds are employed for only part of the time.

Slackness has long been most acute in the building trades, but it is now involving other industries. The management of one of Berlin's biggest department stores is doubtful whether it will be necessary to hire more than half the usual number of extra employes for Christmas.

The City of Breslau has just established a municipal fund to be lent on first mortgages to encourage building. Whether this will help remains to be seen. It has been most difficult for several months to borrow money on even gilt-edge first mortgages, and it may be too late in view of the general business situation to hope that building can be noticeably stimulated at this time.

TO GUARD MRS. PANKHURST.

Band of Amazons Forming to Protect Her Upon Arrival at Plymouth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—When Mrs. Pankhurst arrives at Plymouth on Wednesday, she will be met by a suffragette bodyguard.

A band of amazons whose mission it will be to defend the leader whom the police will try to arrest, is being formed. Mrs. Dacre Fox told a reporter that the idea of a central fighting force originated in the scuffles at the Pavilion Theatre.

Mrs. Drummond is the General, and her troops are being carefully drilled. Volunteers for the fighting force have offered their services from all parts of the country.

"The body organized in the East End for Sylvia Pankhurst," said Mrs. Dacre Fox, "is distinct from the official central army, though on the same lines. In the central army no men will be enrolled. The troops will be armed in a way not at present revealed, but will only fight on provocation from the police.

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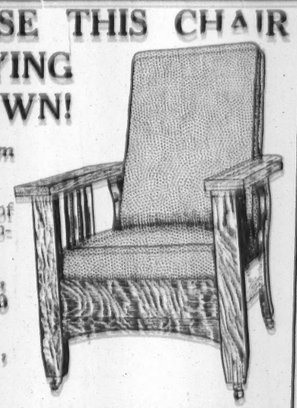

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WHAT! GRAB THE INVALIDES?

Never! Says M. Dumont, Guardian of Napoleon's Tomb.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Gen. Niox has proposed a plan to transfer the remaining eighteen "Invalids" to other retreats and to transform the entire Hotel des Invalides into an army museum. M. Dumont, the most representative of the old veterans remaining and a guardian of Napoleon's tomb, was asked to-day what he thought about it.

Dumont is a perfect type of the old soldier, with a wooden leg, frank, fearless eyes, and a martial air that the passing of the years has in no way affected.

"Oust us from the Invalides!" he snorted, indignantly. "Why, we're at home here; we inherited the place. Louis XIV.'s Invalides belongs to us. Besides, in 1834, $16,000,000 of the Invalides' funds was taken to build the fortifications of Paris on the express condition that the building would be insured to its future inmates in perpetuity.

"And it is at this very moment when the destruction of these fortifications and the sale of the land thus left free will net a considerable sum to the city and the country, that we are to be thrown into the street and the promises of 1834 broken!

"It is true there are only eighteen of us, but it is because they don't know this that many of our old comrades do not join us. There's room for a hundred."

TO PROTECT MONUMENTS.

New French Law Makes Private Owners Responsible for Upkeep.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The law for the protection of historical monuments was passed this week by the Chamber of Deputies after having been under discussion four years.

The new law gives the Government greater power of control over the national treasures and has been passed with the object of preventing private individuals and public companies from deriving profit by charging admission to places of historic interest, of which they are merely the temporary proprietors.

It is decreed that an inventory of all historical monuments and buildings in France shall be taken during the next three years with the view of discovering those in need of restoration. The law also decrees that private owners shall be held responsible for their upkeep.

WANT NUNS RESTORED.

Parisians Petition for Their Return to Hospitals as Nurses.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Efforts to have nuns restored to their old places as hospital nurses are unceasing. This week a great petition to this effect, bearing 167,849 names of citizens of Paris and the environs, was presented to the Municipal Council. As the hospitals are about to be reorganized the petition asks that places be reserved for the sisters, and says:

"The petitioners have no political design; our sole desire is to permit sick persons who ask to be attended by the sisters to have their wish. We do not wish to interfere with the rights of the present staff of the organization, but we think that patients have also a right to express their wishes, and that their rights are equal to those of the staff."

Stamp for French Aerial Mail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs is considering a special stamp for mail carried by the proposed aerial post. This will have a picture of the Eiffel Tower and an aeroplane in place of the figure of the "Sémeuse," a female sowing grain, which now adorns letter stamps.

BERLIN MERCHANTS AID MONEY LENDERS

Trial of Countess Fischler von Treuberg Shows How They Tempt the Impecunious.

PRINCESS LOUISE A VICTIM

Hotel Made Her Pay Daily for Her Rooms Before Breakfast—80 Per Cent. Interest Charged.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The trial of Countess Fischler von Treuberg, which is still proceeding, has thrown an interesting light on the methods of certain Berlin merchants and, more especially, on book dealers and their connection with money lenders.

A typical case involved Princess Louise of Belgium. The Princess, who lived during the Winter of 1908-1909 in Berlin, was in financial straits. Her hotel suite cost 400 marks or $100 daily, and the hotel demanded its money each morning before it would serve her breakfast. In this extremity an agent approached her with a proposal to raise money by the following means:

A book store would sell her 200,000 marks worth of books at catalogue prices, taking her notes for the sum. The agent would then resell the books to a second-hand dealer for 80,000 marks, from which his commission would be paid and the remainder would go to her. She agreed, but saw neither the books nor the money. This case was later settled.

In a similar case a spendthrift student gave notes for 30,000 marks worth of books from the sale of which he realized 3,100 marks. The same plan is followed by certain dealers in rugs, art objects, &c.

If the borrower later regrets the transaction and shows a disposition to resist the payment of the notes, he discovers that the papers, signed by him, include an agreement that the title to the goods shall remain the seller's until the latter has been paid, and that in reselling the goods the borrower has committed a crime.

As a matter of fact, prosecuting attorneys have several times proceeded against persons in this situation and secured convictions.

One witness, who testified to transactions with money lenders, was asked if a certain money lender named were not an unconscionable shark and said: "No. He only charged 80 per cent. interest yearly and is one of the most decent money lenders in Berlin."

Testimony in the case has involved a number of army officers and other prominent persons. One Lieutenant, who lived with the defendant for some time, and was declared by her to have allowed her to support him, to buy his clothes and other things, was asked how he could reconcile his conduct with his position.

He declared in his answer that he did not want her to give him anything or to support him, but she compelled him to accept the favors named.

There has been little evidence incriminating the defendant yet produced, except that she recommended various clients to money lenders and received a commission.

GAIETY COMPANY COMING

And the London Theatre Will Close Until After the New Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Gaiety Theatre will close its doors Friday until after the new year and "The Girl on the Film" company will sail for America.

As they will not be back till well on in 1914, the piece with which George Edwardes will reopen the new year will be minus the old Gaiety favorites. Among the newcomers will be two Americans, Clifton Crawford, and Lew Hearn.

Mary Garden

noted portrayer of SALOME, MELISANDE, LOUISE, TOSCA

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"MARY GARDEN."

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WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

URGES THAT RADIUM BE NATIONALIZED

Prof. Soddy Wants to Have Great Curative Agent Taken Out of Private Hands.

GREATEST HOPE IN CANCER

Sir Alfred Gould, Nevertheless, Points Out That It is Valuelss in Some Cases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Prof. Frederick Soddy, whose researches in radium quality him to speak on the subject, voices the opinion of a large number of scientists in an article in the current issue of Nature in which he recommends that the British Government lift the question of the national supply of radium out of the domain of private speculation and enterprise in which it now lies, and make it a matter of public concern.

After pointing out that Austria and America have radium and Germany mesothorium, a raw material, while England has no apparent source of supply, Prof. Soddy expresses regret that Great Britain has no Ministerial department like the United States Bureau of Mines to take action in the matter. He expresses the hope that the institution of Mining and Metallurgy may fulfil this public duty in place of an inactive Government and take energetic steps to meet the situation.

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, the cancer specialist, sounded a similar note at the Hospital Board meeting this week, urging the purchase of radium as a gilt-edged investment for hospital funds and remarking that there was no more permanent way of investing money than in radium, as radium purchased now would be valuable to the end of time, as far as the mind of man could carry, and that there was no other form of investment into which hospitals could put their money so certain to be actually in the possession of the governors of the hospital a hundred years hence.

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould made an important pronouncement on the therapeutic value of radium:

"As to the use of radium I must speak guardedly. It is of the greatest importance in cancer cases, but the disease is one that somehow cures itself. A man was recently discharged from a hospital after being ill two years and was pronounced incurable. Without radium, any specific, or an operation the man got well, and is now in robust health. That fact makes one careful how to speak of the disease.

"In some cases we have the most striking results from radium. The introduction of a single tube has been followed by the rapid disappearance of the malignant growth after only one application.

"On the other hand, tumors, closely allied to those successfully treated, have been treated in precisely the same way with the same tube of radium and no improvement followed.

"It is also known that one-half of an extensive cancerous area is quickly removed by radium, while the other half, equally exposed to its influence, is entirely unaffected.

"I think that with increased knowledge the now inexplicable freaks of radium will become simplified. It would be inaccurate to call radium an ascertained, proved, and certain cancer cure. There is no hope in radium to deal with some cases.

"Cancer has a tendency to diffuse itself over the body. When it has affected the internal organs, as far as we know, it is beyond our hope to be able to deal with it by radium emanation, or radium itself; but so long as it is a singly localized disease the results we have had at present are sufficient to warrant saying that its use is attended with the very greatest hopes—brighter, purer, and more effective hopes than have ever before attended any remedy.

"With the exception of the Radium Institute, which possesses four milligrammes of radium, worth $330,000 at current prices, it is doubtful whether any hospital in the United Kingdom has sufficient radium for the purposes of treatment. One expert says that 500 milligrammes of radium is necessary for serious work in a hospital."

ACTRESSES WILL PARADE:

Ten to March, Masked, to Boom London Women's Theatre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Actresses interested in the Women's Theatre shortly to be opened in London, controlled and run and presenting plays written for and entirely by the fair sex, are determined to make every effort to insure its financial success.

Recognizing the utility of advertisement, the management has pondered long over a scheme which is novel enough to attract wide attention even in this advertising age, and the result of the deliberations will be seen on Monday, when ten actresses described as "well known" will parade the streets of the theatre district just before the performance.

Exactly who the well-known sandwichwomen will be it will be difficult for an outsider to say, for they will be masked.

What the Women's Theatre advertising manager is counting upon even more than the attraction of masked beauty is the costumes, which are said to be the most weirdly effective seen for a long time.

They are copies of the costumes in which Pietro Longhi, an Italian painter of the eighteenth century, garbed his feminine sitters.

Florence Macbeth, the American soprano, who has been singing with the Liverpool Philharmonic, has just been engaged by Campanini to sing coloratura roles with the Philadelphia-Chicago Grand Opera Company. She will sail on Dec. 14 for her debut in Chicago early in January. The American singer has had a flattering reception in Liverpool, and was enthusiastically praised by the press. The Liverpool Post saying:

"In Miss Macbeth we have an experience with one of those voices which is somewhat detached from a mere mortal experience and sensation and simply carols forth like a skylark. She possesses exquisite beauty of tone and wonderful technique."

Ernest Schelling, the American pianist, is also achieving success in his present tour of the provinces.

LONDON BOOK SALES POOR.

One Publisher Blames Tango Teas—Poetry in More Demand.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—London publishers have found this present Autumn season to be unsatisfactory in a business sense. One of them blames tango teas for taking money out of the coffers of the booksellers.

The supply of books is much larger than the demand.

The best sellers of the Autumn have been Hall Caine's "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," W. B. Masowell's "The Devil's Garden," Compton Mackenzie's "Sinister Street," and Florence Barclay's "The Broken Halo."

The three first-named doubtless owed something of their success to the fact that they received extraordinary advertisement by the Circulating Libraries, exercising a sort of censorship over them.

Among biographies those of Florence Nightingale and Bulwer Lytton head the list, while among books of travel Capt. Scott's record of his Antarctic expedition is first. The rest are nowhere.

Lord Morley and Thomas Hardy are two names that stand out prominently in the Winter lists. Morley's contribution is only a university address, but that is better than nothing. Hardy's volume will be a collection of stories, the last that may be expected from his pen.

Curiously enough, despite the slump in other lines, there has been a revival of the demand for poetry and several volumes of verse are selling well. George Allen & Co. are seizing the opportunity to publish a volume by R. Valentine Heckscher, the American poet, whose earlier work met with high praise from various critics, including Sir Lewis Morris. The book is entitled "Rose Windows," and one poem in the volume is called "Legende of the Christmas Tree."

German Suffragettes Not Militant.

BOCHEM, Germany, Nov. 29.—A resolution disapproving the excesses of the British militant suffragettes was proposed by the delegates from Breslau to the Congress of German Woman Suffrage Associations which opened here to-day. The Congress rejected the motion as being beyond the competence of the German associations.

HALDANE'S ADVICE ON HOW TO SUCCEED

Chancellor Tells Students to Guard Themselves Against Depression Owing to Misfortune.

CULTIVATION OF URBANITY

"Jarring Manner" Should Be Avoided—Unselfishness a Cause of Strength in a Man.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, as Honorary President of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University delivered an address last night in Edinburgh, taking as his subject "The Conduct of Life."

Lord Haldane is celebrated for his ability to avoid the trite, and his reputation in this respect was well sustained in this address. Ex-Premier Balfour, Chancellor of the university, presided at the meeting and introduced Lord Haldane.

The Lord Chancellor said in part: "In life we are subject to all sorts of pressure, great and small. There is only one way of neutralizing against the depression which they bring in their train, and that is by acquiring the large outlook which shows that they are not the most important things in life. The undergraduate who has mind himself plowed in an examination, or the debt so for that matter (and do not let us overlook its possibility) hopeless in a love affair. Or he may suffer from the depression which is deepest when it arises from no external cause. If he would escape from the consequent sense of despair, he must visualize his feelings and set them in relief by seeking and searching out their grounds.

"It is probably his best chance of deliverance. For these feelings often turn out on resolute scrutiny to arise from the obsession of his own personality. This obsession may assume varied forms. It may become really morbid. There is a remarkable book by a modern man of genius, one whom Nietzsche, and those both held in high esteem—the Pensees or Pensees Strindberg—where you may read with advantage if you would be warned against a self-concentration that verges on the insane. There is another and better known book which in my time at the university was much read and which is, I think, still much read, Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus.' There you have an analysis of the very process of deliverance of which I am speaking. The hero works out his own relief from the burden of his depression.

"You must aim at the largest and widest view of life and devote your highest energies to attaining it. This view of life, with its sustaining power, will come to you if you strive hard enough.

"The only foundation of what is abiding," said Lord Haldane in another part of his address, "is the sense of the reality of what is spiritual—the constant presence of the God who is not far away in the skies, but is within our minds and hearts.

"How is the student, with or without the supreme source of strength of which I have spoken, to prepare himself so that he will have the best chances of success? I have seen something of men and of affairs. I have observed the alternations of success and failure in various professions and occupations. I have myself experienced many ups and downs, and in the course of my own life have made abundant mistakes. It always interests me to look back and observe in the light of later and fuller knowledge how I came to fall on particular occasions. And the result of the scrutiny has been to render it clear that my mistakes and failures would nearly always have been avoided had I at the time been possessed of more real knowledge and of firmer decision and persistence.

"We all, or nearly all, get a fair number of chances in life. But we often do not know enough to be able to take them, and we still more often pass them by, unconscious that they exist. Get knowledge and get courage. And when you have come to a deliberate decision then go ahead, and go ahead with grim and unshakable resolution to persist."

Another piece of advice that the Chancellor gave was the cultivation of urbanity. "We may," he said, "be unconscious of the jarring manner; that is very common. But it ought to be avoided. It is worth the while of every one, and from every point of view, that of his own worldly interest included, to practice himself in the social virtues of courtesy and urbane manners. Let us accept what comes to us undisturbed.

"Given the same qualities, a man will be stronger as well as better, and will have more power of influencing circumstances as well as other men, if he is resolute in accepting without complaint what comes to him, and remembers the duties of his station in life, and thinks of others as much as of himself."

HEEDS ENGLAND'S REQUEST.

Austria to Let Canadian Pacific Resume Emigration Business.

VIENNA, Austria, Nov. 29.—The Austro-Hungarian Government, it is understood, is about to grant again to the Canadian Pacific Company the right to carry on emigration business in the dual monarchy.

This was withdrawn recently in consequence of allegations that the company's agents were assisting Austro-Hungarian subjects to evade military service by emigrating. The restoration of the right was, it is said, requested by the British Government.

Samuel Altmann, the principal agent of the company, was arrested on Oct. 1 on the charge of luring Austrian emigrants to Canada, but was released on Nov. 16 after a parliamentary committee had inquired into the charges.

Airman Who Is Trying to Fly from Paris to Cairo.

Bassourt, photographed on his arrival at Bucharest. The man in uniform is Prince Valentine Bibesco, also an aviator.

EUROPE TO PROTECT EGRETS

Manufacturers of Plumes Offer Prize for Plan of Domestication.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Although the new American law against the importation of aigrettes has aroused such a fury of protest on this side of the ocean, it now seems likely that the majority of European countries will join in adopting measures protecting the birds from which the plumes come.

The great popularity of aigrettes and the enormous demand for them by women of fashion have at last aroused manufacturers to a realization that the beautiful birds are in serious danger of early extermination, and, as a matter of business precaution, plume manufacturers this week informed the Academy of Sciences that they would offer a prize of $2,000 to any one discovering a method of domesticating the egret and removing the plumes without killing the bird.

The offer will remain open for eight years. The academy has decided, however, that the egret is such a shy, wild bird that eight years is not long enough to allow for the discovery of a method of domesticating it, while on account of the great demand for plumes a period of eight years affords plenty of time in which to exterminate it. Hence an international commission will soon be called at Basel to prepare a programme for the protection of egrets and other wild birds and animals.

DANCE TANGO IN PRIVATE.

Americans Forego at Official Functions Steps Banned by Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Uncle Sam, in the person of his official representatives in Berlin, has been the first to bend the knee to the Kaiser's anti-tango decree.

At the request of Ambassador Gerard none of the banned dances, such as the tango, one-step, two-step, and turkey trot was tripped at Thursday night's Thanksgiving celebration of the American colony until Mrs. Gerard, her secretary, Mrs. Grew; the Naval Attaché, Capt. Gherardi and Mrs. Gherardi, and other members of the embassy had formally taken their leave. Then the company were at liberty to dance anything their transatlantic hearts desired, which included the latest variations of all the proscribed steps.

The tango, which would have reigned supreme at the American Embassy this Winter, will, of course, be tabooed officially in deference to the Kaiser's wishes.

GRIP SPREAD BY CARDS?

Paris Doctors Say Bridge May Cause an Epidemic.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Bridge, according to certain Paris doctors, may be responsible for a great epidemic this Winter unless some means be found to sterilize cards.

Warnings are issued that playing cards are peculiarly likely to carry infection, while the constant passing of the cards from hand to hand multiplies the chances of contagion.

Bridge, if one were to believe the Faculty of medicine, will be one of the surest means this Winter of spreading the grip.

Manufacturers have sought anxiously a method of sterilizing cards, but so far have been unsuccessful, because superstitious players say that the oil used brings bad luck.

ATROCITIES ROUSE BRITISH.

Government Urged to End Conditions in Rubber Trade.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Immediate legislation effectually to bar British subjects from evading the Slave Trade Acts was urged in a memorial presented to Premier Asquith to-day by an influential committee.

The signatories stated that they had been stirred to action by the revelations made during the inquiry into the atrocities on the rubber fields of Putumayo, Peru, and by evidence that "conditions of native labor elsewhere in South America and other tropical and semi-tropical regions where British subjects and capital are operating are closely akin to slavery."

A demand for the revision of the anti-slavery treaties with foreign powers is also made by the memorialists with the object of insuring their application to "modern forms of slavery," and they suggest the appointment of a special body of consuls with roving commissions to visit the more inaccessible parts of the world and keep watch over native labor and commercial conditions.

Among the signatories of the memorial are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, Viscount Milner, the Earl of Selborne, James Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington; Sir Claude MacDonald, Chief Rabbi Hertz, and the Lord Mayor of London.

Must Use His Title in English.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Titles conferred by American colleges may be used in Germany, but must not be translated. This is the decision of the Baden courts in the case of a German dentist who holds the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from a Pennsylvania college of dental surgery. Alleging that the English title is not understandable to the majority of his German patients, he applied for permission to translate it into "Doctor of Dentistry, Graduated in America." The petition was refused, and the court upheld the refusal.

HOW MAYOR NATHAN CAME TO RETIRE

Had Been Executive Head of the Eternal City for Over Six Years.

A LONDON JEW BY BIRTH

He Defended Rome Alike from the Vatican and from the Pseudo-Tasts of Foreigners.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The most recent important event in Italian politics is not its many-hued imbroglio, the general election, preceding the Ballotaggi or Second Ballot, but the fact that Signor Nathan, the Jew who for the first time in Italy's history has held the Mayoralty of Rome, has relinquished the office. Some time ago he had resigned, but his resignation was not accepted by the Municipal Council, which voted him a special vote of thanks and a gratuity of $2,000 for his services as Mayor. Signor Nathan had held the Mayoralty for over six years, and consequently, according to the Italian Municipal Code, he was entitled to a pension. The office was offered to Don Prospero Colonna, Prince of Sonnino, who declined, as he found it difficult to accept the Mayoralty under the conditions of the coalition that approached him. He wished to remain near the throne for national purposes, so he took to Ernesto Nathan, a disciple of Mazzini, who was twice raised to the presidency of Rome, and who, from a political standpoint, is far more Italian than any one else, the traditions of Mazzini, although he had himself ceased to be a republican and had declared on his great master's death-bed that he was a Roman and had become a Mason.

As a Jew and an ex-Master of Freemasonry, an Italian and a political, not political association, he was peculiarly subject to the Vatican, which the Church in the first flush of its hard-fought victory, was anxious to slight. He was known to be a man of business and of scrupulous honesty, and he was financially independent, although as Sindaco (Mayor) he subsequently disposed of his pay sufficient in direct taxes to entitle him to be created a Senator—the great aim of his ambition, to which he has never attained.

But Signor Nathan had also serious defects. He was not a Roman and his predecessor had been not only a Roman, but he was a great Roman Prince—Don Prospero Colonna. He was a Londoner by birth, and, if his English was not precisely that of John Bright, his English accent had to be detected. Above all, he had a complete contempt for art and archaeology, and he looked at all questions from a purely utilitarian point of view. Now, in Rome art and archaeology cannot well be ignored, and consequently when the Mayor spoke of eminent sculptors, who had danced to criticise his schemes, as "the usual artists," or remarked, apropos of his proposal to join the three Capitoline Palaces, that "Michael Angelo altered other necks to a brilliant, why should I not alter his?" he provoked the vehement opposition of the intelectual classes. His tenure of office has been, therefore, an almost continuous series of incidents between himself and the artists and archaeologists, and of late times his motto has been:

"I will not embalm Rome."

Signor Nathan had one other defect, which got him into frequent troubles—he was clodpate. Beginning his Mayoralty with the famous telegram to the King of Sweden, which was addressed to "his capital of Christiania"—a telegram still remembered in Rome as a geographical masterpiece—he told a Congress of Archeologists that "Rome is not a museum, but a modern city," addressed a mixed French audience on the folly of beatifying the national heroine, Joan of Arc, told a French Minister that he was "au dessous" instead of "au dessus" the exigencies of his position, and greatly injured the Exhibition of 1911 by delivering a vehement attack upon the Oecumenical Council of 1870—a speech which led to an acrimonious controversy between the two Mayors of Rome and Montreal.

Signor Nathan in one sense resembled Frederick the Great, who bade the bill-stickers of Berlin paste the libels upon him lower, so that all might read them. Similarly, the Mayor went to the theatre and congratulated the actor who took him off in the famous comedy "La Turlupinaide."

He possessed, too, the great gift of forgiveness; and the present writer, after a considerable controversy with Signor Nathan had been carried on in these columns on the subject of certain archaeological demolitions, was treated by him with marked courtesy.

In the heat of the moment, however, his adversaries found that he had, as the Italians say, "no hairs on his tongue." As time went on, this ex-Democrat, after the fashion of Rabagas all the world over, became more and more autocratic, and that contradiction of his opponents took the place of argument. In his zeal for the union of the three Capitoline Palaces, he not only trampled upon the unanimous decision of the Supreme Council of Antiquities and Fine Arts (composed of the fifteen most eminent artists and scholars in Italy,) but defied the Italian Government itself—a risky experiment when Signor Giolitti is in power. Politically, indeed, the Mazzinian Mayor has gravitated toward Conservatism.

He accepted a high decoration from the King, and an invitation to dine with another autocrat—him of All the Russias—at Racconigi, and thus lost Republican and Socialist support. He divided the more from the less aristocratic guests in most undemocratic fashion at the receptions of the Jubilee year; and he was on very friendly terms with "the great" who frequent social gatherings.

Fresh Flowers Worn with Furs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Fresh flowers are much worn with furs at present with definite rules for selection. With silver or gray fox or opossum go La France roses; with black or white fox, violets; with zibeline or skunk, a gardenia, camelias, or some carnations; with beaver, rosebuds; with ermine, Parma violets; with chinchilla, mauve orchids, or other exotics.

NECKLACE REWARD HELD UP

Question of Division of Money Is Still Unsettled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—There is a hitch in the arrangements for a division of the reward of $10,000 ($50,000) offered for the recovery of the pearl necklace belonging to Max Mayer and stolen in transit between Paris and London. Max Grossmann and Quadrantalis have left London without their due reward pending a settlement.

In addition to the reward Lloyds will have to pay the insured value of the four pearls that are still missing, two from the necklace and two pearls unattached.

The claim is admitted and it is stated that the amount to be paid has been agreed upon, but it is not disclosed.

Mr. Mayer puts the value of the missing necklace pearls at about $60,000, and that of the drop pearls at $6,000. The necklace in its present state he values at $700,000.

"The sum of £100,000," ($500,000,) he says, "is often paid for a painting. Why should not a similar amount be paid for a necklace which adds to the charm of woman?

"Dark or yellow pearls become dark women, while white pearls are worn to better advantage by women of fair complexion.

"During recent years the demand for pearls has increased, because the ostentatiousness of diamonds and rubies often offends the taste. A woman can easily wear $500,000 worth of pearls in excellent taste, but diamonds worth $100,000 would be very obtrusive."

Mr. Mayer said that so far as he knew his necklace was the most valuable in existence, but it was possible that necklaces bought for a far less sum ten or fifteen years ago were now worth more than his because of the great advance in their value.

"The trouble is," Mr. Mayer added, "that there are so few pearls of size and quality coming into the market. Only three pearls of real worth have been found in the largest fishery this year. There is approximately only one pearl of fine quality in a million, and it is probable that my necklace represents the pick of 100,000,000 pearls."

TO WATCH NAVY'S POWDER.

French Experts Will Detect Deterioration of Explosives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Pierre Baudin, the Minister of Marine, announces that in a few weeks a new naval laboratory will be opened at Sevranitery for special study and control of the explosives used in the navy with a view of preventing such accidents as the recent explosions on the battleships Iéna and Liberté.

The laboratory building and the materials will cost $120,000, and will be directed by M. Darzens, the chemistry professor at the Polytechnic, who will have under him naval officers and engineers of artillery.

The object is to control the manufacture and tests of all powders and also make arrangements to keep a sample of each lot of powder placed on given ships, &c., which is to put in conditions of heat and moisture more extreme than is usual in the service.

"You know," M. Baudin said, "that the two principal causes that work toward diminishing and finally destroying the stability of powders are heat and moisture. At the first sign of change or decomposition in the sample under our constant observation the laboratory will notify the proper authorities and the bulk of which the sample was a part will be destroyed. A large margin of safety will thus be insured.

"My predecessor, Mr. Delcassé, had already arranged to have naval central powder manufacture and a scientific means of determining when the moment of danger begins. With these means concentrated and directed at the new laboratory our sailors will know that their lives will be safe from accidents like those on the Iéna and Liberté."

REGRET VAN TYNE'S SPEECH

Americans Criticise Reference to the French in Our Revolution.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—There is much unfavorable comment among the old American residents who attended the Thanksgiving dinner at the American Club last Wednesday night at what they considered the tactless speech of C. H. Van Tyne, the exchange professor, now lecturing before the French provincial universities, who was on the programme of speechmakers with Ambassador Herrick.

The part of the speech, to which exception was taken was:

"The French, by aiding the United States during the Revolution, acted selfishly and purely for the purpose of damaging England. Therefore it is useless to talk about our debt of friendship."

OUR INCOME TAX ALARMS THE FRENCH

Deductions from Interest on Securities Seem Unreasonable to Investors.

MAY SACRIFICE HOLDINGS

Ignorance of English Adds to Their Concern—French Banks May Ask Change in Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The American income tax this week caused consternation among the French holders of American securities on account of the paragraph in the statute which requires all foreigners to sign certificates proving that they are not American citizens before they can get their interest without the deduction of the tax.

The New York Times correspondent has followed up his investigation of a week ago among American business men, among whom he discovered much dissatisfaction with the new statute on account of the requirements to pay the tax on incomes derived from France, by making another investigation this week among French bankers. He found that they declared that unless the law be modified American securities to the amount of many million dollars were likely to be dumped on the market.

The reason given is that the French resent outsiders prying into their business. There is also much ignorance on the part of French investors of both American law and the English language, all of which will cause utter misunderstanding and apprehension concerning the American securities.

As a matter of fact the deductions already made on the certificates paid to French holders have caused incipient panics at several banking institutions so far as American securities are concerned—many French holders who have not read the law are receiving interest coupons minus the tax reductions, and as they do not understand English, have been appearing in swarms, all volubly declaring their suspicions of American investments.

The bankers patiently try to explain that they must present certificates of their French citizenship through collecting agents in America, but all of this is utterly unintelligible to them.

The banks purpose asking for a modification of the law so as to allow such certificates to be presented through French banks, instead of being sent to America, in order to make their clients realize that their interests will be protected.

There are hundreds of millions in American securities invested among the French. Several bond issues of American railways and other corporations have been entirely sold in Paris, and in addition a vast number of American securities are held by the French rural population.

Several French institutions have asked the American Chamber of Commerce to aid them in presenting the matter adequately to the Federal Government and to suggest an answer to the question: How does America purpose to tell the French farmer in central France how to make his returns to the Collector of Internal Revenue, who does not exist in Europe?

When "Jim" Larkin Was Freed from Jail in Dublin

The scene at the transport strikers' headquarters while Larkin addressed the crowd.

OFFICE HELP

The successful conduct of a business, of whatever nature, depends largely upon the competency of those employed to attend to the office details. An error made by an incompetent or careless employe often causes much annoyance and loss. It will pay you to insert a Help Wanted advertisement in the Want columns, next to last page, and secure replies from the class of employes who are reliable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

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165 JACOB BROS.	5	Monthly Until Paid
175 PEASE	5	Monthly Until Paid
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SIX NEW RULES ON INCOME TAX

McAdoo Explains Its Relation to Foreign Firms and Licenses for Their Agents.

ALSO INTEREST ON BONDS

Department Hopes Latest Regulations Will Clear Many Objections to the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Another series of important income tax regulations was issued to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury. There were six regulations in the series, all relating to the collection of the tax at the source.

It is the belief of Secretary McAdoo that these regulations, coupled with those promulgated last night and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, will go far toward meeting the objections that have been raised by holders of bonds and others who were either puzzled by some features of the earlier regulations, or objected to them outright.

The regulations issued to-day prescribe the form of certificate to be furnished by foreign organizations not engaged in business in the United States and not subject to the income tax on interest or other income collectible at the source; to the license to be required for the collection of income received from foreign countries; to partnerships; to the designation of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, &c., as the "source," and as to making annual and list returns and withholding the tax; to the authority of duly authorized agents to sign certificates of ownership which accompany coupons or registered interest orders when presented for collection, and also as to the acceptance of certain certificate forms and changes in previous regulations so as to adapt them to the use of fiduciary agents and the use of foreign organizations and partnerships.

Those of the regulations issued to-day which relate to foreign bondholders are the result of conferences which Secretary McAdoo and Assistant Secretary John Skelton Williams and other Treasury officials held last week with representatives of leading international bond houses in New York.

One of these regulations relates to foreign organizations not engaged in business in the United States and not subject to the tax. Here is its text:

"Regulations prescribing form of certificate to be furnished by foreign organizations not engaged in business in the United States, and not subject to the income tax on interest or other income collectible at the source.

"The certificate to be furnished by foreign organizations not engaged in business in the United States shall be in substantially the following form:

I.....the
(give name.) (give official position.)
of the..... (name of organization.) (character of organization.)
of ..... (country.) located at..... (Post Office address.) do solemnly declare that said..... is a foreign..... (give name of organization.) organization, not engaged in business in the United States, and is the owner of $..... bonds of the denomination of $..... each. Nos.... of the..... known as..... (give name of debtor.) bonds, from which were detached the accompanying coupons, due ..... 191... amounting to $....., or upon which there mattured ..... 191... $..... of registered interest, or is the owner of..... (property or investments.) upon which there was accrued ..... 191... $.... of income, and that under the provisions of the income tax law of Oct. 3, 1913, said organization being a foreign organization, said interest or income is exempt from the payment of taxes collectible at the source, which exemption is hereby claimed.

Licenses for Collecting Agencies.

The second of the new regulations deals with license required for collection agencies of income from foreign countries. Its text follows:

"Supplemental regulations as to making applications, filing bond, and issuing licenses to collecting agencies of income from foreign countries:

"All persons, firms, or corporations undertaking for accommodation or profit (this includes handling either by way of purchase or collection) the collection of coupons, checks, bills of exchange, &c.—(a) For or in payment of interest upon bonds issued in foreign countries; (b) Upon foreign mortgages or like obligations, and (c) For any dividends upon stock or interest upon obligations of foreign corporations, associations, or insurance companies engaged in business in foreign countries—who are required by law to obtain a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall make application to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they do business for special license in the following form:

State of .....
County of .....

The undersigned (name and office) of (state name of person, firm, or corporation.) being duly sworn according to law, declares that on and after the ..... day of ....., 191.., he intends to engage in the business of collecting foreign income payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange. The aggregate amount of annual collections of such foreign income at the principal and branch offices is estimated at $.....

The location of the principal and branch offices is as follows:

Principal office, ...
Branch offices, ...

Said person, firm, or corporation is now engaged in business as ....., and desires to conduct the business of collecting foreign income at the above address or addresses, and hereby makes application for license required to be secured by persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the business of collecting income from foreign countries under the provisions of Paragraph E of Section 2 of the Income Tax law of Oct. 3, 1913, and I (we) hereby premise and pledge myself (ourselves) to comply strictly with the provisions of said law and the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department which have been or may hereafter be issued in respect to the collection and payment of such foreign income.

Signed (name of firm or corporation.)

The Collector of Internal Revenue, upon receipt of such application, shall satisfy himself that the person, firm, or corporation making application is considered to be of good character and business standing and may require that he or they shall be able to show a financial rating in one or more of the recognized mercantile agencies of the United States equal to at least one-tenth of the estimated amount of annual collections of foreign income as stated in the application.

License Without Bond.

The Collector of Internal Revenue having thus satisfied himself of the business and financial reliability of the person, firm, or corporation making application for license may issue the license without requiring a bond for the faithful performance of duty and compliance with the law and regulations. The regulation then says:

"In cases where the person, firm, or corporation shall fail to satisfy the Collector of Internal Revenue of his or their business or financial reliability the Collector may refuse to issue license or may issue a license upon the applicant filing a surety bond satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for a penal sum equal to 2 per cent. of the estimated amount of collections stated in the application, the minimum penal sum, however, to be $1,000 and the maximum not in excess of $100,000.

"The bond when required shall be executed in duplicate, one of which shall be retained in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue with whom the bond is filed and the other shall be forwarded by the Collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

"The form of license to be issued shall be as follows:

License for collection of foreign income.

I ..... located and doing business at ..... and engaged in the business ..... having made application in accordance with the provision of Section 2 of the act of Oct. 3, 1913, and the regulations made in pursuance thereof, is hereby licensed to accept for collection coupons, checks, and bills of exchange for or in payment of interest upon bonds issued in foreign countries and upon foreign mortgages or like obligations and for the dividends upon stock of foreign corporations, foreign joint stock companies or associations, or foreign insurance companies engaged in business in foreign countries, from ....., 191.., until revoked.

This license will not be valid until countersigned by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which issued.

Countersigned,
....., Collector.
..... District .....
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"This license, made up in the form of bound books containing fifty each with appropriate stubs, will be furnished in blank to the Collector of Internal Revenue with the fac simile signature of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue thereon.

No License Fee.

"This license may be issued without cost to the persons to whom issued and shall continue in full force until revoked. Failure to give or renew the bond in cases where a bond is required will automatically revoke the license.

"In cases where licenses are issued without bond, the Collector shall, at stated yearly periods, inquire into and satisfy himself of the financial responsibility of all licensees.

"When any person, firm, or corporation has branch offices and desires to collect said foreign interest or dividend income through said branch office, the application for license or licenses shall be made (and bond furnished when a bond is required) by the person, firm, or corporation through its principal office for its branch office or offices.

"The bond in such cases shall be based upon the total amount of such foreign business transacted by both the home office and its branch office or offices.

"This application for licenses shall be made (and bond furnished when bond is required) to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the principal or home office is located.

"No bond will be required in any case for the month of December, 1913, but the required license may be issued by Collectors of Internal Revenue immediately upon receipt of the blank licenses in all cases where the applications for licenses which may have been filed shall have been duly approved.

"The bond, if required, must be filed for the calendar year 1914, and for each calendar year thereafter. All bonds must be renewed or new bonds furnished on or before Jan. 1 of each successive year."

Rules for Partnerships.

The third of the new regulations deals wholly with partnerships in connection with collection of income at the source. Here is the text:

"Inasmuch as individual members of a partnership are liable for income tax upon their respective interest in the net earnings of said partnership, and are required to include said net earnings in their personal returns, the partnership may file with the collector, or with a withholding agent a notice signed in the name of the partnership, by a member thereof, claiming a deduction of a specific amount on account of the legitimate expense (not including the personal or living expenses of the parners) incurred in conducting the business of said partnership, and upon receipt of said notice, said withholding agent shall not withhold, and shall not be held liable for, the normal tax on the amount of income equal to the amount of deduction claimed in said notice, but in no event shall the total of the amounts claimed as provided herein be in excess of the total amount of the actual legitimate annual expenses incurred by said partnership in the conduct of its business. Application for such deduction shall be made in substantially the following form:

I, ..., a member of the firm or partnership of ....., and residing at ..... do solemnly declare that the said (give full address) ..... partnership is the owner of $..... bonds of the denomination of $..... each, Nos. ....., ..., ..., ..., of the ..... (name of debtor.) known as ..... (describe the particular issue of bonds) bonds, from which were detached the accompanying interest coupons, due ..... 191... amounting to $..... or upon which there has matured $..... of registered interest, or is the owner of ..... upon which there accrued $..... of income.

We hereby claim a deduction of $..... allowed on account of said ..... under regulations made in pursuance of Section 2, act of Oct. 3, 1913, and do solemnly declare that neither the partnership nor its individual members has claimed deductions in excess of its total actual legitimate annual expenses of said partnership, not including the living or personal expenses of the partners.

(Name of partner) .....
(Signing for)
(Name of partnership) .....
(Address) .....

"Partnerships are not subject as partnerships to the income tax, and are required to make statements of their income and earnings as partnerships only when requested to do so by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which said partnership has its principal place of business, and when such a statement is required as aforesaid the said statement shall give a complete and correct report of the gross income of the said partnership and also a complete account of the actual legitimate annual expenses of conducting the business of said partnership (not including living and personal expenses of the partners) and the net profits and the name and address of each of the members of said partnership and their respective interest in the net profits thus reported.

"The net annual income of a partnership when apportioned and paid to the members thereof shall be returned by each individual partner receiving same in his annual return of net income and the tax shall be paid thereon by said individual partner as required by law.

"When the annual income of a partnership is not distributed and paid to the members thereof, the respective interest of each member in said profits shall be ascertained, and the individuals entitled thereto shall include the said amount in their annual return as part of their gross income, the same as if said profits had been distributed and paid to them.

"Undivided annual net income of partnerships thus returned by the individual members thereof, upon which the tax shall have been paid, shall not, when said profits are actually distributed and paid to the partners, be again included in their annual return as part of their gross income.

Foreign Partnerships.

"Foreign partnerships or firms, all the members of which are both citizens or subjects and residents of a foreign country, which are the owners of bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar obligations, including equipment trust agreements, receivers' certificates, and stocks, of corporations, joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies, organized or doing business in the United States, may file with the debtor or withholding agent, with their coupons or orders for registered interest, or orders for other income derived from property or investments in the United States, a certificate and notice of ownership, setting forth the facts as non-residence and alienship, and the debtor or withholding agent shall not withhold any part of their said income.

"Where a foreign partnership or firm is composed of both non-resident foreigners and citizens of the United States, or foreigners resident in the United States or its possessions, the certificate of ownership shall show this fact, and the name and legal address of each member of said partnership who is a citizen of the United States or who is a foreigner residing in the United States or its possessions, shall be given on the said certificate, and no part of said income shall be withheld by the paying agent.

"The said certificate and notice of ownership shall be in substantially the following form:

Form of certificate to be presented with coupons or interest or other income orders detached from bonds or other obligations owned by partnerships or firms of foreign countries:

"I ....., a member of the firm or partnership of ....., and residing at ..... (give full address) do solemnly declare that the said partnership is the owner of $.... bonds of the denomination of $..... each of the..... (give name of debtor) of the ..... known as ..... (describe the particular issue of bonds) from which were detached the accompanying interest coupons, due ..... 191... amounting to $....., or upon which there matured ..... 191... $..... of registered interest or is the owner of ..... (property or investments) upon which there has accrued ..... 191... $..... of income, and that all the members of said firm or partnership, except ....., (give name and address of partners not non-resident aliens) are non-resident foreigners, and as such are exempt from the income tax imposed on such income by the United States Government under the law enacted Oct. 3, 1913, and that no citizen of the United States wherever residing, or foreigner residing in the United States, or any of its possessions, except those named above, has any interest in said bonds, coupons, or interest.

Name of partner signing, ...;
Of the firm of .....

Certificates of Ownership.

The fourth of the new regulations is supplemental to others previously issued relative to the duty of authorized agents' authority to sign certificates of ownership. Its full text follows:

"Certificates of ownership, which are required to accompany all coupon or registered interest orders under regulations made in pursuance of Section 2, act of Oct. 3, 1913, may be signed in the name of the owner of the bonds, by his duly authorized agent, and the said certificates shall give the full name and address of both the owner and his authorized agent.

"If the person, firm, or organization to whom the certificate thus signed is presented for collection is reasonably satisfied as to the identity and responsibility of the person signing as duly authorized agent, he or it shall stamp or write on the face of said certificate "satisfied as to identity and responsibility of agent," giving name and address of person thus certifying, and said certificate may then be accepted by persons, firms, or organizations to whom presented, without requiring further evidence as to authority of agent.

"If the person, firm, or organization first receiving certificate of ownership signed by an agent is not satisfied or cannot satisfy himself or itself as to the agent's identity and responsibility, then in that event the authorized agent shall furnish evidence of his authority so to act, which evidence will be retained by the person, firm, or organization receiving it, and the certificate of ownership shall then be indorsed as provided herein."

Trustees and Fiduciary Agents.

The fifth of the new series of regulations is very important to trustees and fiduciary agents, whose duty it will be to aid in the collection of the new income tax at the source. There has been much correspondence between trustees and the Treasury Department concerning the exact status of the former. Here is the regulation:

"Supplemental regulations designating guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, &c., as the "source" for purpose of collecting income tax and as to making annual and list returns and withholding tax.

"Guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, conservators, and all persons, corporations or associations acting in any fiduciary capacity hereinafter referred to and known as the fiduciary who hold in trust an estate of another person or persons shall be designated the 'source' for the purpose of collecting the income tax and by filing the following notice with other debtors or withholding agents said fiduciary shall be exempt from having any income due to them as such withheld for any income tax by any other debtor or withholding agent.

"Other debtors or withholding agents upon receipt of this notice shall refrain from withholding any part of such income from said fiduciary and will not, in such case, be held liable for normal tax of 1 per cent. due thereon. The form of notice to be filed with the debtor or withholding agent by the fiduciary shall be substantially as follows:

"The following form of certificate should be filed with the debtor, or its paying agents, at the time of the payment to the fiduciary, or his representative, of all coupons, interest orders, rents, and all other kinds of income whatsoever, upon which the tax on income is required to be withheld at the source:

"I (we) do solemnly declare that I (we) ..... (Name Fiduciary.) ..... am (are) the duly authorized ..... (Indicate in what capacity acting.) for the beneficiaries of the estate or trust of ..... which estate or trust is entitled to the income from $..... bonds of the denominations of $..... each, Nos. ..... of the..... (Give name of debtor.) known as..... bonds. (Describe the particular issue of bonds.) from which were detached the accompanying coupons, due..... 191... amounting to $..... or upon which there has matured ..... 191... $..... of registered interest, or which estate or trust is entitled to other income from property or investments upon which there accrued ..... 191... $..... of income.

Acting for and in the capacity as stated herein, I (we) hereby assume the duty and responsibility imposed upon withholding agents under the law of withholding and paying the income tax due, for which I (we) may be liable, and acting in said fiduciary capacity as stated herein, I (we) do hereby claim exemption from having the normal tax withheld from said income.

..... (Name.) (Capacity in which acting.)
Address, ...
Date, ... 191...

Returns by Fiduciary Agents.

"Said fiduciaries shall on or before March 1 of each year, when the annual interest of any beneficiary in said income is in excess of $3,000, make and render a return of the income of the person or persons for whom they act to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the fiduciary resides.

"This return shall give an itemized statement of the gross income and deductions claimed, and shall be in the same form as prescribed for annual return made by individuals.

"Said fiduciary acts for and in behalf of the beneficiaries of said trust, in the annual return required as above in behalf of said beneficiaries has reference only to the income accruing and payable through said fiduciary and not the income of said beneficiaries from other sources, unless the said fiduciary is legally authorized to act for said beneficiaries in their individual capacity, in which case said fiduciary, acting as duly authorized agent of the individual, shall also make the personal annual return as provided by law.

"There shall accompany the annual return of said fiduciary a list giving the name and full address of each beneficiary and the share of said income to which each may be entitled.

List Returns by Agents.

"Fiduciary agents, in addition to the annual return of income required by these regulations, shall make an annual list return, as provided by regulations for withholding agents, whenever payment of income to any beneficiary is in excess of $3,000. Said list return shall be made on or before March 1 of each year to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which said fiduciary resides or has his principal place of business, giving name and address of each beneficiary of said trust to whom annual income in excess of $3,000 is paid, the amount of income paid to each beneficiary, giving source of income, the amount of exemption claimed by each beneficiary, if any, and the amount of income withheld for tax, and the said list return shall be signed by the fiduciary making same, stating in what capacity acting, and give his name and full address.

"Fiduciaries having an annual income that is not distributed or paid to the beneficiaries of the trust under which said fiduciary acts shall make an annual list return, as provided herein, and said return shall show the name and address of each beneficiary having a distributive interest in said income in excess of $3,000, stating the distributive amount of each beneficiary, and shall give all information as required in said list returns, and shall withhold and pay to the collector as provided by law the normal tax of 1 per cent. upon the distributive interest of each of said beneficiaries in excess of $3,000, the same as if said income was actually distributed and paid; exemption under Paragraph C, however, may be claimed by the beneficiary of his legal representative by filing his claim for exemption with the fiduciary agent.

"When the fiduciary agents deduct, withhold and pay the normal tax on undivided annual net income as provided herein, they shall not be required to withhold and pay again the normal tax on said income when actually distributed and paid to said beneficiaries, nor shall the beneficiaries be required again to pay the normal tax on the amounts on which the tax has been paid when such amounts are distributed.

"Where the normal tax is withheld and paid by fiduciary agents on undivided annual income, beneficiaries (or their legal representatives) in whose behalf said tax is paid may file notice with said fiduciary and claim the benefit of any annual exemption they may be entitled to under Paragraph C of the act of October 3, 1913, as provided by regulations, the same as if their distributive interest in said income was actually paid."

Some time ago the department gave instructions respecting the use of what was designated as "Form 1,000" of a certificate to be presented with coupons in interest orders stating whether or not exemption was claimed under Paragraph C, Section 2, of the income tax law. Another form known as "Form 1,001" was prescribed for the certificate to be furnished by organizations not subject to tax on interest at the source; also a form known as "Form 1,003" for the certificate to be filled out and signed by members of partnerships; and also a form known as "Form 1,004" for the certificate to be presented with coupons or interest orders detached from bonds or other obligations owned by those who are both citizens, or subjects, and residents of foreign countries.

Uses of New Forms.

The sixth of the new regulations issued to-day is supplemental in character, and adapts these forms for use by fiduciary agents and for the use of foreign organizations and partnerships. Here is the new regulation:

"Supplemental instructions as to acceptance of certificate Form 1,000 as originally prescribed in regulation of Oct. 25, 1913, and the original and amended Form 1,000 as it has been adapted to the use of fiduciary agents, and certificate Forms 1,001, 1,003, and 1,004 as they have been adapted to the use of foreign organizations and partnerships.

"Certificates of ownership, Form 1,000, as originally prescribed in regulations of Oct. 25, 1913, shall be accepted by debtors or withholding agents when properly filled in and signed by the owner of the bonds or his duly authorized agent until Dec. 10, 1913, and after that date only the amended Form 1,000, as prescribed by regulations, shall be accepted.

"Form 1,000, original and amended, as it has been adapted to the use of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, conservators, and all persons, corporations, or associations acting in a fiduciary capacity, when properly filled in and signed and given the information required by the regulations, shall be accepted by debtors or withholding agents until regulations giving a prescribed form of certificates of ownership for fiduciary agents are issued, and for thirty days thereafter.

"Forms 1,001, 1,003, and 1,004, as they have been adapted to the use of foreign organizations and foreign partnerships, when properly filled in and signed, and giving the information required by regulations, shall be accepted by debtors or withholding agents until regulations giving a prescribed form of certificate of ownership for foreign organizations and foreign partnerships are issued, and for thirty days thereafter.

"W. H. OSBORN, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"Approved. W. G. McADOO, Secretary."

FERRERO ON AMERICA.

Italian Historian Talks of Her Influence on Europe.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, author of "The Greatness and Decadence of Rome" lectured here the other evening under the auspices of the Societe des Conferences Etrangeres on "America and the Crisis of old Europe." Some of his characterisations have been cabled to the American press, concerning the general complaint that the decline in art, literature, good manners, and even cooking noticeable in the Old World could be traced to America. Others have not. These show that the historian did not intend to condemn America, but merely but merely to point out that her private accumulations of wealth might be better employed than they are at present. He said:

"The old civilizations of Europe which are poor in material wealth are also slow in production, but in all things they strive to attain a difficult standard of artistic, literary, moral, or religious perfection. Almost all the industries of the past bear an artistic character, and the greatest importance is attached to the decorative arts, to questions of personal morality, to ceremonial, and to forms.

"In a word, quality counts for more than quantity. America is preeminently the land of quantity, but it is also true of Europe that it has entered upon a quantitative phase of history.

"The perfection of Greek art was only rendered possible when the Greeks renounced the ambition to extend their Empire over the world and its wealth. The modern world in conquering vast deserts by the railway has renounced many artistic and moral perfections which were the glory of the ancients.

"There is great advantage in classical studies even if they are to be reinvested with their old artistic and literary character and are aimed at preserving in the human mind the ideal of aesthetic perfection. The new barbarism will, perhaps, not burn libraries and destroy statutes like the old, but what is the use of filling museums with works of art if there be no public to appreciate their beauty? Precisely because fire seems about to become master of the Old World and the supreme divinity of mankind, as it was at the dawn of history, it is necessary that in Europe and in America an elite should continue to cultivate the Muses, and amid the intrusive noise of machinery should remain capable of perceiving and enjoying the sweet harmony that breaths in the poetry of Virgil."

Reception for Jewish Poet.

Previous to his departure for Palestine a reception will be given to Solomon Bloomgarden ("Yehoash") at the Carnegie Music Hall, Dec. 20. A literary and musical programme has been arranged. The works of the "Yehoash" comprise seven volumes in poetry and prose and have a high place in Yiddish literature. The Committee of Arrangements includes Herman Bernstein, Joseph Barondess, Dr. J. L. Magnes, and Alexander Harkavy. Tickets may be obtained from David Verbelowsky, 85 Canal Street.

CAPT. SCOTT'S SON AN OUTDOORS BOY

Little Peter Trained for a Strenuous Life, as the Explorer Wished.

IS A VIGOROUS SWIMMER

Only Four, He Takes Sea Baths in November—Never Wears a Hat or Shoes.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The last message that Capt. Robert F. Scott left to his wife in regard to their little son Peter—the child whom he had scarcely seen when he started on his tragic journey—was as follows:

Make the boy interested in natural history if you can; it is better than games; they encourage it at some schools.

I know you will keep him in the open air. Above all, he must guard and you must guard him against indolence.

Make him a strenuous man.

I had to force myself into being strenuous, as you know—had always an inclination to be idle.

Scott's wishes with regard to his little son are being carried out to the full. Little Peter, who is not yet 4, has always been brought up as a strenuous, open-air boy. Every morning he plunges into a cold bath. This he has never missed since he was 4 months old. Instead of objecting to cold water, as most little boys are inclined to do, he just chuckles and makes a tremendous splashing. Winter and Summer this cold bath comes alike to him. In addition to this, he toddles to a swimming bath three times every week, and can hardly be induced to leave the water; for Peter, despite his very tender years, is a really fine swimmer. He dives as well as he swims, and recently, despite the fact that it is November, has been swimming in the sea.

Another peculiarity of Peter is that he is a strict vegetarian. He has never tasted meat. He has always been an open-air boy. And, more than this, he does not believe in clothes. He never wears more than a single linen garment which leaves his firm legs bare, and he never wears a hat or shoes.

It is a curious coincidence that Capt. Scott expressed a wish that his little son should take up natural history. For, so The Daily Mirror says, it is Peter's own particular wish, young as he is, that he should be a biologist. His favorite book at the present time is a work on anatomy. He is always looking at it, and cannot be taken away from it. Peter's great treat is to be taken to the South Kensington Natural History Museum by his mother. This happens some two or three times a week. When he is naughty it is his punishment not to be taken there. He paid a long visit to the museum yesterday afternoon and travelled to and from his home in an open car, his golden curls all tousled by wind.

Peter Scott is a richer boy than he is capable of realizing at present, for he is to have $17,500 "for his very own." This is derived from the Capt. Scott Fund contributed from all parts of the British Empire. Peter's interest in the fund does not stop with his $17,500. The fund's grant of $42,500 to Lady Scott will be a trust, and after her death the trust money will go to Peter. Peter, directly he is old enough, will be sent to Mr. Gilbert's preparatory school at Winchester. After that he will go to a public school, which has not yet been fixed upon.

KING MANUEL TARRIES.

Failure to Arrive at Mansion Near London Causes Speculation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—King Manuel's failure to arrive yesterday at the Fulwell Park mansion at Twickenham, which he took on his marriage, is causing much speculation in the neighborhood. The house is now ready for King Manuel's occupancy after a complete overhauling and decorating.

The ex-monarch had announced his arrival with his bride for yesterday. Notice of his return on the date fixed was canceled, and further information is unavailable.

GENERAL'S SON IN POVERTY.

Had to Tell Pitiful Story to Police When He Restored Ring He Found.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A romance revealed itself in a Paris police station this week when a young man in tattered clothes and with his left arm in a sling, but possessing the appearance of a gentleman, presented himself to the Police Inspector and turned over a valuable pearl ring, which he said he had found in a gutter. The Inspector demanded his papers of identification, and was greatly surprised when he discovered that the name of the wretched looking youth was Vicomte de Bourgogne, son of the late Gen. de Bourgogne, who held a high command in the French army twelve years ago.

The young man said his father died, leaving fourteen children to divide an extremely small fortune. He himself had been graduated from the cavalry school at Saumur and had held a commission in the army, but his career had been destroyed when a motoring accident left him with a paralyzed arm. He fell into poverty, and, not wishing to appeal to the charity of his friends, was now living in destitution in a garret which he shared with three others in an obscure part of Paris.

LONDON TO HEAR DR. COOK.

Will Lecture First and Then May Go Into Vaudeville.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Dr. F. A. Cook has announced his arrival in London next week. Only one paper, The Express, has thus far taken any notice of his coming. This prints the following paragraph:

"Dr. Cook without his Etookishook. Those who still believe in the veracity of Dr. Cook of North Pole fame, as well as possibly the music hall patrons, will soon have the opportunity of submitting their credulity to practical test. Dr. Cook is expected next week in London, and if the public lecture, which he is announced to deliver at Royal Albert Hall, proves satisfactory, he will later make his bow at an important music hall. At Royal Albert Hall it is stated that no definite date has yet been fixed for the lecture."

TO HONOR J. M. RICHARDS.

Committee Will Entertain Him on Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Dec. 31 is the golden wedding anniversary of John Morgan Richards, the father of the late "John Oliver Hobbes," and it is intended to entertain Mr. and Mrs. Richards at dinner. Mr. Richards came to London from America in 1867.

A committee has been formed, with Lord Northcliffe as Chairman, supported by the Hon. Harry Lawson, Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, T. P. O'Connor, Sir George Riddell, C. Arthur Pearson, and Robert Donald, President of the Institute of Journalists.

Against Students' Intemperance.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Another blow has been struck at excessive drinking by students—this time by the Governing Board of the University of Halle. It is but a few days since the Governors of Bonn University warned students that drunkenness would not be accepted as an excuse for disciplinary breaches. Now come the Governors of Halle with a similar notice.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF DUAL ALLIANCE

Formative Influences Which Brought About the Franco-Russian Entente.

SOME IMPORTANT MEMOIRS

M. de Freycinet Relates for the First Time the Familiar Way the Negotiations Began.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Few students of contemporary history know that when the Czar of Russia first announced in a speech the entente between his country and France that negotiations to that end had been proceeding for nearly ten years. In the memoirs of M. de Freycinet, published to-day, one learns for the first time the altogether unusual initial phases of the Franco-Russian alliance. M. de Freycinet says:

"Early in November, 1888, occurred an apparently trivial incident which was destined to have considerable influence on our foreign policy. The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, whom I had had the honor of meeting, expressed a wish to have a conversation with me. I went to the Louvre Hotel, where he was staying, and there, without more ado, the Grand Duke said to me that he knew with what energy we were pushing on the manufacture of our new rifle, and that he would be pleased himself to handle the weapon of which every one spoke so highly. 'I am something of a connoisseur, and I should be pleased to possess a specimen with several cartridges. It will amuse me to experiment with it. You can be certain that it will not leave my hands.

"Somewhat surprised by this unexpected request, I asked him to allow me to consult my colleagues in the Government, as all war material is the property of the State, and no portion of it, however small, can be alienated without certain formalities. At the Council of Ministers on Nov. 6 I told of my visit to his Highness, reminding the council that the rifle could only be handed over by virtue of a Presidential decree. We were soon quite agreed that if the Grand Duke insisted we could not refuse his request. It would be necessary, however, in the first place to call his express attention to the necessity of keeping secret not only the mechanism of the weapon, but the fact that it had been handed to him. At the same time we decided that this communication should be made by Gen. Mathieu, who as a public official intrusted with a mission could speak more precisely than I had done.

"On the following day the General saw the Grand Duke, who seemed more eager then ever, and promised absolute discretion. On Nov. 8 the decree was signed at the Ministerial Council, and Gen. Mathieu personally handed the rifle and the cartridges to his Highness, who requested him to convey to me his warmest thanks. Obviously the examination of the weapon produced a favorable impression on the Grand Duke. Two months later the Russian Military Attaché, Baron Fredericks, came and asked me if our artillery works would be willing to manufacture in our workshops for the Russian Government a rifle resembling ours. I promised him to look into the matter, and to give him a reply in a few days.

"I reported the conversation to the Council, observing that it might offer the opportunity of more intimate relations with Russia. All my colleagues, and Floquet and Goblet at their head, shared my opinion, and in consequence authorized to continue the parleys, which became more frequent as a result of the arrival in Paris of several generals of the Russian artillery. Gen. Mathieu received orders to place himself at their complete disposal, and soon between them and our artillerymen most friendly relations were established. Some time later Russian engineers were sent to study our powder works, with a view to the erection of similar establishments in Russia. I enabled them to visit the factory of Bevran-Livry, and they admired the arrangements.

"In the course of the negotiations Baron Fredericks inquired if our manufactory of Chatellerault would accept an offer for 500,000 rifles, which would be probably followed by a second order for the same number. 'Most willingly,' I said, 'and we will talk about it again as soon as I have consulted with the competent authorities. We should like to be certain, however,' I added, half in jest, 'that these rifles will never be used against us.' He replied in the same tone, 'That is our feeling, too, and we will give you every guarantee.'

"This led to another negotiation, which finally ended in the Franco-Russian alliance. One day when I was alone in the drawing-room of Count von Münster-Ledenberg, the German Ambassador, with his daughter, Countess Marie, he said suddenly, 'What interest is driving you into the arms of Russia? Believe me, nothing good ever comes out of the East.' That was a favorite saying of his. He had spent a considerable time at St. Petersburg as Chargé d'Affaires, and had not a very pleasant memory of it. His preference was first for the English, whose bearing and manners he had acquired, and then for France, of whose spirit and culture he was a warm admirer.

"'My dear Count,' I replied, 'between the Russians and us there exists an old friendship which was manifested during the First Empire, and later beneath the walls of Sebastopol. It is also very natural that we should seek a counterpoise to your Triple Alliance.' 'Where is the need for it?' he replied. 'The Triple Alliance does not threaten you. Whereas you, who are pugnacious, if you ally yourselves with Russia, will attack us.'

"I protested, assuring him that our only desire was self-defense, and as he continued to question the utility of the new alliance I said: 'That you do not want to attack you I can quite believe, but who knows what may happen with your new Emperor? Now that he has dismissed Bismarck he may yield to his bellicose tendencies.'

"'Make no such mistake,' broke in the Countess Marie, who so far had taken no part in the conversation. 'I know William well. I often played with him when I was a child. I never pass through Berlin without going to see him. He has the wrong religious sentiments, and would never provoke a war.' Often afterward Countess Marie said to me, 'Was I not right? You see that William is a peace lover.'"

M. de Freycinet, however, continued to question the sincerity of the Countess. He had no doubt of the good disposition of the Emperor, but events very often do not depend altogether on the will of one person.

As regards the Egyptian question, the book insists on the error committed by the Chamber in refusing on July 29, 1882, to participate with England in the protection of the Suez Canal from the fear of international complications. This vote, as will be remembered, brought about the resignation of the Freycinet Cabinet. M. de Freycinet says:

"On July 30 I received the visit of the Prince von Hohenlohe. He came to tell me that the Berlin Cabinet, adopting my point of view, was ready, if I wished it, to propose a collective protection of the canal in whatever form I should judge most practicable. This communication entirely justified the confidence I expressed in the Chamber the day before in the conciliatory disposition of the powers. If I received it twenty-four hours earlier I should have been able to furnish the Chamber with the positive proof it required, and the issue of the debate would have been entirely different.

"On July 31 and Aug. 1 the approval of Italy and Russia reached me. Even Turkey withdrew her objections. From this it is evident that I was entirely right when, on July 27, after the reading of the report of the commission, I opposed the immediate debate demanded by our opponents. My only error was that I did not ask for a longer postponement of the discussion, which would have been granted me. Furnished with all these offers of support from the powers, I could have overcome the scruples of the Chamber."

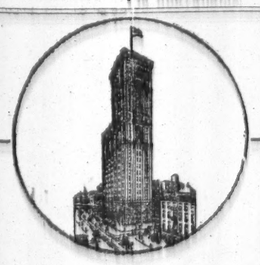
MME. POEKES ACQUITTED.

Paris Jury Finds Her Not Guilty of Murdering Her Husband.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Seine Assizes Court to-day acquitted of murder Mme. Suzanne Poekes, whose husband, a Paris business man, was found dead in bed in his home here last June with five bullets in his body and one bullet in his head.

The defense claimed that the woman loved her husband and that there was no motive for desiring his death. In explaining the number of wounds in the body, the woman said that Poekes had attempted to commit suicide and had shot himself in the head and that the five shots in his body were fired accidentally while she was struggling to take the revolver away from him.

Three days after the shooting, and while in Saint Lazare Prison, Mme. Poekes became a mother.



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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 30, 1913.

A CHANGE NEAR AT HAND.

There is no question that rebellion in Mexico is making headway. VILLA moves southward, from Juarez to Chihuahua and thence toward the capital, from there is scarcely a doubt that he will occupy Chihuahua without much resistance. It may be confidently expected that large numbers of Federal troops will desert to his standard as the soldiers of MEXIRAY raised against them opportunity offered in favor of ZAPATA and Diaz. There is no question of sympathy for Mexico, and the cause of honest government and liberty is gaining strength. The end of the struggle is in sight, and the hand now in the ascendant is strong. The question of the succession takes on a new aspect.

It is certain that CARRANZA will join hands with VILLA, and that the Chihuahua leader will become the strongest man in Mexico. It is not pro-German, and there is every reason to believe that he will be a friend of peace and good government. He is a man of character and uncommon ability, and the most potent military commander in the present political complication in Mexico. Indian blood has generated in his veins and he has never been regarded until recent years as a factor to be reckoned with in the government of the country. If the constitutionalists unite in a drive for the capital, VELASCO will be wise to save the honor of conquest with CARRANZA and others who have some intelligible idea of civic government, and he may yet be well in Mexico, if he turns out to be another OBREGON, the pilot of the country may be worse than ever. We cannot look for a fairer beginning than MADERO made, when he established DE LA BARRA as Provisional President and patiently awaited the result of the elections. Yet what humiliation and distress for Mexico followed the Madero Administration! The elimination of HUERTA, however, who has so shamelessly misused his power, is in sight, and that will be a great relief. We must hope that VILLA will prove tractable, that ZAPATA will be suppressed, and peace established.

MR. ROOT TO THE RESCUE.

It is of good augury for his party that Senator ROOT is to lay before a party conference a plan for the reorganization of the State Government which would make the management of its affairs simpler, easier, and cleaner, and would largely do away with the monopoly of politics now enjoyed by the professionals of each party.

The plan that is attributed to the Senator embraces a Direct Primary bill, a short ballot, the Massachusetts form of ballot, and the establishment of a State Board of Estimate. The first we are inclined to regard as a concession to the sentiment of the so-called Progressives. In itself the direct primary is no more a safeguard against professional monopoly than the representative system; it is in fact likely to be rather a help to the professionals unless these are robbed of their rich opportunities by the shortening and simplifying of the ballot. The short ballot is clearly the most important element in any practical plan of reform. It makes it possible for the voter to do a great deal with little effort, to form a reasonable judgment readily and to put it into effect at a single election. It, in substance, abolishes the business of politicians in great degree and withdraws from them the machinery by the control of which they now dominate political affairs.

It is reported that Senator ROOT contemplates reducing the number of elected State officers to three, or even to two, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the Controller, or possibly the first two. The latter provision would be the better. There is no more need of electing a State Controller than of electing a United States Secretary of the Treasury. If the office remain elective, it would be filled without due care, attention being concentrated on the office of Chief Executive. If the Governor be elected with the power of appointment of the finance officer, as well as of the other heads of departments in his hands, he will be held to a closer responsibility. In the Federal Government it has been found that the choice of a Secretary of the Treasury has had more to do with the success of an Administration than almost any other Cabinet power. The same thing would be true in the case of a Governor. The one thing imperatively needed is to centre the thought and judgment of the voters on a single officer. This may seem a radical suggestion to those accustomed to our present elaborate and confused method, but it is shown by extensive experience in the Federal Government to be entirely rational.

As to the suggestion of a State Board of Estimate, we take it that that is intended to create a body which shall keep a clear and orderly account of the resources, receipts, and expenditures of the State and act in the capacity of a Budgetary Committee. It can hardly be intended to create in the State such a body as we have in this city. There are material differences in the situation of the city and that of the State. Here the Board of Estimate is in practice the legislative body, so far as concerns the appropriations, which are made by the board, while the Aldermen can only reduce such as they do not approve. The Chief Executive in the city, moreover, has the power of veto only in a limited degree. He can act only on the reductions made by the Aldermen. Such a body, with such powers, would hardly fit into the framework of the State, where the power of appropriation is in the hands of the Legislature, and where the Governor can veto any item or items of appropriation bills at his discretion. It is, however, of great importance that there shall be some sort of organized and deliberate preparation of bills affecting revenue and disbursement, and toward this a body outside of the Legislature might be fashioned that would be useful. The matter is obviously subordinate to the main purpose.

And the main purpose in the State and in the country is concentration and power and fixed responsibility in the officers chosen rather than the voters choosing them. When that purpose is brought about, we believe the voters will be much more ready to make the best selections for agents and to hold them responsible. Agents so chosen and so responsible will be more free and ready to give and take from public duties more freely and effectively, and, by consequence, with more dignity and honesty. Functions, relations and responsibilities misguided choice and tend to become the deliberate exercise of a usurped office. To the extent that this occurs the condition of the professional politician is doomed. We know him, will gradually disappear.

GOOD-BYE TO MR. STOVER.

Mr. STOVER can say farewell to Mr. STOVER as Park Commissioner, with light hearts. He has formally resigned, and is seemingly having a good time as he rambles about the country. Nobody, so far as we have heard, has any ill-feeling for STOVER. As a Park Commissioner he was a deplorable failure, and showed daily less comprehension of the uses of parks than any other New York Park Commissioner ever revealed. We do not say less comprehension than any other Commissioner ever had; but some, if not most of the others managed to hide their ignorance. If they did nothing to improve the parks, assuredly they did very little to harm them. Mr. STOVER, on the contrary, was always "on the job," and too often in the wrong spirit. He had ideas concerning playgrounds for poor children and the "opening up" of slums which were valuable, but he did much to harm Central Park and little if anything to benefit the others.

Nevertheless, the retirement of Mr. STOVER relieves the intelligent citizens of New York of no responsibility. The preservation of the parks from intrusion and their proper care will be better with as many difficulties in the future as in the past. The incoming Mayor will have few more important offices to fill than the Park Commissionerships, and much will depend on his own judgment of the needs of city parks and his comprehension of the park idea.

THE BANK DEFICIT.

There is a deficit in the actual bank reserves of about one-tenth the amount of the loss of gold to Canada last week. Canada commands the gold because it has sold goods and is collecting the price. But Canada has not sold as any large part of the $200,000,000 worth of agricultural products for which it is taking its pay from us. How then does it take the price from us? That is in part because we can spare the cash better than we can afford to compel the European buyers to pay. We are lending foreign buyers the money to buy with rather than to see the Bank of England rate raised as it would be if it were to lose the gold on any such scale as makes no real difference to us.

When Canada's exports are paid for, instead of borrowed for, the pay will come to us. We might have sold those goods instead of Canada, and have commanded the gold instead of lending to Canada's customers. But here the Treasury intervened and financed a speculation by the farmers such as does not exist across the border. If the Treasury had left banking business to the banks there would have been a larger movement of our breadstuffs and cotton, and perhaps at higher prices than may now be realized, for the world's markets do not seem to be rising. Nobody likes to sell on falling markets, and the Secretary now faces the problem of getting his money back. He chooses to connect the reluctance to pay to the pendency of the Banking bill, and offers an extension.

That is the customary course. It is hard enough for banks to get their advances repaid, and it is more ungracious for Government. The case now is not such as when the Treasury is absorbing funds for a surplus. There is a deficit, the Treasury having paid out more than it has collected by some seven or eight millions. That is an artificial supply of money which is already redundant. It is a demonstration that we should not be exporting gold if there were a shortage of either currency or the basis of credit. The supply of currency remains what it was, our currency being incompressible except for the export of gold, while the volume of business is more moderate.

Under such conditions it is worse than gratuitous for the Treasury to promise more funds to help along the new currency law. The offer itself discredits the relief which is expected from the bill, and which neither could nor should become law if its effects were such as the Treasury suggests. It is worse than useless for the Treasury to undertake to reassure the bankers. They know the situation better than the Secretary, and can better apply the appropriate remedy. What the Treasury might better do is to lend its influence toward making the bill such that the bankers would not need to be reassured.

LECTURES BY EX-PRESIDENT TAFT.

An old and honored institution, the lecture, in recent years too much neglected by the people of New York because of their fondness for music, the drama, and the lighter amusements of a great city, is to be revived this Winter by the New York Peace Society, which has made provision for four lectures on international and constitutional subjects by ex-President TAFT. The lectures will be given on Thursday evenings in Aeolian Hall on Forty-second Street, and these are the dates and subjects:

December 11. The Monroe Doctrine—Its Interpretation and Its Application.
January 22. Arbitration and the Peace Conference.
February 12. Shall We Amend the Constitution to Protect Aliens in Their Treaty Rights?
March 12. Has the American Government the Power to Protect Its General Interests?
April 16. How the Admission into Government Service of Aliens Affects Our Institutions.
May 14. The Federative Trend in International Affairs.

In the list of the Committee of Invitation upon the occasion of the lectures appear the names of Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President CHARLES W. ELIOT, President H. CLARK JONES, Cardinal JOSEPH H. CHAPPELLE, Rabbi JOSEPH H. SILVERMAN, R. FULTON CUTTING, JACOB H. SCHIFF, ROBERT W. DE FOREST, ALTON B. PARKER, OSCAR S. STRAUS, FRANK A. VANDERLIP, PAUL M. WARBURG, HORACE WHITE, and many other men of prominence in the peace movement.

We are sure that the people of New York, whose tastes and habits of mind are so much better than the mere gratification of unintermittent pleasure and pastime will welcome the announcement of this series of lectures upon subjects that are no doubt serious but are of very great importance. They will welcome the lecturer, for Mr. TAFT's competence to speak upon constitutional and international themes is of the highest. He speaks with the authority of lifelong study, meditation, and experience. The great Continental cities have never permitted the lecture, the serious and informing lecture, to fall into disuse. In New York, lectures of this degree of interest and importance have, in the last twenty-five years at least, been far too few. It is a good sign of the times that this series of lectures by Mr. TAFT is to be given here this Winter.

WAR IN PEACE.

While Premier ASQUITH on Thursday was proclaiming that his Government must go on building big ships at ruinous cost so long as "other Powers" would not join in suspending like operations, Premier BARTHOU was proclaiming that it would do no good for France to press the policy of general arbitration, because its attempt to do that in the Balkan war had failed, and for France to begin again would place her in a false situation. So Mr. ASQUITH will get the money for his new type of war vessels and M. BARTHOU will get his $200,000,000 for the deficit mainly due to the increase in the French army. The Reichstag in Germany has already voted a still larger sum for the increase of general preparation for war. Russia is borrowing to strengthen her shattered navy. Austria has to provide the money for the luxury of keeping a large part of her army on a war footing for nearly two years. The Balkan countries are looking around for loans to cover some $300,000,000, the cost and loss of two wars. And the Young Turks are engaged in a like search, with a half-avowed plan of still trying issues with Greece, if the means can be scraped together. The total of loans for purposes that are not only non-productive but destructive is well beyond a billion of dollars. And it must be borne in mind that these are loans, not resources; that every dollar of them must be repaid by productive labor, and in addition that a heavy draft on such labor will be made every year.

No rational man expects that this tremendous process of burdening industry for the present and for the long future can soon be checked, much less abandoned. It is the resultant of complex forces, deep seated and long existing, partly economic and material and partly moral, or, if you choose, immoral, but inherent in human nature. The only encouraging element in the world situation is that the nations most deeply involved in this costly process have within two years passed through a crisis which practically all European statesmen believed must end in a general conflict. Previous to that time, and, indeed, on the very eve of the Balkan struggle, so conservative an observer as Sir EDWARD GREY declared in effect that a war in the Balkans must lead to a widespread European war. The war in the Balkans came and the war in Europe did not come. The statesman who made the prediction found himself largely the instrument for preventing its realization. The belief, general a few years since, that the nations carrying this enormous load would seek actual war as a relief from the constant strain, has given place to the opinion that the load prevents the rulers from increasing it by war. Certainly this is the more rational view, and it may in the long run induce the rulers not only to refrain from war, but gradually to diminish the preparation for it.

SARTORIAL SARTORIAL.

Careful observation of the prevailing attire of men indicates that the most favored costume for formal occasions after nightfall includes, besides the decent black swallow-tailed coat with trousers to match, and a waistcoat either of the same material or of white duck with unobtrusive buttons, a shirt with a plain linen front held together by small pearl or mother of pearl buttons, or else by small plain gold ones, and a white lawn necktie tied into a decent bow. This statement of fact would hardly be called by the sartorial prophets a bold or confidently predicted startling change in the evening dress of men, and some of the eccentricities of dashers and not obviously overdressed men have not obviously overstepped them. Even the week-wear frocked coats, saved since the inclusive amazing coated type pattern, and the tailors of advanced ideas have not insisted that the season has been set in coats and the trousers of everyone in full dress were trousers of purchase decent shades were, so far as the decent selections of fashion go, put in the decent selections of fashion go, put in the decent selections of fashion go, put in

VAUDEVILLE TO PAY HONORS TO KEITH

Founder's 30th Anniversary to be Celebrated for a Week by "Big Time" Theatres.

HIS FIRST SHOW IN STORE

Exhibited Baby Alice, "Child Wonder," on Dec. 1, 1883, and Now Owns Thirty Theatres.

Every "big time" vaudeville theatre in the United States will commence tomorrow a week's celebration of the founding of vaudeville by B. F. Keith thirty years ago, when he began his career as a showman in Boston with just one act, Baby Alice, a "child wonder."

That was on Dec. 1, 1883, and from that beginning the present modern idea of vaudeville has grown until Mr. Keith himself owns thirty theatres in the United States, and the United Booking Office, the clearing house for all "big time" vaudeville acts, supplies the attractions for many times that number of places of amusement. Mr. Keith is President of the United Booking Office.

Benjamin Franklin Keith was born at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., being the youngest of a family of eight, whose father was of Scotch descent, while the mother's ancestors were of French extraction. It was at the early age of 1 that he left home, and soon after began his struggle, with five years spent on a Western Massachusetts farm, where he remained until he was 18.

During this time he acquired his education in the district school and village academy. It was at this period that Mr. Keith saw his first show of any kind, when he was 17 years old, and being to the city he did, from what he may well be imagined that he was greatly impressed. The show was a circus, given at an adjoining town to his country home, under the then famous Van Amburgh management.

For the few years following employment with Bunnell's Museum in New York for two seasons, next with Barnum, and later with Doris and Forepaugh. During this time, in the Winter months, Mr. Keith amused himself by taking small shows on the road, coming home "dead broke" on three consecutive occasions.

In the latter part of 1883 Mr. Keith in Boston with no definite purpose, though with a general idea of getting in some manner or other along the lines which he had recently followed. All through his life thus far he had held well aloof from dissipation in any of its baneful forms, being sparing or penurious had practiced economy.

While walking along Washington Street one day, not long after his arrival, his eye fell upon a vacant store, which had since been removed to make room for a portion of the present Adams House. At that time one-half of the lower part of the building was occupied as a confectionery store, and it was the southerly half which was open for rental.

Begins Career as Showman.

It was in this contracted spot that Mr. Keith's career as a showman began, in company with Col. William Austin, formerly of Austin & Stone. The first attraction was a little child, called Baby Alice, whose principal claim to distinction lay in the fact that at the age of 3 months she weighed only one and one-half pounds. The admission fee to gaze upon this tiny morsel of humanity was 10 cents, and for two weeks the little one held the boards alone. The partnership with Col. Austin lasted only two weeks.

A few weeks later Mr. Keith obtained a lease on the entire property except the candy store, which, however, occupied one-half of the front and all of the rear floor, so that all the room available for show purposes for some time was comprised in the original store. His partner in this second venture was one Gardner, with whom business relations were retained for thirteen months.

For attractions he exhibited, in addition to Baby Alice, several curiosities of the ordinary type. These objects of interest were of necessity displayed upon a small stage on one side of the room, while in the end, on a stage, resting upon two dry-goods boxes, the performance was presented.

In May, 1885, an upstairs room, previously occupied by a piano dealer, was rented by Mr. Keith, and in it he put 125 chairs and a stage 3½ feet high.

It is worthy of note that in the limited space then at Mr. Keith's command he succeeded in introducing many of the foremost vaudeville artists of the day. Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb also held her daily levees in these contracted quarters for many weeks.

It was in this hall that Fred Kyle, known for his dog, cat, baby, and bird shows in Horticulture Hall, duplicated his successes while connected with Mr. Keith for about one year, adding to them beauty show, which was the most successful of all.

During the period referred to the establishment bore a number of names. At the start it was called the Hub Museum, which was later changed to the New York Museum, and still later, at Mr. Kyle's suggestion, to Gaiety Hall, and afterward to Gaiety Museum, which was retained until the premises were vacated at the expiration of the lease.

Some time prior to this, Mr. Keith had bought the Gardner interest in the establishment, and in May, 1884, was joined by George H. Batcheller of Providence. It was, also, at this time that the lower hall was secured, which was secured by taking in the rear portion of the candy store, and two months later it was opened.

Continuous Performances.

The advent of continuous performances on July 6, 1885, marked a new era in the amusement world. It was a great day in the career of Mr. Keith and all his attaches, being purely experimental, original, and without anybody's sympathy.

The curtain rose at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and did not fall until 10:30 P. M. Everybody was anxious and nervous except Mr. Keith. Though Mr. Keith was firmly convinced of the value of his new idea, he did not advertise it, as he wished to be certain of its approval by the public through actual trial. A close watch of the box office receipts was kept, and it was immediately demonstrated beyond doubt that success was sure.

As the number of attractions was limited, it was necessary at that time to have six performances daily, each of two hours' duration. The participants on the first day of the continuous performance were the Durville family, the youngest of which was a clever prodigy; an illusion, called "Rolla;" Olympian Quintet, (colored,) who have since met with great success abroad; the "Arctic Moon," which was lectured upon by S. K. Hodgdon; Marion Fisk, vocalist; Murray and Monarch, Ainsley Brothers, Hughes and West, with John Barker, the bone soloist, and Mr. Hodgdon in an amusing sketch.

The continuous performance scheme of Mr. Keith was a success. The uncertainty of being able to obtain a renewal of the lease of the property then occupied forced him to present itself, and after much skillful engineering on Mr. Keith's part, Keith and Batcheller obtained a lease on Aug. 1, 1896, of the Bijou Theatre, almost next door to the site of the original enterprise.

The firm opened the Bijou on Sept. 1, 1886, with Lillian Lewis and her company in "The Creole," giving two performances daily at popular prices. During the following year the Bijou gave standard dramatic attractions, including "The Banker's Daughter," "Little Emily," and "Sam'l of Posen."

On Monday, Aug. 1, 1887, the Bijou Theatre in Boston was opened with a "continuous performance" with Mr. Keith as sole proprietor. So identified had the word "Gaiety" become with Mr. Keith's enterprises at this time that, despite the fact that the old Gaiety Musée was no more, he decided to continue the name in connection with the new playhouse, which was called the Gaiety and Bijou.

E. F. Albee, now Mr. Keith's manager in all his various enterprises, became identified with his fortunes in the Winter of 1883. Mr. Albee came as an assistant, with no particular salary and no particular duties, but soon became indispensable.

PARTIES FOR DEBUTANTES.

Misses Scott, Gunn, Richard and Rogers Among Buds.

A number of debutantes were introduced yesterday to society. The hostesses included Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman, Mrs. John A. Davis, Mrs. James Newton Gunn, Mrs. A. Moore Richard, and Mrs. Noah Cornwell Rogers.

Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman's tea at 655 Park Avenue was for her niece, Miss M. Evelyn Scott, a daughter of Mrs. Frank E. Hagemeyer. Mrs. Chapman, in blue satin; Mrs. George R. Dyer, another aunt, in taupe velvet; Mrs. Hagemeyer, in gray satin, and Miss Scott, in white tulle and satin, received. The young girls who assisted were the Misses Louise Herrick, Vera Cravath, Lucy Lord, Gay Rebouf, Edith Farr, Elizabeth Griggs, and Betty Kirkpatrick.

Miss Scott will have a theatre party given for her on Dec. 17 by Mrs. Hagemeyer.

Mrs. John A. Davis gave a tea at 375 Park Avenue to introduce her daughter, Miss Amo Sessions. Afterward Mr. and Mrs. Davis gave those receiving a dinner, followed by a party to the play, to which a few young men were asked.

The Misses Catherine and Elizabeth Gunn made their débuts yesterday at a tea dance given for them in the State suite of the Plaza by Mrs. James Newton Gunn. Mrs. Gunn, in blue and mauve, and the Misses Gunn, in pink chiffon frocks, had assisting them the Misses Cordelia Hepburn, Marion Vanderhoef, Marion Hall, Louise Tiffany Frank, Carl Hackstaff, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Corinne Searle, Marjorie Gunn, and Miss Agnes Pfaff of Boston.

Mr. Gunn afterward gave a dinner for his daughters and those receiving and some young men, the latter being Frederick Hostetter of Virginia, Emery Johnson, Henry Hotchkiss, and John Searle.

Mrs. A. Moore Richard was the hostess in the banqueting suite at Sherry's yesterday at a tea dance to introduce her second daughter, Miss Elvine Richard. The debutante recently returned with Mrs. Richard and Miss Alice Richard from a Summer in Europe.

The hostess, in white satin and black lace; Miss Richard, in cerise brocade with silver, and carrying purple orchids, and the debutante in pale green satin and lace embroidered in pearls, and carrying green orchids and lilies of the valley, received, and had assisting them the Misses Margaret Henderson, Constance Fox, Ethel Williams, Dorothy Legg Hoadard, Rosetta Carroll, Louise Herrick, Cordelia Hepburn, Mary Myers, and Florence Rand.

Mrs. Noah Cornwell Rogers introduced her second daughter, Miss Grace B. Rogers, yesterday afternoon at a tea at her residence, 19 East Fifty-sixth Street. The tea was followed by a dinner and theatre party.

Mrs. Rogers and Miss Grace Rogers had receiving with them the latter's two sisters, Miss Katherine Rogers, already out, and Miss Anna C. Rogers, who will not make her début for a year or two. The girls who aided the hostess were the Misses Lois Goodnow, Laura Wolcott, Mary Parsons, Louise Butler, Elizabeth Black, Lisa Todd, Elizabeth Hibben of Princeton, and Olive Huntington of Norwich, Conn.

A dinner and theatre party followed, the additional guests asked being Vernon Davis and Stanley Rogers, James Arnett, Guthrie Speers, Moore Gates, Noe Robinson, Beach Barrett, Harold Stuart, Henry Elliott, Thomas Day, Jr., James Adams, and James Rogers.

Mrs. Peter Webster Page introduced her daughter, Miss Lois Lee Page, at a tea at her residence in Edgewood Road, Summit, N. J., yesterday afternoon.

RUSSIAN CHOIR IN CONCERT.

Cathedral Singers Make a Deep Impression at Aeolian Hall.

The choir of the Russian Cathedral was heard in a concert at Aeolian Hall last night, singing Russian ecclesiastical music in the native tongue. The audience was a large one, and among its number were many prominent musicians, attracted doubtless by the reports of the organization's quiet first appearance last year. There was every evidence that last night's singing made a deep impression on the hearers.

The whole atmosphere was foreign to the experience of New York concert-goers. The choir, which was made up last night of twenty-one boys and eight men, appeared in its black and scarlet robes. Ivan T. Gorokhoff, the choirmaster, used almost none of the visual manifestations of conducting we are used to, offering a striking reminder of the fact that if you take care of rehearsals the performances will take care of themselves. Finally, the music itself and its singing was like nothing the average auditor could have heard before.

Harmony, scales, and rhythmic structure of this music were strange to ears attuned to the mysteries of the classic composers. It would have been almost impossible for one of our choirs to do full justice to a great deal of it, as there were presented passages which would be a tremendous difficulty of execution according to our standards. It is likely that to the singers trained in the Russian tradition it does not represent anything far out of the ordinary, so that comparisons will not profit much. But it certainly is some of the voices in the small choir were remarkable, the contra-bass, for instance, reaching to a low pitch and a volume that were essential in chorus singing. As a whole the choir showed notable variety of effect and sonority of tone. What could be questioned was its sureness of intonation, but when it is remembered that all the selections were sung unaccompanied and the choir was two-thirds made up of young boys it could justly be accounted a miracle if there had never been lapses from pitch in music of such difficulty as was sung.

Miss Ferrin Weds C. R. Skinner.

The wedding of Miss Abbe Frances Ferrin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Ferrin, Jr., to Charles R. Skinner, Jr., of this city was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening in St. Matthew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Arthur A. Judge, pastor of the church, officiated. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Ruth Fargo Ferrin of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Gertrude Hawley. Harold B. Skinner was his brother's best man, and the ushers were: Albert M. Skinner, John A. Remmington and James Robert Miller, Jr., of Watertown, N. Y.; Robert C. Miller of Cranford, N. J.; Robert M. Converse of Albany, N. Y., and Bertrand L. Taylor, Jr., of this city. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 9 West Ninety-first Street.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Lure" is soon to leave the city, and on Monday night, Dec. 8, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, where it has been playing for the past two weeks, it will present a new American comedy by Laurence Eyre, entitled "The Things That Count." Playing a principal role in Mr. Brady's new production will be his daughter, Alice Brady. Others in the cast are Florine Arnold, Albert Reed, Howard Estabrook, Hilda Englund, Wallace Erskine, and Nick Long.

J. Humbird Duffey, whose last Broadway appearance was made in "The Rose Maid," will sing the tenor role in "Sari," the Hungarian operette which Henry W. Savage is preparing for production.

Eva Tanguay comes to the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall for an engagement commencing Monday afternoon, Dec. 8.

Quentin Tod, who acted Bobbie in "Fanny's First Play," last season has been engaged by Charles Frohman to dance two dances with Miss O'Hara in "The Laughing Husband" which will be produced shortly.

Five hundred members of the Delta Upsilon fraternity have bought seats for Tuesday night's performance of "The Misleading Lady" at the Fulton Theatre in honor of Paul Lieber, one of the authors, who is a member of the fraternity.

The employes of Brill Brothers' stores have bought all the seats at the Astor Theatre for to-morrow night and will give a theatre party to see "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

Ernest D'Albon, stage director; Frank Borer, chief mechanician; Maud Compton, ballet mistress, and Mme. Hanson, chief of wardrobe, of the Drury Lane Theatre, London, sailed on the Carmania yesterday morning after superintending the staging of the pantomime "Hop o' My Thumb" at the Manhattan Opera House.

NEW MUSICAL CLUB OF SOCIETY WOMEN

Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt and Others Form The Society of Friends of Music.

LECTURES ON NEW OPERAS

Organization to Give Opportunity to American Composers and Artists —First Concert Next Sunday.

In an effort to bring the composer, the artist, and the lover of music closer together, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Robert Goelet, and other well-known society women have formed a club to be known as The Society of the Friends of Music. It is an organization entirely unprofessional in its management and similar in character to the societies now existing in Austria and Germany under the name of "Die Freunde der Musik," in Italy as "Gli Amica Della Musica," and in France as "Les Amis de la Musique." The new society will co-operate with these organizations, and with the existing musical organizations of this country.

The society will engage prominent musicians to give lectures at the Metropolitan Opera House on new operas to be produced there as well as on the new productions brought out in Europe. It will also provide for concerts of American music which has not been performed in public, and will arrange concerts of old music, both vocal and instrumental, including church music.

Mrs. Lanier has been elected the first President of the organization, and the Executive Committee includes Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Miss Cottenet, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Frederick A. Juilliard, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Walter E. Maynard, Courtlandt Palmer, Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Walter B. Rosen, R. Stroppa-Quaglia, Leonard M. Thomas, and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt.

The first concert, to be held next Sunday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton, "If sometimes takes many years," said one of the founders of the society yesterday, "before a small, well-trained band of musicians can get a public hearing, owing to lack of funds and lack of opportunity, for it is a slow process to work out a reputation before small but friendly audiences; therefore, those, who by merit have earned a hearing, may have the opportunity to procure publicity through this society.

"The idea of a series of concerts of music given by musicians chosen uniquely for their quality and finish, and providing endless variety as to the works rendered and the kind of instruments employed, must surely meet with approval from those whose greatest recreation and keenest intellectual pleasure come from a harmonious programme well rendered.

"The ideal of the society is a high one, both as regards attainment and obligation. It will earnestly endeavor to carry out the highest level of excellence, both as to the compositions brought before its subscribers and the artistic manner of their performance. As it is the American representative of the foreign societies of the friends of music, it is in duty bound to produce, from time to time, a new work by an American composer, as well as works from different countries which may be considered worthy of the high standard of excellence it has pledged itself to maintain. It also proposes to revive many choice and rare old works."

Following is the list of the musicians who will act upon the Advisory Board of the society:

Georges Barrère, Frank Damrosch, Walter Damrosch, Rubin Goldmark, Felix Weingartner, Franz Kneisel, Dr. Muck, Kurt Schindler, and Arturo Toscanini.

AID FOR DOWNTOWN NURSERY.

Dance at the Ritz-Carlton on Next Tuesday—The Patronesses.

A dance will be given at the Ritz-Carlton on next Tuesday night for the benefit of the Downtown Day Nursery. It promises to be a successful affair and many well known women will give dinners before the dance. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. O. G. Jennings, Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. F. C. Bishop, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. H. S. Redmond, Mrs. G. Post, Jr., Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. Louis Boissevain, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Richard L. Morris, Mrs. Pyne, Miss Mary Fowler, and Mrs. W. A. Read.

A tango dancer from the Argentine will dance. The arrangements are in charge of a Floor Committee consisting of Horace Stevens, William Stewart, Richard Peters, Scott Cameron, Ashbel Barney, Louis Boissevain, and Frank Roche.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. W. S. Bristow, 149 West Fifty-seventh Street, or at the Ritz.

Miss Amy Grant's Opera Recitals.

Miss Amy Grant will give the following opera recitals, with musical accompaniment, at her studio, 78 West Fifty-fifth Street, on Sunday afternoons. To-day "Der Rosenkavalier;" Dec. 14, "Enoch Arden;" Dec. 21, "Tosca;" Jan. 11, "Die Gotterdammerung;" Jan. 25, "Un Ballo in Maschera;" Feb. 8, "Louise;" Feb 22, "L'Amore Medico;" March 8, "The Jewels of the Madonna;" March 22, "Fedora;" April 5, "Pelleas and Melisande," and April 10, "L'Amore del tre Re."

Prof. Troop's Lectures on Drama.

J. G. Carter Troop, Associate Professor of English in the University of Chicago, will deliver the second of a series of four lectures on "The Drama of Today" at the auditorium of the Harlem Y. M. C. A. next Wednesday night, under the auspices of the New York Board of Education. The lectures are free. Prof. Troop is delivering the same course of lectures on Monday at Public School 59, Manhattan; Tuesdays at South Branch Public Library, Brooklyn; Wednesdays at the Harlem Y. M. C. A., and Thursdays at Public School 46, Manhattan.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wolf of 333 Central Park West announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adele Wolf, to Amos Steinhardt of this city. They will be at home on Sunday, Dec. 14, from 3 to 6.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Eastman Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Edward Howard of Elmhurst, L. I., to Cecil Frederick Mears of Eastville, Va., is announced. Mr. Mears is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Otho F. Mears and is a graduate of the University of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Minns Ware of Hingham, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Ware, to Georges Harley Chamberlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Briggs Chamberlin of Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. Henry Rice of 25 West Ninety-fifth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lucille Rice, to Arthur Samek of this city. The wedding will take place in the early Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Blumenthal of 607 West 137th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cecile Blumenthal, to David Bachenheimer of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued NEXT SUNDAY, will be sold out in advance. The only way to get the Sargent paintings, reproduced in the original colors, from the Old at Today pictures, printed by the new polychromatic process, is to place your order at once.—Adv.

MR. PADEREWSKI'S RECITAL.

The Great Pianist at His Best in His Third Appearance.

Each of the two recitals that Mr. Paderewski has given in New York this month since his first one has marked a long step in his return to his old self, his real self, to his command over his instrument, to his emancipation from the effects of the illness that made themselves felt at his first appearance. He has scarcely played more eloquently, more poetically, with a more profound beauty in his exposition of all the marvels of his tone upon the piano, than he did yesterday before an audience that filled Carnegie Hall completely, and that hung as mouth entranced upon his discourse. And, indeed, he spoke with the tongues of men and of angels.

His performance of Beethoven's sonata in D minor, Op. 31, No. 2, was of great nobility, the first allegro intense and fiery, the adagio sung with that poignant beauty of tone, that exquisite molding of the melodic line in which he stands alone, and the interrupting recitative passage of the allegro being something that seemed to take it beyond the limits of the pianoforte's expression. The fire and passion of Schumann's F sharp minor sonata glowed and burned in Mr. Paderewski's interpretation of it. Intensely romantic in spirit, and finding a marvelously varied exposition of its diverse and overflowing musical ideas that crowd so thick and fast upon each other.

Of exquisite and shimmering delicacy was his playing of the old French harpsichord pieces by Daquin and Couperin, which gave special delight to his hearers so that he repeated one of them. In his Chopin numbers he reached a field in which he has always stood alone and without a rival. No one is a truer interpreter, for his playing gives the very embodiment of Chopin's spirit. As so often before, the lambent flame of Chopin's poetical imagination illumined Mr. Paderewski's playing of these numbers—the two nocturnes Op. 15, three of the studies from Op. 10, the A minor nocturne; and the A major polonaise was played with splendid spirit. A finely conceived Chant d'amour by Stojowski, was transfigured by Mr. Paderewski's playing of it; and in Liszt's tenth Hungarian Rhapsody with which the programme closed, he obtained some truly astonishing effects of tone and timbre.

Mr. Paderewski's generosity did not stop with the programme's close, and to the assembled enthusiasts he played in addition, Chopin's A flat prelude, the Berceuse, and the so-called Butterfly Etude, and then finally Liszt's Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody.

MISS WEEKS A BRIDE.

Married to John H. Stewart in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The wedding of John Henderson Stewart, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Stewart of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Miss Marjorie C. Weeks, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Weeks, took place yesterday at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, which was simply decorated with vases of white lilies on the altar. The Rev. Hebert Shipman and his assistant, Mr. Monk, officiated.

Miss Weeks, who walked with her father, wore a slightly draped soft white satin gown having a point lace tunic and bodice. The large shawl veil of point lace draped to form a full frill about her head, was held with sprays of orange blossoms. The veil fell over the side of the gown and far down the back over the draped train, but showed her coiffure. She carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Eugenia Philbin was the maid of honor. Her wore a trailing pink satin gown with an overdress of pink chiffon and white lace, the neck cut out quite low and round and having a strap of deep pink roses over one shoulder. She wore a large flat tête de nègre velvet hat trimmed with fur, and carried small pink chrysanthemums.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Jacob, Eleanor Nash, Tesson Thayer, Gertrude Welling, Virginia Stewart, and Eleanor Cary. They were dressed like Miss Philbin, save that the tulles were of pink chiffon only, and their hats were trimmed with blue flowers on one side and pink roses on the other, with none on the gowns, which had deep blue works. All carried small pink chrysanthemums.

Mr. Stewart's best man was William Emery, Jr., of Philadelphia. The ushers were John C. Weeks, Lindsay H. Welling, S. Bonsal White, Walter Hughson, Charles Shelwell, Ernest W. Bliss, and Francis A. Lewis, 3d. A reception at the bride's home, 70 West Forty-sixth Street, followed the ceremony.

WEDS MISS ANNE LOOMIS.

J. Henry Alexandre Married at Home of Bride's Mother, Mrs. Dyar.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—In the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John Dyar, at Grosse Pointe Farms, the wedding of Miss Anne Loomis and J. Henry Alexandre of New York City took place Saturday afternoon. The wedding party included the bride's sister, Miss Elizabeth Loomis, who attended as maid of honor, and the bridegroom's sisters, the Misses Mary Elizabeth and Virginia Alexandre of New York and Miss Isabelle Lothrop, who was bridesmaid. Frederick Alexandre was best man. The ushers were William Phelps Eno, Jr., Anson Hard, Seymour Johnson, and Courtland Diamond.

The ceremony took place in the living room of the home before an improvised altar of Easter lilies and palms.

The bride's gown was of white satin draped in rose point lace and embroidered in pearls. Her veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley, the gift of her mother. The bridesmaids wore gowns alike of peach colored satin, with draperies of blue chiffon held to the foundation with roses in delicate shades.

Miss Wardwell to Wed Harold Otis.

Henry L. Wardwell of 53 East Seventy-seventh Street announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Alice D. Wardwell, to Harold Otis, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrison Otis of 168 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Otis is a graduate of Harvard, Class of 1904. Miss Wardwell is a sister of the Misses Florence and Minère Wardwell, of Mrs. Throop M. Wilder, and Mrs. Howell, wife of the Rev. Alleyne C. Howell of Pittsburgh, Penn. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Newman-Hirsch Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Nannette Hirsch, daughter of Mrs. Leon M. Hirsch of 15 East Ninety-fourth Street, to Jacob Newman will take place on Wednesday at the Hotel Gotham. The bride's uncle, Charles Straus, President of the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, will give her in marriage. Miss Gladys Hirsch will be the maid of honor and Moe Newman is to be his brother's best man. Mr. Newman is a lawyer in this city and a member of various clubs and charitable institutions.

Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Beatrice Clarkson to Thomas Joseph Davis of Lawrence, L. I., was celebrated Wednesday morning in the Church of Our Lady of Good Council, Lawrence, L. I. The Rev. J. J. Mahon officiated. Miss Mamie Louise Bryant, a cousin of the bride, was her maid of honor. Thomas Eagan acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are spending their honeymoon in the South.

Miss Bertha J. Steinmetz was married to Joseph T. Hanlon on Wednesday morning at the home of her brother, John A. Steinmetz, 912 Bronx Park South. Dr. Derbyshire of Grace Church, West Farms, performed the ceremony. Mr. Hanlon is a lawyer. He is a graduate of Harvard and of the Law School. During the Spanish War he served in the Cuban campaign and was later an officer in the Philippines Constabulary. Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon left for a short trip to Washington and Old Point Comfort.

The wedding of Miss Rose Ohlhorst, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Ohlhorst of the Bronx, to George Walter Both of Scarsdale, N. Y., took place on Thursday evening at the Forest Avenue Congregational Church, Bronx. The Rev. A. MacDonald Rooch officiated. Miss Etta Ohlhorst was her sister's maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Gertrude Manisch and Emma Both. Walter Allen Holloway of New Rochelle was best man and the ushers were Edward Evans and Frederick A. Lowe.

BERMUDA TO HAVE A LIVELY SEASON

Many New Yorkers Already on Islands in Leased Homes—Big Hotels Open Dec. 1.

C. LEDYARD BLAIR AT SONEY

Royal Yacht Club Gives Ball to Officers of the Battleship New Zealand.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 26.—Everything points to a busy season here. The two large hotels do not open for the Winter until Dec. 1, but many Americans are already here, having leased houses. The newly built homes are fitted with modern conveniences, but the old colonial model prevails. On this plan is the veranda house, famous for the splendid view of the islands. It is rented for the third time to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Denny of New York.

Mrs. Russell Hastings is wintering abroad, and Soney, so beautifully laid out by the late Gen. Hastings, is let to C. Ledyard Blair of New York. W. Macpherson Roach of Chester is at Mount Vernon. F. W. and Mrs. T. S. Bradlee are again at Fairyland. D. B. Fearing of Newport is at Palm Ridge, overlooking the harbor. James S. McCobb of New York has taken Westmere. H. R. Elliott has Highlawn villa, and John Langan of New York is at Clifton cottage.

The beautiful old house in Paget—Bloomfields—has been leased by C. E. Goodrick of New York. Mrs. Masse Watkins, New York City, and Mrs. E. L. Gerhard, Elmira, N. Y., have taken Moquea in Paget. Mrs. Lily Kershaw Carr has taken a little cottage on the North Shore, Paget, and is expecting her daughters during the Winter. Also in Paget are Mr. and Mrs. James Hooper Pyne, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Thorndike, of Auburndale, Mass., Hamilton Parrish, New York, is going into his new house in Paget this Winter. Mrs. Fay of Boston is to be at Wellwyn. Mr. Poore has bought Woodburn. Mrs. Hewson and the Misses Virginia and Annette Harrison of New Jersey have returned early. Their house is Longmeade, and they will stay until June.

J. E. Muster and C. and N. Fogel, formerly proprietors of the Marchmont, are managing the Imperial this year, having let the Marchmont. The Imperial is being enlarged.

The presence of the fleet this Winter adds great zest to the social scene.

The ball given by the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club to the officers of the New Zealand battleship was a success. The Queen's Band supplied the music. There was a good deal of the new dancing, graceful and not reverence. Among the Americans present were Col. and Mrs. Denny, the Misses Spencer of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. M. Conyers, Mrs. W. O. Wilkinson, Mrs. A. M. Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, New York; Prince George of Battenberg, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Berngersh, Sir George and Lady Bullock, and Miss Bullock.

The New Zealand left the next morning for England.

A new golf course is planned for Bermuda for the large number of golfers who come her every year. The bathing pool at the Princess Hotel has been enlarged.

J. Higgins of New York has sailed from here in the steam yacht Marynthes with a large party.

Dedication of Montefiore Home.

The new buildings of the Montefiore Home at 210th Street and Gun Hill Road will be dedicated at 2 o'clock this afternoon. In its new quarters the home will be the largest institution of the kind in the world supported by Jewish philanthropy. Jacob H. Schiff, the President of the home, will deliver the dedicatory address. The institution can be reached by taking the Lenox Avenue Subway, transferring to the Lenox Avenue Elevated, and taking the Webster Avenue car from the end of the elevated line to Gun Hill Road and walking four blocks west, or by taking the Broadway subway to 207th Street and the Yonkers Avenue car to Gun Hill Road; or by taking the west side Elevated to 157th Street and the Jerome Avenue surface car to Gun Hill Road.

Obituary Notes.

GUSTAVE DAHLGREN, 74 years old, a retired Fellow Mechanic, died on Friday night at his home, 414 East 178th Street. He was on the force for twenty-nine years, serving as a patrolman for seventeen years in the old Sixteenth Precinct. Mr. Dahlgren was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was the first prisoner to be released from Andersonville Prison.

Mrs. BENJAMIN F. RICHARDS, wife of Capt. Benjamin F. Richards, U. S. N., died, died on Thursday after a short illness at Mill cottage, Newport, R. I. Capt. and Mrs. Richards spent the early Autumn at Jamestown and went to Newport for the Winter.

ALFRED H. PEASE, President of the Hart & Hegeman Company, manufacturers of electrical switches and fixtures, and one of the most prominent manufacturers in Connecticut, died on Friday at Hartford, Conn., of acute indigestion. He was 49 years old.

JAMES NEVIN, for many years a well-known Brooklyn real estate operator, died on Thursday at his home, 893 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, of heart disease. He was 58 years old.

Mrs. SARAH RAYMOND, widow of Henry V. Raymond, died on Friday of a complication of diseases at the home of her son, Henry V. Raymond, at 441 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush.

FERDINAND N. Masss, 86 years old, a resident of Fort Lee, N. J., died on Thursday at Portland, Ore., where he was visiting relatives. Mr. Masss was born in Saugerties, N. Y., and when a lad went to Missouri with his parents. He was a Republican. Returning East several years later, he entered the warehouse business in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM TRIMBLE, 82 years old, a civil engineer, is dead at his home, 92 Fourth Place, Brooklyn. He was a member of Brooklyn Lodge, F. & A. M.

WILLIAM A. LOWBRA, 40 years old, a builder and contractor, is dead at his home, 201 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. He was a descendant of one of Canada's leading families.

Mrs. EMMA LOUISE KAY, widow of Henry Kay, died on Friday of heart disease at her home, 550 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. She was a member of Janes Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miss AGNES GERTRUDE ROSS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Ross of 398A Hancock Street, Brooklyn, died on Friday after a short illness. She was interested in charitable work. Miss Ross was a member of the Church of Our Lady of Victory.

JOHN FRISS, 51 years old, died on Friday after a short illness at his home, 345 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of Socrates Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Washington Relief Circle.

EMIL GUJA, 59 years old, a painter and decorator, is dead at his home, 15 Furman Avenue, Brooklyn.

THOMAS W. RUSTON, 69 years old, for twenty years in the wholesale stationery business in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 643 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM V. NUHN, 40 years old, a veteran of the Spanish American War, died on Thursday at his home, 46 Enfield Street, Brooklyn.

ROLAND L. BARNES, formerly of this city, and son of Charles A. Barnes, is dead at Pauillio, Chile, from the effects of typhoid fever, according to a cable dispatch which reached this city yesterday. Mr. Barnes was 33 years old.

EDWARD L. CAMPBELL, 31 years old, Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Meade in the civil war, was found dead in his home in Trinidad, Col., yesterday. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause.

HIBBARD GARRETT, son of William A. Garrett, President of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, died in a hospital in Philadelphia yesterday of heart disease. The boy's father and mother, who made a record run from Pittsburgh to Altoona last Tuesday in a special train to catch a fast express to Philadelphia, were at his bedside. Young Garrett was a student at Haverford College.

TREADWELL BEDELL KELTUM died at his home in Babylon, L. I., yesterday, from angina. In his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Keltum retired from business several years ago. He served several terms as Assessor and one term as President of the village. Mr. Keltum was a former Chief of the Babylon Fire Department.

Judge CHARLES E. JENNINGS of Salem, Ill., a member of the State Board of Pardons and cousin of William Jennings Bryan, died yesterday in Jacksonville, Fla.

EX-GOV. H. W. LADD DEAD.

Old Merchant Was Twice Chief Executive of Rhode Island.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—Herbert Warren Ladd, who was twice Governor of Rhode Island and President of the H. W. Ladd Company, a dry goods corporation which he founded here in 1871, died to-day of cerebral hemorrhage in the Butler Hospital, where he had been under treatment for some time. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 19, 1843, and was a graduate of Brown University.

In 1860 Mr. Ladd entered the wholesale dry goods business, but withdrew to go to the civil war as correspondent of The New Bedford Mercury in 1862. Afterward he reported the war for The Boston Journal, and later issued the first Sunday paper ever published in New England outside of Boston to announce the details of the battle of Fredericksburg. In 1864 he re-entered business with White, Brown & Co., Boston, and seven years later formed the H. W. Ladd Company.

Ex-Gov. Ladd was the founder of the Commercial Club, Vice President of the Providence Board of Trade, and a member and officer of many other organizations and societies. In 1891 he presented to Brown University an astronomical observatory.

William J. Smith, Banker, Dead.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 29.—William J. Smith, Brevet Brigadier General of the Union Army during the civil war, was stricken with heart disease and fell dead in the street here to-day. He was a veteran of the Mexican War, a member from Tennessee of the Forty-first Congress and at his death was President of a Memphis bank. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private. He was ninety years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

GREENBERG—GROLLMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Grollman announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Abraham Greenberg of this city.

MICHAELS—WILKES.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wilkes announce the engagement of their daughter, Blanche Mignon, to Mr. Arthur Jerome Michaels, Nov. 27th, 1913.

MYERS—WINSLOW.—Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Winslow of Elizabeth, N. J., announce the engagement of their

LACK OF RECREATION A CAUSE OF VICE

Crime, Too, Says Dr. Howe, Is Traceable to City's Inadequate Provision for Boys and Girls.

DANCE HALLS FLOURISHING

As a Nation, He Finds, We Have Turned the Leisure of People Over to Commercial Agencies.

A large part of the vice and crime of this city is traceable directly to inadequate provision for wholesome recreation of its people, according to a special report on the recreational and leisure time needs of New York prepared by Frederic C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute. In the report, which gives a wider use of the school buildings of the city for social and recreational purposes, Dr. Howe makes many bold and almost startling suggestions of extension of school functions. He says:

Studies of the records of Juvenile Offenders show that a large percentage of arrests and complaints are for violations of city ordinances by children playing in the streets. The boy is arrested, or notices is served upon his father. If the offender is a girl, she is taken to the police station or committed to a reformatory institution, and the long, weary journey to the penitentiary begins. Take the case of a multitude of very young children, for example, playing ball in the streets. Ordinances forbid the game. The police are obliged to enforce the law. The game ends in a fight. The boy is arrested or notices are served upon his parents. The case comes before the court. The boy is fined, or committed to a reformatory institution, or placed on probation

Section 4 | SPORTS SECTION. BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, ATHLETICS.

The New York Times.

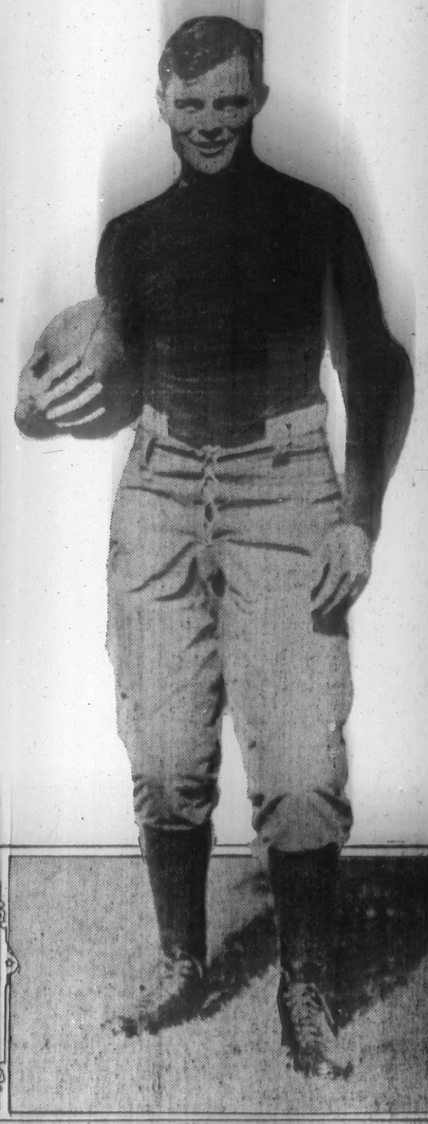
SPORTS SECTION. GOLF, BILLIARDS, BOXING, SOCCER. | Section 4

S SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913. S

ARMY TRIUMPHS OVER NAVY IN THRILLING BATTLE ON POLO GROUNDS GRIDIRON

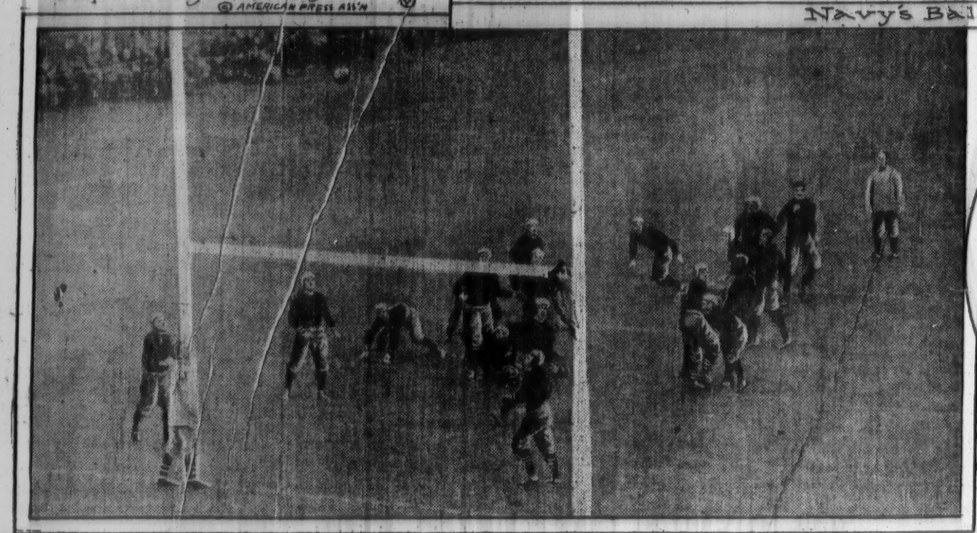
Capt. Hoge - Army
© AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N

Navy Cheering Section
© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



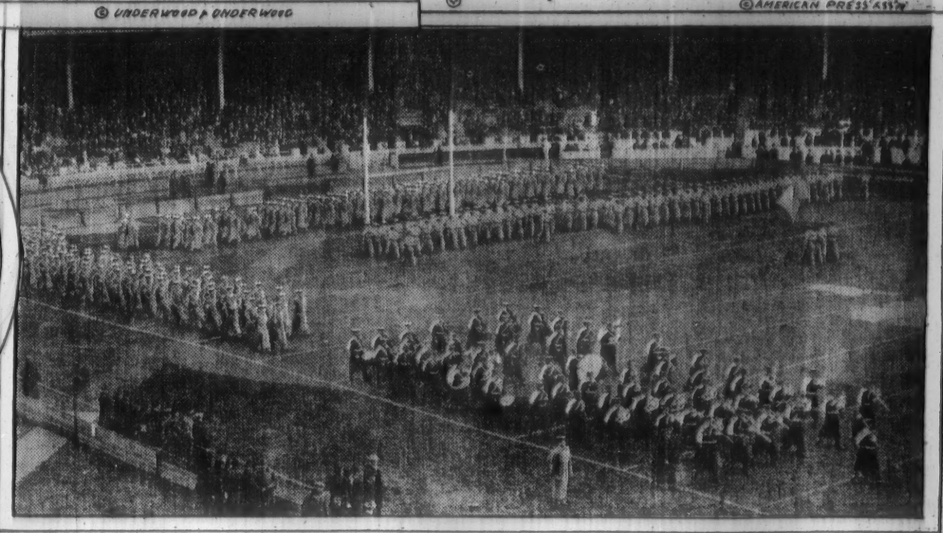
Capt. Gilchrist. — Navy.
© AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N

Navy's Ball on Army's 3 yard line.
© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



Navy kicking a Goal in the first half
© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Prichard — Army
© A.P.A.



West Point Cadets parading around the Polo Grounds before the Game
© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ARMY SMOTHERS ANNAPOLIS TEAM BY 22-9 SCORE

Continued from Page 1. Main Section.

game—the tricky and costly turns of the forward pass—could be mastered the soldiers could win. Surely they could not hope to win against such a heavy, powerful line of giants as the midshipmen on old-fashioned line-breaking football. The Navy stuck to old-fashioned methods because its team was built and developed with that kind of a game in view. The naval campaign was to hold the enemy in check with a superior defense and then trust to the kicking foot of John Brown, the giant Annapolis guard, who can boot kicks from placement anywhere nearer than midfield. And John Brown did his duty. He did enough kicking to win the game if the Army had played as it had in other years. He scored all of the Navy's points with three kicks from placement.

Army Wins by Open Play.

But very adroitly the soldiers had mastered the open game. They made three touchdowns. Two of these were made on forward passes by Louis Merrillat, the Army end rush, who twice received long shoots from the unerring hand of Pritchard, the West Point quarter back. The other touchdown came after Merrillat, running like a deer, sprinted his way through the whole Navy team for a gain of 60 yards and landed the ball on the Navy's three-yard line, where Capt. Hoge, jammed through for a touchdown.

Besides the three touchdowns, with one goal resulting, the Army also scored 3 points on a field goal from placement, when Woodruff, a substitute, rushed in suddenly from the side lines and did the trick.

The Navy played gamely in its losing fight. Its line of giant forwards was like a wall. Little headway was made through it for more than half the game. Nicholls, the Navy quarter back, played a wonderful game at rushing back punts in the first part of the battle, wriggling away from the Army ends time and again for runs of from 10 to 20 yards. But later when the Army became thrilled with a sense of victory, Merrillat and Morkoe, the ends, took on a new lease of life, and Nicholls was downed in his tracks after every punt he caught. The attack of the Army ends finally became so wearing that the elusive Navy quarter was finally sent to the side line limp and tired, Mitchell taking his place. This player burst forth like a sensation, and for a few plays it was impossible to stop him, but he eventually succumbed to the overwhelming grip of the Army tacklers.

Brown's Fine Work.

Big Brown, his bushy hair unprotected by a headgear, was everywhere in the fray. Wherever the skirmish was thickest, Brown loomed up above all the leather-capped fighters. He was through the Army line and down the field as fast as the Navy ends on kicks and Prichard had few chances to run back Nicholls's high spiral kicks. Capt. Gilchrist, the Navy end, was a constant hazard to the Army's advance. McReavy and Howe of the Navy played the game of their lives and both were carried from the field exhausted. They both stuck to the fight until they were unable to stand up. They were down in a heap, but they had played their game and played it well.

But after all it is the name of Merrillat that will ring over the Army Plains for a long time. He was the hero of the Army's victory. In the days to come, when the present corps of cadets is scattered far and wide over Uncle Sam's domains and the officers are gathered after mess in the Army barracks of the West or around the camp fires in the Far East, and they are chatting of the old days at the Point, the name of Merrillat from Illinois is sure to come up, and it will be told all over again how he tucked the ball under his left arm and galloped down the Polo Grounds gridiron like a frightened deer, struck off half a dozen savage tackles and planted the ball on the Navy's 3-yard line before his nose was finally buried into the turf. Yes, and they will tell how this same Merrillat twice leaped into the air and grabbed the rampant ball on forward passes and made touchdowns. He did a real day's work yesterday and deserved all the praise and flattery and deafening cheers which rang in his ears long after the struggle ended.

President Wilson's Arrival.

There was a big rumpus about the Speedway gate when President Wilson arrived before the game. With his party he was escorted to his box on the second tier of the Army side, where he remained till the second half, when he moved to his box on the Navy side. On the gridiron a battalion of cadets stood at attention until he was seated. At that time the stands were crowded. The crowd was late in coming. Before 1 o'clock there were but a few thousand people present. But in the next hour they came so thick and fast by auto, subway, and elevated train that the huge amphitheatre filled up in an hour. Never have so many automobiles been gathered in one place before. There were 10,000 machines, from stately limousines to rocking taxicabs, parked along every side street in upper Harlem and on all the streets on Washington Heights.

After President Wilson had bared his head to the applauding crowds, attention turned to the gridiron. The first cheer came from the Army when the Cadets gave a welcome to the Navy. The Navy barked back and cheered the Army. The grim-faced players on the field faced each other but there was no exchange of friendly greeting here. Theirs was another business. The game was but a few minutes old when the Navy's powerful attack began to push the Army back. A dodging run by Nicholls of twenty-five yards brought the ball to the Army's twenty-yard line, and then McReavy tumbled through for ten yards. A double pass play brought the ball to the five-yard line and from the Cadets section came thundering cheers of encouragement.

"Hold 'em, Army; hold 'em!" was the cry.

The Cadet forwards began to stiffen. It looked like a sure Navy touchdown. The Navy backs came tearing into the Soldiers. The latter dug their feet into the ground and set their teeth with a snap. Then came the crash. But the Army line didn't move. Again came the crash, and the Army held like a rock. Twice more the Navy plungers—Harrison, McReavy, and Leonard—tried to lam a hole in the Soldiers' front, but when the last melee was untangled the Navy had failed to gain their distance and the Army took the ball on downs on the 3-yard line. It was a stubborn bit of defensive playing and showed the stuff the Army line was made of.

First Score for Navy.

Jouett, for the Army, tried to kick the ball from behind his own goal line, but the kick was short and Nicholls ran it back for enough toward the Army goal to give Brown a chance to make his first kick from placement. From the 20-yard line, with Capt. Gilchrist holding the ball for him, Brown scored 3 points for the Navy, and the the Middies in the north stand thought it was all over but the shouting. The siren yell of the Navy came across the field with ear-piercing harshness. But they reckoned too cheaply with the Army team. Soon after the start of the second period Nicholls attempted to punt from his twenty-five-yard line. Wynne, the left tackle, was through the line and blocked the kick. Weyand, the other Army tackle, was right behind him and fell on the ball on the 3-yard line.

The Army found it a hopeless task to try to batter down that massive human wall of midshipmen, and after wasting much effort in the attempt, Woodruff was sent into the game and kicked a goal from placement from exactly the same spot where Brown had kicked in the first period. Now it was the Army's chance to howl, and with the score tied at 3 to 3 the Army's rocket yell went across the gridiron with great volume. It was going to be a real football game after all.

Nicholls Gets 40-Yard Run.

Later on, in that same period, the Navy drove the Army back, and when Prichard dropped a punt on the Army's 22-yard line, the Navy recovered the ball. It rushed it eight yards, but the Army stuck. Brown then went back to the 25-yard line and kicked another goal from placement, giving the Navy the lead by a 6 to 3 score. On the next kickoff Nicholls sent a thrill of fear through the Army ranks when he tore desperately down the field for forty yards after catching the ball on the kickoff. Howe, the big Navy guard, and McReavy were both injured in this period. McReavy was hurt when he was some distance away from the scene of the play.

He was running across the field to intercept Prichard on a pretty twenty-yard run. An Army player hurled himself at the Navy man to block him off and the two went down hard. McReavy was unable to get up and had to be carried off the field. Cadet Blodgett of Brooklyn took his place.

Just before time was up in the first half the Army uncorked its open game. Prichard shot a fine forward pass to Markoe, which brought the ball to the 20-yard line. Quick as a flash Prichard made the same kind of a play and tossed the leather oval on a straight line at Merrillat as he galloped over the goal line. The fast Army end leaped and got the ball and grounded it for a touchdown. The Army cheering section on the south side of the field became a blaze of gold flags. The Cadets jumped on one another's backs. McEwan failed to kick the goal.

Nicholls was the life of the Navy back field, and in the second half he tore off another long end run of 20 yards, which brought the ball to the Army's 25-yard line. Nicholls and Blodgett jammed their way through the Army team for 9 yards, and then the Army rallied and refused to retreat. Brown was again called to the rescue, and from the 25-yard line he kicked another goal from placement, tieing the score again at 9 to 9. The game was becoming more exciting every minute. After each play the hopes of one side or the other would rise, only to fall on the next play. The Cadets and Middies were yelling themselves hoarse.

The Service Mascots.

The Army mule, which was a stage mule, made up of two young men with lively legs, and the Navy goat, which was real, paraded up and down in front of the stands proudly. Vaughn, the Navy right tackle, took the ball from one of the Army players in a scrimmage and ran down the field for a touchdown, but it was not allowed, as he got the ball illegally. Jouett was now back in the game and was getting away his punts better, more than holding his own against Nicholls.

The Army was fighting like mad. Merrillat and Markoe showed renewed speed and were down the field well under Jouett's kicks. They got Nicholls one time after that, and he made no more spectacular run-backs of punts. When an Army forward pass was intercepted on the Army's 38-yard line, Merrillat took the ball to the opposite side. The Army interference surrounded him and he started down the field. One by one the Navy players were put out of the play. With a stout, straight right arm Merrillat sent two Navy tacklers to the grass. The only ones who now stood between him and a touchdown were Nicholls and Alexander. He sent Nicholls sprawling with the straight arm and dodged by Alexander. Alexander chased him madly, but did not bring him down from behind until Merrillat was on the 3-yard line. In two plunges Capt. Ben Hoge of Missouri then crashed his way through the Navy line for a touchdown, and McEwan kicked the goal. The score was then 16 to 9.

Then the Army began to sing to the tune of "Good Night, Ladies."

Good night, Navy! Good night, Navy!
Good night, Navy! Army will win to-day.
Army team will win to-day, win to-day, win to-day.

The "Charge" and the "Rocket" cheers of the soldiers rent the air in the boisterous outbreak.

Merrillat's Second Touchdown.

Elated over success, the Army men in the last period went at their old rivals with trouble in their hearts. The Navy was fighting back hard, but was bewildered by the rush of the Army attack. Nicholls made a low punt over the line, and the ball was grabbed by Merrillat on the run. He carried it to the Navy's fifteen-yard line before he was toppled over by the giant Brown. Army was then set back five yards for offside play, but Prichard took the ball to the twenty-yard line on the next play. Merrillat rushed through the Navy forwards before they realized what his purpose was. In a jiffy he was over the line and Prichard shot a beautiful pass to him. The West Point end jumped for the ball just as it was about to be caught by Vaughn and made a touchdown at the corner of the gridiron. The kickout was illegal and McEwan was not allowed to try for goal.

When the game was over Head Coach Daly rushed out and patted the Army players on the back. The Army band forgot its dignity and began to dance around, hugging its big horns. The cheer leaders gave the call for "Rush the Colors," and the happy cadets began to swarm all over the gridiron. Around the field they marched behind the band, doing a serpentine dance.

Meecham Mourns Bad Ankle.

Far behind the last cadet in the joyous parade limped a big cadet on crutches. He was limping badly and couldn't keep up. He took his weight off the crutches and attempted to run to catch up, but he stumbled and had to use his crutches again. This was Meecham, the towering Army guard, who was so badly injured a few weeks ago that he had to sit in with the cheering cadets. He sat in the front row, and through watery eyes watched Huston playing in his place. Oh, how he wished he was in there plugging away at that Navy team. He sat silently and would occasionally forget the smashed ankle and jump to his feet. Each time he would drop into his seat with a little gasp of pain. Then, when the game was over Meecham couldn't even jump over the boxes with the other cadets. He had to hobble slowly down to the field. How he cussed that broken ankle.

It was no use; poor Mecham couldn't catch up with the parade of joy-crazed young soldiers. So he waited until the parade came around the field again. It was not until then that the other cadets saw Mecham's plight. He had been forgotten in the excitement. So they took his crutches, and, putting his long arms around the shoulders of two cadets, the cripple joined in the parade, and had his fun.

Then the Cadet Corps encircled the field. The line of gray-coated, straight-backed youths, each clasping the hand of the next one to him, saw the colors—the huge West Point flag of gold and gray and black silk—planted in the middle of the gridiron, and then they cheered the colors and cheered the Army and cheered the team.

Rushing the Colors.

A sight followed this which New Yorkers will long remember. The great crowd of people didn't hurry away as folk usually do after a game. The throng waited and watched this unusual spectacle. At a given word the cadets rushed for the colors from every angle of the field. They ran pell mell like so many frightened things. The tails of the gray coats stood out behind them as the wild rush was made on the colors. The great sheet of silk dropped in the drizzling rain and flapped about the pole. The four cadets who were holding the colors knelt down with their backs toward the surging charge of cadets coming at them.

From all directions and at the same moment the cadets arrived at the colors. They leaned over one another's heads and tried to climb up the pole. They were back jammed about it solid and then they began to draw back. The colors finally were carried around the gridiron and the music of the band was drowned in the outburst of Army enthusiasm.

The rain was coming down fast now. Night was falling on this scene of Army triumph. The Midshipmen sat and with lumps in their throats watched their rivals boastfully shout their triumph to the world. Once they cheered the defeated Navy team, which had jogged away from the field on which it had met its downfall. The Navy colors, which during the game were a great splash of gold and blue, were waved no more. Round and round the gridiron marched the Cadets chanting their hymn of victory. They had waited long for this day, and the wait was worth the price. The Army had scored a great victory.

One of the cadets climbed hand over hand up the west goal post and there placed an Army banner. It was a hard climb, but he did it. This was too much for the Navy. A midshipman rushed down to the west goal and he, too, climbed up hand over hand, and when the last spectator had left the field through the semi-darkness he could see the two little rain-drenched silk flags, the last remaining relics of the Army's happiest day.

HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED.

Forward Passes Lead to Touchdowns and Victory.

The Army handed out the first of the day's many surprises a few minutes before the team took the field to start the game. It was the announcement that Hodgson would not be in his position at right half back, although the coaches at the close of Friday's secret practice at the Polo Grounds had said he would play. Jouett was named for the half back position, with Capt. Hoge at left half back and Benedict at full back. This was the only change in the Army line-up. The Navy also made one change, putting in Leonard for Failing at right half back.

The spectacular parades of the cadets and middies took up so much of the crowd's attention in the last few minutes before the game began that the twenty-two husky warriors who had been picked to start the battle were practically forgotten. The start was delayed ten minutes by these parades, but the spectators refused to become restless under the conditions. The novel spectacle could have held their attention for another ten minutes. Instead of running their teams up and down the field in preliminary practice, as is customary at most big games, the quarter backs had to grab off any little space not needed by the paraders to put through their signal drills. The same was true of the kickers, who found little opportunity to practice at their specialty before the game.

The Navy boys' parade was a disappointment to the crowd, not that it lacked any of the brilliant execution of Army manoeuvres, but it was too short. It was 2 o'clock when the Navy band appeared at the centre field gate at the head of the Navy battalion, and there was no time for any such parade as the cadets had just completed. The middies entered the playing field without marching around the gridiron, and, after forming in ranks, they hurried to their seats in the north stand. The Annapolis contingent presented a prettier picture than the cadets, the combination of navy blue and old gold standing out much stronger than the almost solid gray of the West Point corps.

Navy Wins the Toss.

The last middie and several who preceded him into the newly erected north side stands were still scrambling for their seats when Referee "Bill" Langford called the Captains of the two elevens together and tossed a coin into the air. Capt. Gilchrist of the Navy team called heads, and when the nickel settled on the ground the face of Miss Liberty stood out in full view.

"We will defend the west goal," said the Navy leader, and the eleven middies ran to get in position for the kickoff, every mother's son sure that it was another Navy day. For had not the element of luck, which is potent in every branch of sport, showed at the start that it was with the future Admirals? The west goal gave two advantages to the defenders. The wind which swept across the field at the time was veering a bit from the northwest, though not strongly. The greatest advantage rested in the slope of the field at the extreme east end, thereby aiding greatly the team that might have to advance the ball by rushing.

The cheer leaders ceased their efforts, the cheering sections became stilled, and

Continued on Next Page.

SPECTACULAR SCENES AND CHEERING---PRESIDENT SEES GAME FROM EACH SIDE OF FIELD

Continued from Preceding Page.

a hush of expectancy settled over the big stands as Referee Langford shouted to Capts. Gilchrist and Hoge to find if both were ready.

Army Centre Kicks Off.

With the ball poised on a small mound of dirt at the Army's 40-yard line, Referee Langford sounded his whistle, and the Army team advanced as one man, while McEwan, the big centre, lifted the ball far down into the Navy territory. It dropped into the waiting arms of Half Back Leonard, who carried it back 18 yards to the Navy's 35-yard line before he was thrown. On the first play Harrison found a hole in the Army line for 5 yards, and on the next line-up Nicholls uncovered the first of a long series of spectacular performances which the game was to develop. It was a dash around the right wing of the Army line, and the speedy quarter back was not brought to earth until he had covered 32 yards, bringing the ball to the Army's 25-yard line. From the Navy side of the field came a cheer that must have reverberated through the Bronx, and the middies, answering the call of their cheer leaders, yelled long and loudly for a touchdown. McReavy tore a hole in the Army's left wing for 3 yards, and Leonard picked up 2 more on the other side. Again McReavy took the ball, and only the Army's secondary defense prevented him from making a touchdown. He went through the line like a shot, and his dash netted 9 yards and a first down at the Army's 10-yard line.

The Army team gave every appearance of being demoralized. It had fallen completely while the Navy was making its advance of 50 yards down the field, not including Leonard's run-back of the kick-off. Banners fluttered gayly in the middies' cheering section over the probability of a touchdown—a feat which Annapolis had not performed against West Point since Capt. Ben Douglas pushed his stalwart form over the Army goal line at Franklin Field back in 1908. From the shouting cadets in the stands came a continuous appeal to "break it up." It was with strong, manly voices that the cadets yelled to their team, and little did they realize how well that appeal would be answered.

Navy Stopped at Three-Yard Line.

There is nothing that can hold like an Army team within ten yards of its own goal line, the much vaunted pluck of Yale having nothing on the Cadets in this feature of the gridiron game. There was danger here and no none realized it more than the Cadets as they dug their toes into the yielding turf and crouched low for the assault on their line. The assault came in the person of Full Back Harrison, and when the dust had cleared it was found that the plunge netted a scant yard. McReavy, the best of the Navy line plungers until an injury forced him out of the game, got the second chance, and he tore off four yards before he was downed. Harrison was called upon and he tore off not gain. It was the final effort of the Navy against the Middies, and the Army got Leonard down to punt into the line for a touchback. The charging lines came together hard, they swayed a few seconds and then went down. The ball was three yards from the goal line and in possession of the Army. It was seen by front rows in the stands separating the Middies and the Army goal, and Leonard was sent into the line for a touchdown

LESLIE WINS CROSS COUNTRY RUN---TRAVIS LAKEWOOD GOLF VICTOR---OTHER SPORTING NEWS

Continued from Preceding Page.

Cleaves, Bunson Tracy McCauley, Benson John Ashley.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Shepler, J. F. Snyder.

Frank Rubek, Miss Adah Kopetsky, United States Senator J. K. Vardaman of Mississippi.

Police Commissioner and Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo and party.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Holdt, Jr.; Miss Mabel Forsythe, Mrs. S. T. Welsh, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Heller, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rohe, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hinks, Mrs. I. Radley, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hupfer.

Joseph B. Martindale, Orville Oddie, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shields.

Ex-Judge E. E. McCall, Miss Ella Caynor McCall, Caynor Keeley of Albany, William Maloney.

Senator O'Gorman and Mrs. O'Gorman, Miss Anna O'Gorman, Gov. and Mrs. Glynn.

William Rockefeller and party.

The other boxholders included:

Secretary of the Interior Lane, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, H. I. Stinson, William Dykeman, Lieut. Col. F. W. Bladen, Col. W. B. Gordon, Col. G. J. Fleheger, Col. R. P. Echols, Gen. John A. Johnston, R. R. Levine, Gen. E. Weaver, Gen. Gibson, (U. S. M. A.), Gen. John R. Brooke, T. J. Lynch, Cornelius Agnew, Senator Brady, Gen. Duvall, B. J. Greenhut, Senator Nathan Goff, Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, Gen. E. Van C. Lucas, Gen. James Allen, Senator C. S. Thomas, Senator H. P. Bryan, Gen. Scriven, Senator M. S. Myers, Senator C. P. Thomas, Senator W. J. Stone, Senator Brandegee, Senator J. F. Robinson, Senator J. K. Shield, Senator J. E. Ransdell, Senator W. L. Jones, Senator Hupfell, M. Friedman, Senator Warren, Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Representative A. S. Treadway, Senator E. D. Smith, South Carolina; Representative J. W. Logue, Pennsylvania; Senator Willard Saulsbury, Delaware; Dr. Thomas Fell, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Senator Henry F. Hollis, New Hampshire; Representative William Kent, California; Representative C. Hayden, Arizona; Representative H. W. Shreve, Pennsylvania; Representative P. H. Kelly, Michigan; Brig. Gen. James Forney, U. S. M. C.; Representative E. A. Scully, New Jersey; Senator William Hughes, New Jersey; Representative B. F. Harrison, Mississippi; G. D. Harbes, Capt. W. S. Benson, Rear Admiral Albert C. Dillingham, Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, Rear Admiral N. R. Usher; Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Capt. H. G. Knapp, Representative Frank Buchanan, Pennsylvania; T. C. Du Pont, Delaware; Representative M. Donohoe, Pennsylvania; Rear Admiral B. Seayers, Representative Louis Fitz Henry, Illinois; Representative W. G. Vare, Pennsylvania; Representative E. R. Bathrick, Ohio; Representative H. I. Taylor, New York; Representative Bruckner, New York; Rear Admiral W. N. Little, Chief Constructor W. H. Capps, Rear Admiral Aaron Ward.

Rear Admiral J. A. Rogers, Representative J. P. Buchanan of Texas, Rear Admiral T. B. Rutherford, Representative R. Donovan of Connecticut, Rear Admiral N. E. Nason, Representative F. B. Woods of Iowa, Representative H. Sutherland of West Virginia, Representative A. J. Treadway, Representative W. B. Duncan of Baltimore, Rear Admiral A. B. Willetts, Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Rear Admiral R. R. Ingersoll, Representative Clement Bishop of Ohio, Representative E. R. Kiess of Pennsylvania, Representative W. H. Stafford of Wisconsin, Representative William E. Carley, Surgeon Gen. P. M. Rixey, Representative J. J. Rogers of Massachusetts, Admiral W. F. Potter, A. A. Jones, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Representative J. H. Shiell of North Carolina, Representative J. Whitacre of Ohio, Representative E. H. Ruick of Pennsylvania, Representative H. D. Stephens of Mississippi, G. E. Kent, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, Representative Oscar Callaway of Texas, Representative F. C. Talbot of Maryland, Representative T. S. Butler of Pennsylvania, Representative R. P. Hobson of Alabama, Representative Lemuel K. Padgett of Tennessee, Rear Admiral J. R. Edwards, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U. S. Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Capt. W. F. Fullam, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske, Rear Admiral Thomas D. Griffin, Rear Admiral J. M. Watt, Rear Admiral George W. Stafford, Henry H. West, Representative W. L. Hensley of Missouri, Rear Admiral Kossuth Niles, Rear Admiral E. H. Leutze, Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, Representative J. S. Davenport of Oklahoma, Rear Admiral E. K. Moore, Representative C. E. Mapes of Michigan, Representative C. Stone of Illinois, Senator W. P. Jackson of Maryland, Senator J. W. Weeks of Massachusetts, and Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson.

Among those seen in boxes in various parts of the stadium were:

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, who occupied Box 183, and who had Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer as their guests; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Bowditch Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst, who had a party of young people with them; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William Fargahar; Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Duncan, Miss Angelica Brown, Mr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who entertained a party of friends; Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman, who had Mrs. William Disston of Philadelphia as their guest; Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, brother and sister-in-law of the President, and former Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham.

Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, on the Army side; Mr. and Mrs. George Emlen Hare, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Fairfax Ayres, Capt. E. E. Cassatt and party of Philadelphia, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmadge, Mrs. L. Sutton McKee, and Miss Harriet McKee.

SCENES OUTSIDE GROUNDS.

Police Arrangements Adequate and Record Crowd Is Easily Handled.

There was a striking contrast between the crowd outside the Polo Grounds yesterday and those that marked the recent world's series baseball games. Up to noon the streets leading to the Speedway Drive entrance and Eighth Avenue north from 155th Street to the grounds were practically deserted. The early crowd was kept far away from the gates, but the police experienced no trouble as the ticket holders showed no impatience to get to their seats. Extra precautions were taken to protect the President, but once the Chief Executive was inside the gates the crowd thinned out a bit.

President Wilson and his party, including several Secret Service men, arrived at 1:30 o'clock and he was immediately recognized and cheered by the crowd. He doffed his silk hat in acknowledgment. Eight mounted police led the way into the grounds from the Speedway entrance, and as soon as the President appeared in the inclosure the multitude shouted and cheered.

Outside the grounds 125 traffic policemen from Traffic Squads A, B, C, and E kept order under the direction of Inspectors John O'Brien and Titus. It was estimated that ten thousand automobiles had disgorged their occupants at the entrances by the time the game was called. They proceeded two abreast down Eighth Avenue from 155th Street to 153d Street, while the same regulations were observed on the Speedway.

The scene at the entrance to the grounds resolved itself into a blending of the colors of the Army—black, gold and gray—with those of the Navy—blue and gold—and the unfurling of flags and cheering of the newcomers as they arrived at their destination put cheer into the hearts of those who remained outside because of their inability to obtain tickets. Many persons unable to purchase seats lingered in the neighborhood of the grounds, although they knew that the possibility of seeing the game, for which some of them had come many miles, was not bright.

Several hundred persons waited on Coogan's Bluff, overlooking the grounds, for the game to begin. On the Speedway there were nearly 500 more, and on the bridge near the grounds stood 1,000, few of whom were able to see anything but the crowd surging through the gates or struggling to obtain their seats in the east stand bleachers.

The appearance of the West Point battalion was greeted with cheers. The gray-coated young soldiers presented a pretty spectacle marching down Eighth Avenue. Scarcely had the last company disappeared in the grounds when the Naval Brigade, each man carrying a pennant, marched down 155th Street to Eighth Avenue, where they continued four abreast, preceded by the band, up to the entrance, and they too, like the soldier boys quickly filed into the grounds.

Just before the West Pointers swung into Eighth Avenue, Mrs. Henry Brown, 33 years old, of 2,907 Eighth Avenue, was standing at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street watching the crowd streaming into the grounds. Suddenly she collapsed and fell to the ground. Policeman O'Connor of the Lenox Avenue Station summoned an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital and she was removed to that institution.

When the game was over and the Army had won the crowd poured out of the Polo Grounds and swarmed to the Subway, Elevated, and automobiles, which were in waiting to carry the multitude away. The police arrangements again were adequate and Inspector O'Brien and his Traffic Squad handled the crowd easily. There was little if any congestion, and in less than an hour after the game all that remained in the vicinity of the entrance to the grounds were innumerable scraps of paper and a few torn pennants.

TURNED AWAY AT GATES.

Many Persons Who Had Bought Invitations Could Not Enter Grounds.

Indignation was expressed yesterday by officials of the athletic associations of West Point and Annapolis because of the discovery that many persons to whom invitation tickets to the Army and Navy game were sent had sold those tickets to speculators, who in turn disposed of them at high prices, sometimes charging as high as $21 for a single ticket. The numbers of many of the tickets that were sold by those to whom West Point or Annapolis had given the tickets are known, and a record will be made of them, and in the future those persons will be lucky if they even get a ticket from a speculator.

It was about 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning when Lieut. Philip Mathews, the West Point athletic representative, and Lieut. Arthur Fairfield, who acts in a similar capacity for the Naval Academy, were informed that speculators were offering many choice seats in both the army and the navy sections for prices that averaged between $20 and $25 a ticket. Mathews and Fairfield, after a conference, decided to get the numbers of as many as possible of these tickets and to then issue duplicates, at the same time invalidating the original tickets that were in the hands of the speculators.

This is the way it was done. Mathews, Fairfield, Lieut. Commander Berrien of the Navy and Lieut. Ernest Graves of Army Engineers, constituted themselves a committee to do a little detective work. Singly they visited various places on Broadway where the tickets were being offered for sale and opened negotiations for their purchase. Mathews operated under the assumed name of Haverty, Fairfield chose the name of Jones, Graves called himself Mr. Sitgreaves, while Berrien rejoiced under the burden of the name of "Ketcham."

These officers dickered with the speculators and managed to get the numbers of most of the tickets. Of course, they refused to make a bargain, and told the speculators that if they changed their minds and were willing to be more reasonable to come to the Hotel Astor and an agreement might be reached.

Not a single speculator caught on to the scheme, and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning the Hotel Astor lobby was full of speculators looking for Mr. Haverty, Mr. Sitgreaves, Mr. Jones, or Mr. Ketcham. Within half an hour the numbers of every ticket in the possession of those speculators was known to Mathews and orders issued for their invalidation and the issuance of duplicates, the latter to be honored and the originals refused for admission when offered at the Polo Grounds gates.

The result was a score or more of men who had paid big prices for the tickets only to find them no good when offered at the gate yesterday. These persons fumed, fretted, and threatened, but it did no good, and if they saw the game they did so from Coogan's Bluff.

The numbers of the tickets sold were looked up in the records of the distribution, and it was found that several of those who had sold them were officers of the National Guard, at least three of them connected with New York City organizations.

SLUMP IN TICKET PRICES.

Speculators Fail to Reap a Harvest with Reserved Seats.

Ticket speculators did not reap the rich harvest they expected yesterday. With the clearing weather in the morning a boom in the overnight prices was looked for, but instead at noon the price had receded to $5 a ticket. In some of the leading hotels as much as $15 was paid for two good seats, but the uniform price was $10. This was due in a measure to the announcement of the New York Baseball Club that box seats could be purchased at the grounds for $25 a pair.

A few incoming visitors during the morning hours were overanxious and paid as high as $20 for a pair of seats, but speculators began to throng the corridors of the leading hotels and, despite the efforts of the house detectives, did a thriving business. Three times the lobby of the Astor Hotel was cleared, but the vendors of tickets were insistent and returned to dispose of their wares at a premium.

Most of the tickets sold before the game were those issued to the two academies. In some way these got into the hands of speculators, and as they were on the north or south stands, near the battalions of the two academies, they were eagerly sought. The total number of those sold, however, was comparatively small.

A few enterprising speculators tried to do business in the neighborhood of the Polo Grounds, but they had little success. The police were very active, and the speculators were driven away from the line every time they were caught trying to open negotiations.

ARMY OFFICERS CELEBRATE.

More Than 1,000 People at Dinner in Ball Room at Astor.

Several hundred West Point cadets and army officers celebrated the victory of the Army team at the Hotel Astor last night. More than 1,000 persons gathered in the grand ballroom, which had been turned into a restaurant. When the members of the team appeared early in the evening in the boxes which had been reserved for them they were received with cheers, followed by the yells of nearly every class which had been graduated from the Military Academy during the last twenty years, the yells coming in succession from separate tables at which the representatives of different classes were seated in groups.

Features of the musical programme were bugle calls and compositions by Prof. Enger of West Point. Several of these pieces were rendered on the organ by Prof. Leo Riggs, accompanied by his full orchestra.

The Rose and Laurel Rooms, which adjoin the grand ballroom, were used for dancing, and there was turkey-trotting in the gallery surrounding the ballroom. Some of those at the dinner were:

Col. Daniel Appleton, Col. S. R. Allen, Capt. James F. Bell, Col. E. M. Blake, Capt. L. C. Benton, Capt. W. B. Cochrane, Lieut. G. H. Bald, Col. J. M. Andrews, E. W. Bellinger, Robert Boettger, Mrs. George S. Brown, Major George K. Cornwall, Malloy William Chamberlaine, Capt. O. Collins, Mrs. Julia Rowe Davis, Lieut. Col. C. A. F. Flagler, Mrs. Morris C. Foote, Edward E. Gold, Col. Henry J. Geldmann, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Col. H. N. Handley, Capt. T. D. Holcombe, Lieut. Col. L. H. Holt, Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney, Chris C. Huptel, Charles J. W. Kelly, Capt. William McK. Hamilton, Mrs. Joseph F. Lynch, Connie Mack, Capt. James Brady Mitchell, Capt. James A. Moss, Capt. J. K. Parsons, Col. John Pitcher, Frank D. Patten, W. R. Rumsey, Capt. L. S. Ryan, George Spoor, Capt. H. L. Steel, Mrs. Lydia Scranton Pate, Col. J. Frank Supplee, Mrs. Eleanor L. Walback, Mrs. J. D. Walker, Mrs. E. D. Waterman, Fritz Williams, C. C. Wilson, and Major Charles Wylie.

GLOOM AT NAVY'S HOTEL.

Team Goes to Theatre — Back to Annapolis To-day.

Worn and battered by the strife, the members of the Annapolis team hurried back to the Vanderbilt Hotel last evening and sought the seclusion of their rooms. The lobby of the hotel was jammed with loyal supporters, ready to cheer the Midshipmen, despite their defeat, but the players succeeded in preventing any such demonstration. In groups of two and three they made their way quietly to their headquarters, where dinner was served. When the newspaper men knocked on the door word was sent out that there was nothing to say. A few of the players who were questioned later simply shook their heads a bit sadly, and then walked away.

The crowd that thronged the lobby—and many there had lost heavily on the result of the game—soon recovered its spirits, however, and was soon busy explaining the reasons for defeat. There were half a hundred dinner parties, and then came the rush for the theatre. Most of the members of the Annapolis team attended the performance of "Adele" at the Longacre Theatre. They did not occupy a box, but sought more secluded seats in the orchestra.

At 11:30 o'clock a dinner was held, to which, among others, were invited Gov. Glynn, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The reporters were informed that it would be a quiet affair—quite different from the joyous reunion which had been planned before the Army team proved its superiority. Among those on the seating list were Prof. P. J. Dashiel, Lieut. Commander A. P. Fairfield, Lieut. Commander H. Osterhaus, Surgeon R. W. McDowell, Prof. C. C. Cuseacke, Lieut. Commander R. Williams, Lieut. D. W. Simpson, Ensigns W. A. Shaw and Frank Loftin; J. A. Reilly, Yale, '12, coach; C. McMaster, Midshipmen K. P. Gilchrist, Capt. W. M. Nicholls, J. R. Redman, H. R. Overesch, B. C. Woodward, B. L. Sizer, H. R. Leonard, H. L. Ingram, B. B. Ralston, J. H. Brown, R. L. Vaughn, F. C. Blodgett, L. R. De Roode, G. J. McKenney, R. V. A. Falling, H. H. Harrison, R. J. Mitchell, W. D. Alexander, T. R. Vinson, P. Fitzsimmons, C. R. Curr, A. C. Miles, R. W. Bates, L. R. Vail, R. N. Kennedy, Z. W. Wick, A. W. Walker, E. F. Perry, G. W. Stower, A. C. Thomas, and R. W. Hayler.

The team will return this afternoon at 4 o'clock to Annapolis.

EIGHTH REGIMENT SPORTS.

Military Organization Returns to Athletic Fold After Long Absence.

Under the guidance of Benny Mann, former track captain of the Pastimes and Glencoe A. C., athletics were revived last night at the Eighth Regiment Armory by the regimental athletes after a lapse of five years. Mann has just been elected to the position of coach and the result last night was a flattering tribute to his efforts and should bring the regiment's members back to good standing among the military athletes.

The programme comprised seven events, one of which was a special match bicycle race, the others being confined to the members of the regiment. Probably the best performance of the evening was that of Dick Reimer of the Loughlin Lyceum, representing Hospital Corps of the regiment, in the one-mile walk. He started from scratch, allowing handicaps of 1:30 to the limit men, and came from behind, winning in the good time of 7:13 4-5.

Limit men held sway for three-quarters of the distance when Reimer increased his gait and worked round on the outside, coming up to the target two yards in front of J. Smith of the Thirty-first Company with a minute and a half start.

The special match bicycle race between Otto Brandis of the home armory and H. Lightfind, representing the Twenty-second Engineers, was a spirited contest. It was to be the best two out of three heats, but the engineer won in straight heats after close finishes. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by L. F. Cahill, Thirty-second Company, (scratch;) H. Seney, Hospital Corps, (scratch,) second; J. Radskin, Thirty-first Company, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:07.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by G. Field, Twenty-ninth Company; J. Radskin, Thirty-first Company, second; A. T. Caniglio, Twenty-sixth Company, third. Time—1:32.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Leo Cahill, Thirty-second Company, (scratch;) H. Seney, Hospital Corps, (scratch,) second; H. Litchman, Twenty-sixth Company, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:24.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by L. Reemer, Hospital Corps, (scratch;) J. Smith, Thirtieth Company, (45 seconds,) second; B. Litchman, Twenty-sixth Company, (1½ minutes,) third. Time—8:43 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by McDonough, Twenty-eighth Company, (100 yards;) T. J. Byrnes, Thirty-second Company, (110 yards,) second; Edward Baxter, Hospital Corps, (scratch,) third. Time—4:39 4-5.

Special Bicycle Match Race: one-mile heats; between Otto Brandis, Eighth Regiment, and H. Lightfind, Twenty-second Regiment. —Won by Lightfind, in straight heats. Time—2:43 4-5; 2:40 1-5.

Running High Jump, Scratch.—Won by J. Dickinson, Hospital Corps, with a jump of 4 feet 10 inches; P. Walsh, Hospital Corps, with a jump of 4 feet 9 inches, second.

One Mile Relay, Scratch.—Won by Thirty-first Company, team composed of Radskin, Sanford, Smith, and Barren; Twenty-sixth Company team, composed of Berkowitz, Marviglia, Demarest, and Litchman, did not finish. Time—4:21.

Stephenson in Shooting Form.

The starting of trapshooting at the Crescent Athletic Club did not have any effect on the shooting at the Marine and Field Club yesterday. The majority of the gunners who belong to both organizations shot over the Bath Beach traps and had an interesting afternoon. The Monthly Cup was taken by Frank B. Stephenson, and he also won the trophy, yesterday being the final leg on the prize. The afternoon was a cleanup for the indoor champion. In addition to the Monthly Cup he also was the winner of the weekly shoot on the President's prize, with a total of 99 out of a possible 100 targets. The Take-Home Trophy was also won by Mr. Stephenson. He had 88 out of a possible 100 targets in the Take-Home event.

PEKINGESE PETS TO BE SHOWN AT THE PLAZA

Mrs M E Harley's Chu-Yen of Toddington

Mrs M E Harley's Nowata Chun of Egham.

Elsie de Wolfe's Ting a Ling

Mrs Henry S. Harper's Sun-Yat Sen of Braywick

LONG ISLAND LAD WINS HIGH HONORS

Sidney L. Leslie Scores in Junior National Cross-Country Race.

Sidney L. Leslie of the Long Island A. C. duplicated his junior Metropolitan A. A. victory yesterday when he carried the Cherry Diamond of his organization to a premier position in the national titular cross-country race for juniors, at Van Cortlandt Park, over the six-mile course in 0:34:46. Gaston Strobino of South Paterson, the lad who won fame in the Olympic Marathon last year at Stockholm, was a close second, being beaten by a margin of about forty yards.

Five of the runners of the New York A. C., J. O'Connor, Hugh Honahan, Maurice Hughes, Jr., W. J. Horton, and Oswald Gibbons, accounted for the team trophy and the accompanying prizes when they netted the low team score of 26 points, while the Long Island A. C. and Mohawk A. C. finished second and third, respectively, with 43 points and 51 points. The Irish-American A. C. failed to score a team, as only four of the wearers of the Winged Fist started.

Despite the miserable weather conditions, young Leslie, who has probably improved in both speed and stamina to a greater degree than any of the runners seen in the metropolitan district, covered the route in a bit slower time than he had accomplished under more favorable auspices. That his victory was pronounced was attested by his manner of finishing, which was convincing enough to have him win, when he walked away, by forty yards from Strobino, who had led up to the final eighth of a mile.

Thirty-two men, the best of those available among the distance runners of this country, entered the contest out for the honors. The Irish-American A. C. team was handicapped through the non-appearance of three of the wearers of the Winged Fist, who had been delayed somewhere between Newark and the scene of the contest, Van Cortlandt Park.

There was a scramble to get away when the starting gun was fired. Each of the runners appeared anxious to get out of the ruck which usually follows the beginning of an event of the kind, with the result that the first 150 yards was the rarest sort of a sprint for an advantageous position.

Hugh Honahan of the New York A. C. was the first man to show after the field became straightened out in the race to the main house and just before the railroad bridge was reached. Even at this early stage it became apparent that Leslie, the ultimate winner, was not to be denied, as the long Island lad filled second position, with Maurice Hughes, Jr., third.

By the time the leaders had got to the top of the hill after the race up the golf links for the first time, and with a mile and a half behind them, Leslie was the pacemaker, with Gianicopolis, a Yonkers Greek, in second place. Along the old aqueduct and where the going was holding because of a liberal dressing of new soil Strobino, the real distancer of the outfit, worked his way up abreast of Leslie, who was attempting to race his field into the ground.

Down the hill and back on to the golf links, but over a flat country, Leslie and Strobino raced as a team, alternating in the pacemaking work. As they came by the three-mile mark, which marked the end of the first lap of the course, Strobino led by a stride from Leslie, and even at this early stage it became apparent that it would be useless to look beyond either of this pair for the ultimate winner, as each was racing well within himself and appeared fresh.

Up the golf links the second time proved the undoing of such a tried performer as Gianicopolis, who was compelled to quit because of the severity of the contest. At that time he was racing well up with the leaders, in the lead of which was Strobino, plodding along as well as his short legs would permit, with Leslie and Roth in close pursuit. O'Connor and Kyronen, the little Finn, who was third in the ten-mile flat race championship, were next in order, and apparently waiting for the run home.

A four and a half miles, and just before the race down the steepest part of the course at the north end of the old aqueduct, the order was the same as far as the first five men were concerned, although Leslie appeared to be going easiest. This was attested when the men dropped down on to the flat country and the better going along the links.

There was an almost imperceptible increase in the pace when the men got to within a mile of the end, with Leslie feeling the rest of the field out by short dashes which brought the others of the quintet with him. Half a mile from the end he cut loose in earnest, with the result that Strobino was the only one apparently able to keep up with the pace. The latter sailed along so well in the wake of the leader that he appeared to have a winning chance.

Beginning the final quarter, however, Leslie set sail for the finish in a manner which admitted of practically no opposition from the diminutive South Paterson lad, with the result that Leslie won by about forty yards from Strobino in 34 minutes 42 seconds, with the latter 100 yards in front of Arthur Roth, a former Metropolitan titleholder, who, in turn, beat Kyronen twenty yards for third place.

Following the homecoming of this quartet interest resolved itself in the contest for the team honors, which were quickly annexed when the New York A. C. team garnered the next four places, and the next but one, with a total of 26 points. The summary of those who finished follows:

Comp. No.	Name.	Club.	Time.
1.	Sidney J. Leslie,	Long Island A. C.	34:42
*43.	Gaston Strobino,	unattached.	34:49
25.	Arthur Roth,	Mohawk A. C.	35:23
*62.	Oswald Gibbons,	unattached.	35:23
11.	J. O'Connor,	New York A. C.	35:28
13.	H. Honahan,	New York A. C.	35:58
10.	M. Hughes, Jr.,	New York A. C.	36:07
9.	W. J. Horton,	New York A. C.	36:09
26.	H. Biddle,	Mohawk A. C.	36:14
15.	O. Gibbons,	New York A. C.	36:18
2.	H. J. Kramer,	Long Island A. C.	36:20
7.	C. Scherr,	Long Island A. C.	36:22
14.	J. O'Neill,	New York A. C.	36:23
3.	J. W. Plant,	Long Island A. C.	36:29
*30.	Floyd Smith,	New York A. C.	36:33
23.	H. Nye,	Mohawk A. C.	37:34
27.	B. Masterson,	Mohawk A. C.	37:53
36.	A. J. Savage,	Mohawk A. C.	37:59
*28.	H. Brewer,	New York A. C.	38:00
4.	G. Schaefer,	Long Island A. C.	38:22
32.	F. Lux,	Mohawk A. C.	38:29
7.	F. Martin,	Long Island A. C.	38:44
29.	F. Wilson,	Mohawk A. C.	39:03
31.	D. O'Toole,	Mohawk A. C.	39:04

TEAM SCORES.

New York A. C.	3	4	5	6	8	26
Long Island A. C.	1	9	10	12	16	48
Mohawk A. C.	2	7	13	14	15	61

Irish-American A. C. did not finish a team.

SPORTS AT PINEHURST.

Golf, Tennis, and Trap Shooting Schedules for Winter.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 29.—The opening event of the Pinehurst Country Club's schedule of 1913-14 golf tournaments is the tenth annual event, Dec. 3, 4, 5, and 6. Other golf events are the tenth annual holiday week, Dec. 27, 29, 30, and 31; eleventh annual midwinter, Jan. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; tenth annual St. Valentine's, Feb. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; eighth annual St. Valentine's for women, Feb. 11, 12, 13, and 14; tenth annual Spring, March 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; twelfth annual united North and South championship for women, March 21, 23, 24, 25, and 26; fourth annual amateur-professional, March 27; fourteenth annual united North and South open, March 28; fourteenth annual united North and South amateur, March 30 and 31, April 1, 2, 3, and 4; sixth annual mid-April, April 9, 10, and 11.

Tennis tournaments include the second annual St. Thomas, Dec. 16, 17, 18, and 19; fourth annual midwinter, Jan. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31; women's singles, Feb. 18, 19, and 20; men's singles, Feb. 25, 26, and 27; club championship, March 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

The seventh annual midwinter trapshooting handicap is scheduled for Jan. 21, 22, 23, and 24, with weekly sweepstakes from Jan. 26 to March 29.

At the club's annual meeting the following officers were re-elected: President—Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst; Secretary-Treasurer—Herbert L. Jillson, Pinehurst. Board of Governors—C. L. Becker, Philadelphia, N. Y.; J. D. Cilmo, Cleveland; J. D. Foot, Rye; J. P. Gardner, Chicago, H. C. Fownes and W. L. Hurd, Pittsburgh; Allan Lard, Washington; H. W. Ormsbee, Pitchburg, Mass.; I. S. Robeson, Rochester, N. Y., and G. W. Watts, Durham, N. C. Tournament Committee—Becker, Ormsbee, Fownes, Robeson, and Gardner.

Lafayette Wins Cross-Country.

Cross-country runners from Lafayette College defeated the hill and dale squad of the College of the City of New York yesterday over the Van Cortlandt Park course of six miles by a score of 19 to 40. The individual winner was Henry J. Otto of Lafayette, who covered the route in 36:43. Edward Frey of the City College made a capital showing when he finished second in the good time of 37:10. Lafayette started six men and the home team five. The summary:

	Time.
Otto, Lafayette	36:43
Frey, C. C. N. Y.	37:10
Gilbert, Lafayette	37:47
Streby, Lafayette	38:18
Bills, Lafayette	38:19
Hartmann, Lafayette	38:20
Walk, Lafayette	38:48
Schaeffer, C. C. N. Y.	40:23
Moses, C. C. N. Y.	40:59
Braunstein, C. C. N. Y.	43:26
Drake, C. C. N. Y.	45:33

Austrian Envoy Going Home.

Dr. Otto Herschmann, President of the Austrian Olympic Committee and representative of the Austrian Government, who has spent the last three weeks in New York and Boston, studying American athletic systems, will leave for home Tuesday on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. During his stay in New York he visited playgrounds, athletic fields, public gymnasiums, baths, recreation centres, public schools, high schools, universities, and athletic clubs.

To Settle Boxing Muddle To-day.

All difficulties with regard to the bringing together of Jess Willard and Carl Morris, the heavyweight boxers, at Madison Square Garden next Wednesday night will be smoothed over to-day, as Charley Murray, manager of the Queensberry A. C. of Buffalo, is coming here this morning. Upon his arrival Murray will meet Billy Gibson, manager of the Garden A. C., and Tom Jones, who looks after Willard's affairs. Murray has agreed to let Willard box in the Garden provided he signs a new contract to take on One-Round Davis at Buffalo in the near future. This will set at rest any fears of the match falling through, as the State Athletic Commission has stated that it has no wish to keep Willard from boxing provided he settles his differences with the Buffalo club.

Jack Johnson Knocks Out Wrestler.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—In a wrestling match last night with a Liberian named Spoul, Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, lost his temper when his opponent foiled him, and, turning to boxing tactics, swung a stiff punch on his opponent's solar plexus which knocked him out.

TRAVIS VICTOR IN LAKEWOOD GOLF

Veteran Defeats Max Marston in Final Round, 3 Up and 2 to Play.

One more golf trophy was gathered in yesterday by Walter J. Travis of Garden City when he won the annual Fall golf tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood by defeating Max R. Marston of Baltusrol, 3 up and 2 to play in the final round. The veteran always had the upper hand on the youth. In fact, Marston won only two holes, the seventh and the fifteenth.

Marston might have become the leader at the first hole, where he was on the green in two fine shots, but he required three putts and had to be content with a halve. From the Marston viewpoint the contest was really a tale of lost opportunity, except after the turn, where Travis gave the youth not even half a chance. Travis won the second hole where Marston got bunkered on his second shot, and Travis became 2 up at the sixth hole under similar conditions. Travis taking three putts on the seventh cost him that, and it began to look as if Marston would steady down and get going, but he dispelled the idea on the eighth through driving into a trap and then messing the third shot. Thus Travis became 2 up. The ninth looked like Marston's where he laid his mark a stymie, but Travis with characteristic coolness and a niblick, jumped the ball over the obstruction into the cup and halved the hole. He was, therefore, 2 up at the turn.

After Travis had increased his advantage at the tenth the players went along like wild horses, halving the next three holes in 3, 4, 3, but Marston became 4 down at the fourteenth by missing a putt. His attempt to recover lost ground at the fifteenth was good, and although he won the hole by running down the only long putt of the match, a twenty-footer, it was merely postponing the ultimate result. A halve in 3 at the seventeenth left Travis a winner.

Semi-final rounds were played early in the day and a handicap was played in the afternoon, Arden M. Robbins of Garden City, winning the gross with 75 and N. E. Sprague of Inwood, the net with 84—11, 73. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat S. K. P. Forest, Lakewood, 2 up and 1 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat John F. Shanley, Deal, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Travis beat Marston, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—E. G. Fraser, Deal, beat J. M. Lummis, Pawling, 2 up and 1 to play; A. W. Wostney, Garden City, beat Eugene Van Schaick, Sleepy Hollow, 6 up and 5 to play.

Final Round—Westney beat Fraser, 7 up and 6 to play.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Chester R. Gillette, Wykagyl, beat J. M. Byers, Pelham, 5 up and 3 to play; W. M. Lummis, Pawling, beat F. C. Russell, Dyker Meadow, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Lummis beat Gillette, 2 up and 1 to play.

Fourth Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills, beat Clarence M. Cohen, Inwood, 2 up and 1 to play; A. E. Whitney, Lakewood, beat H. F. Burkett, Inverness, 1 up. (19 holes.)

Final Round — Batterson - Whitney match postponed.

Handicap.—Arden M. Robbins, Garden City, 75, 7—68; N. E. Sprague, Inwood, 84, 11—73; H. A. Steiner, Inwood, 81, 7—76; A. P. Roth, Fox Hills, 89, 13—76; Dr. A. W. Westney, Atlantic City, 89, 11—78; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, 94, 15—79; W. R. Hochster, Deal, 95, 16—79; R. L. Redfield, Montclair, 87, 8—79; W. R. Delehanty, Deal, 95 14—81; F. F. Vanderhoef Lakewood, 97, 15—82; Clarence M. Cohen, Inwood, 98, 15—83; James G. Emerson, Fox Hills, 91, 8—83; C. T. Richardson, Lakewood, 91, 8—83; A. H. Howard, Woodland, 97, 14—83; E. L. de Forest, Garden City, 90, 6—84; T. C. Walker, Atlantic City, 94, 10—84; William S. Leeds, Fox Hills, 91, 7—84; A. S. Ridley, Lakewood, 91, 7—84; Alexander Morten, Newport, 96, 11—85; H. H. Bottome, Essex County, 93, 8—85; J. B. Reilly, Deal, 99, 13—86; George A. Taylor, Ardsley, 100, 14—86; H. A. Thompson, Lakewood, 95, 9—86; John E. Kelly, Deal, 97, 10—87; J. Lauchelmer, Inwood, 106, 18—88, and S. G. Thomas, Lakewood, 110, 18—82.

Western Indians Beat Eastern Team

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 29.—The representative Western football eleven of the Carlisle Indian School defeated the Eastern team here this afternoon, 13 to 0. This is an annual contest at the school, and excited much interest. Neither side could gain much through the line, but end runs and fake formations worked well for both. The Westerners seemed the most aggressive. So confident of victory were the Westerners that they held a parade through a band before the game. For the Westerners Butman seemed invincible and

ODD THINGS BALL PLAYERS PULL OFF

Interesting Incidents That Umpire Evans Has Seen on the Field.

By BILLY EVANS,
American League Umpire.

Baseball furnishes some of the most extraordinary alibis imaginable. Two that I recall, as originated by Ping Bodie of the White Sox and Hank Perry, for a time with Detroit, are decidedly out of the ordinary.

When Perry joined the Tigers his reputation as a slugger had preceded him. The Detroit outfield was such a strong one, however, that it was impossible for Perry to break in as a regular. Several times Jennings sent him to bat in the pinch, and each time he responded with long drives that were captured by the outfield. Knowing that Perry hit the ball hard when he connected, the outfielders played extremely deep for him. Each time after flying out Perry came back to the Detroit bench the picture of disgust.

A few days later with the bases filled and two down Jennings yanked out the pitcher and sent Perry in to bat. He urged him to take a crack at the ball and break up the game. Perry, as he stepped to the plate, noticed that the fielders backed up almost to the fence for him. Perry had an idea. He decided he would pull the unexpected. The pitcher, knowing that Perry could hit, tried to get him to go after a bad ball, but Perry refused. Finally the count stood three balls and no strikes. It was a cinch that the pitcher would try to get the next one over, for if he failed it would force in a run. It was over, but Perry let it go by. The umpire declared it a strike.

That was good enough baseball, but it was up to Perry to take a crack at the next one if it was over. The pitcher sent another one right over, but Perry stood motionless. It was declared a strike by the umpire, making the count three balls and two strikes. Jennings, on the coaching line, was raving like mad. The next ball was in the same place, but once more Perry refused to hit at it. It was declared a strike, retiring the batter and the side, and ending a rally.

Perry Did the Unexpected.

As Perry approached the bench he was roasted by every Detroit player, but instead of being perturbed, he wore a broad smile. As he took the usual drink of water, customary after striking out, he remarked:

"Well, it wasn't for that blind umpire I would have pulled the unexpected. They felt sure I would hit the ball, but I fooled them by waiting for a cut." Perry is no longer with Detroit.

One day last Summer Callahan sent Ping Bodie to bat in the ninth inning in place of the pitcher. The Sox were five runs behind and two were out. Naturally Ping tried his best to hit, but fanned. As he walked back to the bench he remarked to me, with a smile:

"What is the use of hitting with no one on the bases and five runs behind? It would only have prolonged the game. A few weeks later Ping went to the bat with the bases filled, two out and three runs needed to tie. He tripled and the same went extra innings before Chicago finally won. Two or three innings later I referred to the Ping that had prolonged the game, but he had too much for me.

"I thought we only needed three runs to win, but I would have stretched that hit into a home run, was his reply. I never saw Ping run quite so fast before in my life.

Jennings Likes to Mix Them Up.

Hughey Jennings, famous leader of the Detroit Tigers, always believes in mixing up the style of play. He never wants a man to go through with a play when it appears suicidal. Often Cobb goes to the plate with the intention of bunting. He sees the infield is set for just such a play, that in all probability the pitcher will put a ball up to his liking, hoping that he will go through with the play. Time it is that Cobb switches things and either pulls the ball down the right field line a mile a minute or slows down the third baseman's legs.

When a new player joins the Tigers, Jennings impresses on him the importance of mixing things up, of trying to outguess the opposition by doing the unexpected. For a number of years he employed the services of Cornelius Mack, coaching the Varsity baseball team. Naturally he always tried to make the collegians play the same style of ball that he demanded of his professionals. Incidentally, he found the collegians as major leaguers as the professionals. Cobb was never the first baseman or third baseman coaching on you to get the hunt, snatch a bunt and hit it out, pass the pitcher and hand-ball out by tennis to the collegians.

Collegian Had Some Alibi.

In a game down South Hughey signaled for the squeeze play, a man being on third. Of course, the runner dashed in as the pitcher delivered the ball, and so doing almost hit the runner on the head with the bat, the barrel connected safely, driving the ball over the third baseman's head for a home run. Jennings didn't enthuse a bit. On the contrary, he gave the coaching boxes much on the ball, was wild, and, being constantly in the hole, was forced to put the ball over and trust to luck. In such cases the Athletics hopped on the cripple and in three innings had piled up a seven-run lead. That marked the exit of the recruit. As he walked past me on the way to the bench I whispered:

"It is a trifle different—starting from finishing."

"I'm so used to pitching four or five innings before getting a chance to pitch that ten minutes' workout failed to get me properly warmed up," was his response. "The next time they intend using me I'm going to insist on knowing at least an hour before game time." The trimming handed the youth had not destroyed his confidence in the least. He will probably be a star in a couple of years.

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YALE'S DISASTROUS YEAR.

Eli's Lament Almost Total Absence of Winning Major Sport Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29.—In spite of the fact that Yale has nothing to show for the past year in athletics in any branch of major sport, with the exception of baseball and track victories over Princeton, the general athletic situation at the university will not be taken up for examination and possible revision till the reorganization of the General Athletic Committee in January.

At that time the committee will be reformed, new graduate members and new officers will be chosen, and the planning of the athletic campaign of 1914 will be undertaken. The present Chairman and Treasurer of the committee is the general Yale athletic adviser, Walter Camp, and the Secretary is Manager Bryan of the Track Athletic Association.

Although no undergraduate or alumni clamor for reform in Yale athletics is heard, the committee that will be named to take general charge of Yale's athletic affairs feels keenly the condition of the teams that have been launched, and some changes in method of conducting athletics during the coming year are likely to be ordered.

The fact that Yale athletics are generally in a losing state will cause no reorganization at the top. A new athletic system, involving the choice of a new athletic committee, and the creation of separate committees, or cabinets, in all of the four branches of major sport, football, rowing, baseball and track athletics, went into effect a year ago, and the point that expected results have not yet been secured in any of these sports is not regarded as a criticism of the methods of management.

In general, however, Yale's athletics disclose the most unsatisfactory showing, in periods of consecutive defeat, since the dawn of intercollegiate sport. Rowing the last race was won from Harvard in 1907, in baseball in 1909, in football in 1909, and in track athletics Yale has not put a clean-up from her big university rivals in nearly a decade. In football Capt. Ketcham was the only member of the eleven who will be graduated in June who has ever played in a winning game against either Harvard or Princeton. When a sophomore he took part in the 3 to 3 match against Princeton, the last, by the way, for Yale to win from either the Crimson or the Tiger.

Unless the Yale nine, crew or track team wins its matches next Spring the Class of 1914 will be graduated without being a championship won by a major sport team in any branch of athletics. No other class has been similarly afflicted.

Yale has lost all its important series in the four major branches of sport this past season, except the track and baseball series with Princeton, but the upset has been attributed in every case to simple lack of material, except in baseball, which for two seasons has shown Yale with the largest amount of talent of any years in the history of the game. In this sport the coaches, Frank Quinlan and Bernie Toumey, have been re-appointed, and with another lot of splendid material Old Alumni believe that this season they will have the trick and capture the series from Harvard and Princeton.

Confidence is expressed on every side in the ultimate hope of the football system adopted last year. Although it is too early to learn who the new Captain will be it is known that two resident coaches who will present all of next season will be Howard Jones, as chief of the coaching staff, and Dr. Billy Bull, coach of the punting and drop-kicking squad. It is certain that Capt. Henry Ketcham will strongly urged to return next Fall, and if he is induced to do so plans will allow him to be here.

Talbott is expected to receive the captaincy, and he will go to work immediately to outline the campaign. He loses practically all of his rush line for this season, and he has an equally tough row to win from either Harvard or Princeton. With the coaching staff of the last Fall regarded as having done wonders in getting Princeton, and holding down Harvard till the last period, the Yale eleven which could do no better than tie Maxwell's Washington and Jefferson and give Princeton its hard battle, 17 to 0, is regarded as having been the most efficient eleven under the rules. It is said to be the most brilliant, wheedling and athletic exemptions and privileges of those in force at any university in the East. It is certain, however, that these are largely responsible for Yale's inability to secure sufficient stars. Even the undergraduates have not allowed the trouble at the refusal of the faculty to grant athletic inducements to remain a side issue, and there seems no chance for any change in this respect.

Yale's policies in the hands of the committee during sessions in the four branches of major sport, although adopting methods of recruiting into the coaching methods of Harvard and Princeton, and some changes will be made, the graduate members of the committee are not expected to make radical changes. Captain Ketcham, the member of the committee who represents the undergraduates, is a strong supporter of the present system.

PICKEREL FISHING GOOD.

Big Catch Reported from Skaio Creek on Thanksgiving Day.

By the brook trout season closed and black bass hibernating, the pickerel is now in full swing to suit. New York anglers who have spent many hours there for the fish, the latter of which weighed [illegible] New York City are Nordhoff, of Grenoble, and Thomas Monroe, also the Ramapo River, Nordhoff, the Ramapo Mountain Club, Eaton Lake, Swamp Lake, Ballard Park, Lake Tiorati, Lake Sebago, Lake Welch, Lake Kitchawan, Lake Mohegan, Lake Gilead, Lake Carmel, Lake Peekskill, Lake Oscawana, Lake Meahagh, Lake Ossorkin, Lake Ossorkin, Lake Ossorkin

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

Real Estate

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

24-ACRE FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM FORCED SALE; STOCK INCLUDED.

Owner desires to make quick sale of the fine place, and includes horse, cow worth $75, flock of about 300 chickens, incubators, brooders, tools, implements, with full of corn, fodder; Winter's supply of coal included; everything ready for business; well-built 7-room house, gas throughout; for cooking and light, gas range; coal range; new barn; one modern egg-laying poultry houses to accommodate about 500 birds, and brooder house equipped with fall heater; fine land, about 3 acres timber, dotted with apples, peaches, plums, grapes, etc.; usually fine healthy bearing peach orchard of about 200 trees; located 1½ miles from depot; close to school and neighbors on State road; price for quick sale, $3,900; half cash; inspection trip 2 Mercerees, 1,017 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn., or Vineland, N. J. Write or call for details; also send for our farm catalogue, handsomely illustrated.

Hackensack, N. J.—For sale or to rent, house and plot of ground, 150x150, corner Cedar Av. and Leith St.; fine neighborhood; trolley and seven minutes from Fairmount Railroad station; house newly papered and painted throughout; ten rooms, two baths; all improvements; for price and terms, inquire Schaffer, Main St. and Elm Av., Hackensack, N. J.

Crafteman bungalow, low and rambling, rubble stone and shingle, in private park in Earnage Hills; seven rooms and bath; 30 minutes out, five minutes from station; improvements; owner has gone West; no reasonable offer refused. Phone 3861 Madison Square. E. Briggs, Room 1,601, 41 West 31st St.

Westfield, N. J.—Handsome new six-room semi-bungalows, near station and trolley, on large plot; kitchen cabinet, tiled bath, high location, $4,275; small first payment; $30 per month thereafter; write as for full particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A1 condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Fanwood, N. J.—New eight-room stucco house, finished in hardwood, steam heat, electric light; all very latest improvements; on large plot 100x200; 1 block walk from station; $5,900; small first payment; balance same as rent. Send or call for particulars and photo. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Hotel on one of the best avenues in hotel district, open and doing business in private; 300 rooms; fully equipped; must be sold on account of owner's health; terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars H. R. Young Co., Atlantic City, N. J.

New is your chance for cheap acreage; 5, 10, and 20 acre plots; high elevation; good soil; State macadam road frontage; 2½ miles city station; only $200 per acre; terms; only 20 miles New York, Erie Railroad; no agents. J. B. Bloomer, Hillsdale, N. J.

Accessible home, 30 minutes out, in fine village; new, steam-heated house; 7 nice rooms and bath; water, gas, electricity; plot 50x100; high ground; fine views; $5,250; easy terms. H. A. Rounds, 115 Broadway.

FACTORY, with power and trackage Kenilworth, 16 miles to New York; 45,000 feet floor surface; suitable for paper, KENNEDY, 1001 Chestnut St., Room 604, Philadelphia.

Account leaving for California, will sacrifice all improvements, new bungalow, furnished or unfurnished; large plot; $2,300, worth $3,000. Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Well-furnished, thoroughly modern seven-room house; restricted property; must sell; rare opportunity. Widow, 75 Times Downtown.

EAST ORANGE.—Real estate, every description; SALE, RENT, EXCHANGE. Blauveit, at Brick Church Stn., East Orange.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about "The Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Farm, 28 acres; eight-room house; all improvements; city water; barn, hennery, Textile Mills Co., Hackettstown, N. J.

One acre; country house, barn, fruit; only $800; on macadam road; terms to town. Textile Mills Co., Hackettstown, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Lake Mahopac—Will sell my studio bungalow, six rooms and bath, all improvements, on large plot, with permanent water rights, for $2,800, part cash, balance on mortgage; owner will build larger house adjoining; Walker, Suite 1,601, 40 West 32d St., New York. 'Phone 9800 Madison Square.

Apple orchards, the biggest, greatest, and best genuine bargains in the State; full details mailed. J. Sterling Drake, 29 Broadway, New York. No. 7463.

Six nice rooms, large barn, five acres, hundred miles out; rent $80 yearly; opportunity. R 137 Times.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Farms. Charles Brill, Jr., 1,547 Broadway. 'Phone Bryant 114.

Rockland County.

Must sell my beautiful country home, all modern improvements; 40 minutes out; easy terms. Box 802, Pearl River.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For Sale—A fine country estate of about 100 acres of smooth, level land. A large and beautiful gentleman's house of 24 rooms; 9 of them on first floor; 8 master's bedrooms on second floor, 6 servants' bedrooms on third floor; 8 fireplaces, verandas, large conservatory, laundry, &c. Fine, large barns and stables. Large Superintendent's house of 8 rooms, in best of order. Every modern convenience in both houses. Near this village. Price very reasonable and easy terms. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

200-acre bargain, 49 miles from New York; good ten-room house, with fireplaces; barns, silos, stalls, &c.; $38-foot modern piggery, orchard, stream, pond, and woods; $15,000; easy terms; offer considered. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Buy a ten-acre farm in the proven citrus fruit district near the metropolis of South Florida, Tampa, where land is sure to increase in value; will send booklets, full particulars, photographs, and all prices on request. C. EDDIE MORTON,
126 West 45th St. 'Phone Bryant 438.

Farms.

Fruit, grain, stock, truck, and poultry farms; reasonable prices and terms; mild climate; fertile soil; no stone; free list; tell me your wants. W. CHAS. BOYER, Dover, Del.

Real Estate.

The Great Truck Region of America is the Southeastern States; vegetables yield two to four crops annually; land sells at $15 an acre up; profits of $50 to $200 an acre made each year; send for more particulars and literature. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Room 219, Washington, D. C.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

An exceptional bargain; a five-story, beautiful brownstone; one block from transit; immediate possession; formerly $1,200, now $1,000; must rent. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av. (125th St.).

127th St., 18 East—Fine condition, 20 ft., 10 rooms, bath; reasonable to quick tenant; concessions; caretaker. C. Elliot Minor, Lawyer, 64 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

601 Elmore Place, corner Farragut Road, (East 224 St.)—Detached residence, 10 rooms, plot 50x100; garage.
1,520 President St., near Albany Av.—New 2-family stone, 13-room, parquet floors; electricity; driveway; bath; open daily; sell, exchange or rent; brokers paid.
Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Owner will exchange equity of $7,000 in 8 lot, rise for immediate improvement, located on one of the best business streets in Washington Heights, for a house in Ridgewood, N. J.
Send particulars to
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
8 Beekman St. Tel. 1132 Cortlandt.

A lady unable to take charge of her real estate, owing to ill health, will consider an exchange for her two well-rented brick flats on Avenue C, subject to small first mortgages, for free and clear Bronx lot. Mail full particulars to "Attorney," S 133 Times Downtown.

Wanted to exchange five acres of land on Long Island, free and clear, for five-passenger car in good order. Morgan, Box 18, R. F. D. 2, Putnam, Conn.

Absolute sacrifice, cash needed; builder must sell block front 6 flats, fully rented; equity $15,000; exchange all or part. Alexander Selkin, 882 Prospect Av.

$5,000 equity, 3½-story brownstone private dwelling, above 125th St., for unencumbered country home or lot. I. KASHADE, 206 Broadway.

EXCHANGES, CITY OR COUNTRY.
Have good proposition; submit your desire; quick decision. Timney, 5 Beekman St.

Building Material

RUBBER roofing. Durable, 95c. roll, 108 feet. RUBBER ROOFING CO., 5 Cortlandt.

Other Real Estate Advertisements Part Eight.

Real Estate

Real Estate Wanted.

Agency, management of property, exceptional personal management; vacancies filled; experience; references. Hattemann, 1,122 Madison Av. 'Phone 1541 Lenox. 2,262 5th Av. 'Phone 3825 Mesphemia.

Stamford—Lease.

MORIAH 368.

Any broker or private party who can obtain for me a loan of $20,000 on 700 building plots in New Jersey, surrounding a school in the same line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 45 minutes from the new station, will pay 5 and 5 liberal commission and bonus. Secretary, R 191 Times.

Wanted—The sum of $20,000 and $25,000 at 6% on second mortgages.
At least $5,000; half cash; interest, if you have the money. Box 1414 St.
Box 179, S 042 St Av.

MORTGAGE MONEY—First, 5%; seconds, 6%. H. M. de Lacey & Co., 18 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

LOFTS, CHELSEA SECTION, 14,000 FEET EACH; WILL DIVIDE; LIGHT FOUR SIDES; WING BUILDING; OFFICE BUILDING ENTRANCE; ESPECIALLY COMPETENT FOR ANY BUSINESS; STARTING TO-DAY ON PREMISES. APPLY ON PREMISES TO FRANK L. WING, 9TH AV., HUDSON AND 10TH STS., OR OWNER BROKER.

To Rent—Upper part northwest corner 145th St. and Lenox Av., second floor, 40x65; light on three sides, and second floor in same building, 21x62; entrance on 3d Av., and one entrance on 145th St., suitable for light manufacturing or any light business; this is a first-class location for any business. Inquire S. Gutman,
452 Broadway.

SUPERIOR LOFTS, JAECKEL BUILDING, 14-16-18 West 23d St., near 5th Ave.
High ceilings. Very light.
Cheapest Fire Insurance in New York.
Moderate Rent to Right Tenants.

Will sublet two completely furnished and handsomely appointed offices of four room suite with separate entrance; Fourth Av. building; at low figure to desirable associates. A 25 Times.

$40—257 BOWERY, light loft, 25x98. Electricity; top loft 4 skylights.
$95—229 GRAND STREET, light Loft, CHRISTIAN CARREAU, Agent, 796 6th Av.

147-149 West 25th—7-11 floors in modern fireproof loft building, 25x100; no columns. Your broker or engineer, premises.

806 5th Av. (Near 42d St.)—Suite of front offices sublet; beautiful location; will make right price to right party. R. Steininger Co., Room 901-A.

A Attractive office, 11x32, high-class, centrally located office building, to sublet at alluring concession. Bester, 1,170 Broadway.

Attractive office or desk room in completely furnished suite in the Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St. Apply J. T. Sackler.

Studios, (furnished); dancing, music, conveniences; roof garden; rent Monday, Wednesday, Friday, after 12. Gymnasium, 952 4th Av.

Three lofts, 120x190 feet, with power, freight elevator; public dock at foot of street; 404 to 412 East 104th St. William Hauptman.

24 Vesey St.—Exceptionally large, light lofts for rent. Apply to Superintendent Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Office in suite; 50 Church St. Inquire Suite 553, 50 Church St.

Country Property

For Sale.

Bungalow for sale, located on the banks of the picturesque Delaware, 62 miles from Manhattan; commutation $18 per month; furnished throughout; charming spot, beautiful surroundings; will be sold at a sacrifice (furniture included); no agents. Address Owner, P. O. Box 456, Manhattan.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent, furnished, a modern 9-room house; 14 minutes to New York and a few minutes to station; for immediate occupancy; can be seen any time. H. Possentti, Jewel St., Forest Hills, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

Absolutely modern apartment, six rooms, two baths, corner Madison Av. and 83d St.; all large, light, sunny, outside rooms; attractively furnished for one year; private telephone; separate service elevator; to sublet for the Winter months; maid will remain if desired; $250 per month. Address A. L., Box 200, Madison Square.

HARPERLEY HALL,
N. W. Cor. Central Park West and 64th St.
An exceptionally furnished apartment; 8 large rooms and kitchenette; rent, $1,600; refrigeration, restaurant; valet, maid service. Apply Superintendent. Phone 8500 Columbus.

THE ANSONIA.
Eight rooms, 2 baths, exceptionally high class apartment, unusually attractive and most artistically furnished; Refrigeration, lights, and maid service included. $400 monthly.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St.

A few small, respectable families can secure two rooms and bath, fully furnished, private telephone, full service, dining room optional, for $57.50 monthly, at 162 St. Nicholas Av., (116th St.) See Manager on premises.

TWO NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET FOR THE SEASON; 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; $250 MONTHLY. LASCANO & COLETI, 307 WEST 107TH ST. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

THE NEVADA,
76th St. and Broadway.
Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C. 'Phone, 8084 Columbus.

Exquisitely furnished eight-room corner apartment; complete in every detail for fine housekeeping; Winter or longer; moderate rentals; elevator boy. 248 West 105th St.

114TH ST., 609 WEST, (Heathcote Hall.)—Beautiful four-room apartment to sublet; plinth floor; south and west exposure. Phone Mgr., Hotel Royal, 684 Morningside.

Exquisitely furnished eight-room corner apartment; complete in every detail for fine housekeeping; Winter or longer; moderate rentals. Elevator boy. 248 West 105th St.

Sublet, 257 West 86th; studio apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; beautifully furnished; grand piano; for two months. Decker, Punk or Superintendent.

Attractively furnished 5-room corner elevator apartment, southern exposure. 3,100 Broadway, east corner 123d, opposite Grant's Tomb. Subway.

3,100 Broadway, (123d.)—Six rooms, bath, unfurnished, less than rent; furnished, $70; electric elevator. Apartment 36. 6960 Morningside.

Beautifully furnished apartment, newly decorated; four large, light rooms; high-class elevator building; rent reasonable. 20 West 107th.

Furnished apartment; short or long term leases. 2 or 3 rooms; $75 month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Riverside Drive, 548—Seven rooms, handsomely furnished, (piano.) $115; overlooking Hudson. Sinclair.

81st St., West.—$35 monthly, bed and sitting room, adjoining bath; private apartment. Telephone 9286 Schuyler.

Five rooms, attractively furnished; hallboy, telephone, electricity; Subway. Decker, 233 West 106th St.

36th St., 250 West.—Attractively furnished flats, 4 rooms, bath; steam; telephone; worth investigating.

Five-room apartment, handsomely furnished; Steinway grand piano. John, 511 West 113th.

95th, 206 West.—Handsomely furnished fine rooms; housekeeping; linen, silver. 4 D.

Four and five rooms; attractively furnished; all improvements; Subway, janitor, 226 West 108th St.

95th St., 330 West.—High-class elevator apartment, 5 rooms; player piano; $100. Apartment 18.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Eight rooms, three baths; $125 month. 'Phone 9872 Riverside.

Central Park West, (Nimettes.)—Sunny, eight rooms, two baths. Telephone 4861 Riverside.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 81.
Exclusive, well-managed apartment, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

Brooklyn.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Two to four rooms and bath; modern improvements; corner building, opposite Hotel Bossert; very desirable. Apply to Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Furnished Apartment Wanted.—Gentleman and wife, highly responsible, wish to rent small furnished apartment for a few months; prefer between 59th and 66th Sts; state full particulars, price, &c. Address Box 101, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

Army officer, two in family, desires sublet 5 to 7 room furnished apartment for about three months. R 77 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment; 2 rooms, kitchenette; 42d to 72d West. R 52 Times.

Other Apartment Advertisements in Part Eight.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
305-309 West 59th St.,
Two rooms and bath, $30.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

11 WEST 61ST ST.
Three rooms and bath, $35.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 46TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $35.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

A REFINED, AMERICAN FAMILY of two or three adults, unfurnished steam-heated apartment, living room, two small bedrooms, light kitchen, and bath; paying rent by supplying table board and lodging for Southern gentleman; breakfast a set, one West 44th St., 2 to 3 and 7 to 9, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

411 West 114th St.—Very desirable apartment of eight rooms and two baths; very handsomely appointed; modern improvements; will sublet to a desirable party unfurnished. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Pease & Elliman, 165 West 72d St., or 546 Madison Av.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
264-266 WEST 84ST ST.
Very attractive apartments; six, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 486 6th Av.

A genuine bargain in corner seven-room apartment, extraordinary home, modern, full service, last tenant eight years; only two; diagrams and particulars of Manager, "The Brampton," 183 St. Nicholas Av. (119th St.)

THE LINWOOD.
261 West 74th St.
High-class elevator apartments, five and six rooms; refined location; near Subways; from $480 to $600.

Two-room apartment, bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; also four and five large, light rooms, facing Central Park; Lenox Subway station; elevator service. 108 West 111th St.

THE GOYA,
641 WEST 156TH STREET.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, handsomely furnished. Most high references. Apply Superintendent.

West 77th St.—Manhattan Square Hotel; two rooms and bath; MUST SUBLET AT ONCE; big reduction. Address W. A. Rogers, Apartment 57.

118th, 421 West, (near Columbia College, Morningside Park.)—Light and day hall service; telephone; elevator; each apartment; 5 and 6 rooms; $40 and $45.

Sublet 7 large rooms; bath, electric light; telephone day and night; hall elevator service; Consul going to South America. Supt., 77 West 85th St.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS,
156th 650 West; finest; elevator; Washington Heights; mail chute; four, five rooms; moderate.

448 Central Park West.—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; fine condition. CYRILLE CARREAU, Owner, 796 6th Av.

Madison Av., (Corner 85th St.)—7-room single apartment; all light rooms; steam heat; improvements; rent, $45. Janitor.

$50 apartment at $40 to sublet till October; 5 rooms; between Riverside and Broadway. Superintendent, 612 West 115th St.

88th, 68 West.—Eight, large rooms; single apartment; all improvements; moderate rent.

61 West 98th Street, 6 Rooms, Bath. CYRILLE CARREAU, Owner, 796 6th Av.

Five rooms, all improvements; very choice; overlooking parks; $45. 420 West 118th St.

30TH ST., 12 EAST.—Ideal apartments, two rooms and bath, with kitchenette.

934, 62 West.—Eight very large rooms, all improvements; rent, $42.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath, front.....$28.00
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34.00
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 80c.
THE HILLHURST, 164-166 East 91st St.

50th, 109-111 East.—Three rooms and bath on ground floor, suitable for two persons or doctor; reduced rent, including chambermaid service. Apply on premises.

39th St., 146 East.—Studio apartments, 3 rooms and bath; all modern equipment; exceptional meals served in apartments; $900 per annum.

COR. MADISON AV. and 92D ST.—7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms, and conveniences; reasonable rent. 1,292 Madison Av.

124 East 23d St.—Three rooms and bath; modern improvements. Apply Janitor, or Hand, 20 West 34th St.

9 East 47th St.—Two elegant rooms and bath; all improvements. Apply Medlin.

Brooklyn.

704 8th Av., corner 7th St.—Six rooms; hot water supply; steam heated; newly decorated; reduced rent, $36. Wm. Reitman, 1,448 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Desirable couple, best references, prompt pay, want apartment, living, bed, dining rooms, kitchen, bath; sunny exposure, west side, near elevated road preferred. D 300 Times Downtown.

Wanted by physician, a ground floor of about 4 or 5 rooms. Must be in the neighborhood of 50th St., between Madison and 6th Avs. R 68 Times.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 varload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 606-608 West 48th. Telephone 2607 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal, 137-139 West 99th St., or Tel. 3052 or 3052 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

7 FIFTH AV.
Attractive steam-heated house; refined service.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable double, single room; private bath; steam; excellent table; refined surroundings.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms with board.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large room; bath, elevator, electricity; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large front room; private bath; smaller rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms, large and small; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

11TH, 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; telephone; good table.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath; with or without board.

47TH, 50 WEST.—Large and single rooms; bath.

49TH, 68 WEST. — Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—THE LA GRANGE.

102D, 253 WEST.—LA GRANGE-TROUVILLE.
Accommodations unsurpassed; Double rooms, $16; Single, $8; Steam Heated; Superior table; Southern exposure.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure; good board; reference; telephone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths, electricity; excellent cooking; parlor dining.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large front, handsomely furnished room, exceptionally appointed house; beautiful bath; desirable for particular people; electricity.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Desirable room; accommodations for table guests; refined patronage; home cooking; strictly kosher.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome, large front and sunny, square room; references exchanged.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Large, desirable room with bath; pleasant surroundings; excellent table; references.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; well-appointed house.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Cozy, elegant rooms, private bath; all conveniences; home comforts; excellent table; reasonable. Mrs. Rohter. Telephone 10177 Schuyler.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

72D ST., 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms; baths; homelike surroundings; excellent table; reasonable.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

77TH, 48 EAST.—Delightful, sunny room; best location; table boarders accommodated; house.

74TH, 347 WEST.—Attractive room; first floor; front; private house; reference.

72ND, 164 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished; excellent board; table guests.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Bright room; furnace heat; of connecting bath; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 11 AND 13 WEST.
Hospitable; convenient; private telephones; steam heat.

104-110 WEST 87TH,
THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
can accommodate a few table guests who appreciate a home; wholesome, well-balanced meals with refined surroundings.

82D ST., 11 WEST.—Large room with board; parlor dining room; telephone.

82D, 65 WEST.—Large, desirable second floor front; bath; conveniences; very reasonable.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Refined home; large small rooms; excellent table; moderate rates.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Cheerful, beautifully furnished large, medium rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

96TH ST., 55-61 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all furnished, newly decorated, good; unexcelled table; parlor dining room; table guests.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny room, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; telephone, electricity.

97TH, 148 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; Southern cooking; table guests.

97TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; telephone; reference.

97TH, 53 WEST.—Finely furnished, large rooms suitable two; refined surroundings; table guests.

98TH ST., 104 WEST.—Small, sunny room, bath adjoining; homelike, cheerful; no other roomers; gentleman; references. Mrs. A. McKinnon.

98TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large rooms and exceptional table board.

99TH, 14 WEST.—Second-floor front; superior table; hall room; gentlemen; reference.

103D ST., 252 WEST, (near Subway.)—Select bachelors, couples; superior table board; references.

103D, (Corner West End Av.) 870, near Riverside Drive, Subway.)—Delightful rooms, conveniences; special meals and service; moderate rates; references required.

103RD ST., 257 (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

103RD ST., 611 WEST.—Boarders wanted in private family, near Drive; handsomely furnished room, with, without board. Apartment 61.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern room; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

113TH, 628 WEST.—Large, front, southern room; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Beautiful large room; excellent table; refined locality; American family.

122D ST., 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; heated; telephone; Subway; elevated; table guests.

123D ST., 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; home comforts; refined neighborhood.

123D ST., 347 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; conveniences; near "L," Subway; references.

123D, 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Cairo.

123D ST., 549 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel; rooms, suite or single; good table board.

136TH, 350 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms for two; with good board; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

141ST ST., 521 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and single room; bath; steam heat.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large room; closets, running water; good board; telephone; references.

170TH, 551 WEST.—Large outside room; elevator; gentlemen; private family; $3. Moore.

BACHELORS and couples, who know how to live well, can get first-class comfortable board for $6 per week; by refined lady residing near 120th St. and 7th Av. R 97 Times.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVERLYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, delightfully furnished, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $10; two, from $18, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents.
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 322, (143d.)—In beautiful private dwelling, unusually large room; three windows; southern exposure; dressing room, bath; Southern cooking; electricity; references. 7177 Audubon.

CONVENT AV., 322. — Comfortable second floor of private house to rent, with board for two young men; bath and all conveniences; handsomely furnished.

FIVE SPANISH YOUNG MEN living together have vacant two large rooms; good board and housekeeping; price moderate. Address Spanish, 2,101 8th Av.

HOME FOR BACHELOR.—Large, light room; private family; American; Broadway, near 110th Subway; breakfast optional. R 104 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American aristocratic family; man-paying guest; large, well furnished room; private bath; meals served. 9411 Morningside.

Room, board for business woman opposite Morningside Park, near 110th St.; private family; reference; phone. M. F., Times Harlem.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
108-108-110 West 80th St.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 865, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

THREE GENTLEMEN have furnished apartment; can take two more at $12.50 per week each, including meals; one at $17.50; references. Southerners, Box R 112 Times.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76 and 81, (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table. Phone 1159 W Main.

New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.: 137 Crescent Av.—Large, sunny rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; near station; many trains; superior table; references exchanged.

Board Wanted

GENTLEMAN, 36, wants room and board with private family, west side, above 96th; apartment house preferred. R 118 Times.

LADY owning small dog wishes room and board in select boarding house, west side, 70th to 85th St. Davis, Box 47 Times.

BOARD, room, private bath, gentleman and wife; lowest terms. J. F. C., 135 Broadway, Room 1,014.

Country Board.

Westchester County.

CONVALESCENT, tired, or nervous people can get excellent board in exquisitely furnished house; large, sunny veranda; in New Rochelle by the Sound. M. M. R., New Rochelle Post Office.

New Jersey.

DELIGHTFUL HOME; single, double rooms; all conveniences, comforts; cuisine excellent; Park St. Station, Erie. Mrs. George Dickerson, 132 Watchung Av., Upper Montclair. 'Phone 882-J.

Country Board Wanted

BOARD wanted for motherless, attractive girl, 6 years, family of refinement, within 25 miles of city; $12 per month. Address Miss Wilde, 143 West 60th St., New York City.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large room; steam heat; running water; also small room.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Two-room suite; private bath; $7; smaller rooms; moderate.

28TH ST., 109 EAST, (Subway.)—Business men; quiet, well-kept home; private baths; telephone; $2.50-$7.

29TH, 36 EAST.
Nice large, clean rooms, running water; excellent board, optional; also parlor or floor; reasonable price.

29TH ST., 98 EAST.—Clean, comfortable; adjoining bath; parlor dining room; splendid table.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Large room; comfortable, homelike; running water; gentleman only; references.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium size, well furnished room; bath, $4.50; gentleman; reference.

46TH, 38 EAST.—Desirable, newly decorated room for gentleman; private residence; references.

55TH ST., 26 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Attractive double, single room; steam heat; $6-$9.

Furnished Rooms

60TH ST., 115 EAST.—Large, sunny front parlor; hens 5a5a; phone; electricity; select location; gentleman only; refs.

60TH, 31 EAST.—Large, finely furnished room; steam heat; gentleman only.

60TH, 155 EAST.—Two about furnished large rooms; Avery convenience; references.

60TH ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable, inexpensive room; hall room; heated; all comforts.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; 3d floor; spring beds; tiled bathrooms; electric elevator.

LEXINGTON AV., 298, (cor. 43d.)—Homelike rooms, back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

MADISON AV., 453.—Will share fine studio apartment with responsible, educated man; two large rooms; kitchenette, bath.

MADISON AV., 671.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences, adjoining bath; telephone.

MADISON AV., 1,187, (Near 89th.)—Elegant parlor; also large rooms; French table.

MADISON AV., 128, (NEAR 30TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

3931 ST., 58 EAST.—Handsome suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, separately; beautifully furnished; electric light, phone, &c.; private references exchanged.

55TH ST., 31 EAST.—Excellent, large room; running water; heat, phone; references.

110TH ST., 172 EAST.—Respectable men as boarders; comfortable rooms; excellent table; every convenience; near "L" station; 5-cent fare; exceptional opportunity. Apply C. Dubsch.

LEXINGTON AV., 684.—Large room; hot and cold water; all conveniences; phone.

TWO gentlemen will find splendid accommodations in two large rooms and bath, in private house, at 26 East 65th; no other roomers; terms reasonable.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, Northeast Corner, (1 University Place.)—Single room; reasonable.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for a gentleman; electricity, telephone; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath, telephone; other rooms.

9TH ST.—Beautiful outside room in private apartment; refined surroundings; moderate rent. Evans, 88 Washington Place.

11TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nice, comfortable, very large room; steam heat; phone; reference.

14TH ST., 337 WEST, (Havemeyer Apartment.)—All conveniences; price reasonable. Kenney.

80TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large newly furnished room; bath; telephone; modern conveniences.

22D, 232 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; heated; all conveniences; private house.

34TH, 101 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; $10-$12 week.

35TH ST., 27 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room; private bath; small room, $9; telephone; electricity.

36TH, 44 WEST.—Comfortable large room; running water, bath; refined surroundings; gentleman; $8.

39TH, 45 WEST.—Elegant 1 or 2 rooms; bath; steam; electric.

39TH, 11 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity; well kept house; references.

117 WEST 43D ST.
LARGE, ELEGANTLY APPOINTED ROOM; RUNNING WATER; ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELOR OR CLUBMAN.

46TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; telephone; board optional; conveniences; respectable.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Splendid room; bath, steam, electricity; suitable gentleman.

47TH, 44 WEST.—Splendid second-floor front; private bath; steam; select house.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; excellent table; home cooking; table guest Saturday and Sunday, 80 cents.

48TH ST., 150 WEST.—Nicely furnished exceptionally large, attractive front room, suitable two; reference; no other roomers.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished alcove room; references.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; modern improvements.

50TH ST., 10 WEST.—Hall room; one flight; near bath; steam; telephone; Subway.

51ST ST., 63 WEST.—Attractive rooms for bachelors; newly renovated; superior attendance.

51ST ST., 57 WEST.—Nice, front rooms; electricity; select location; private house.

52D, 206 WEST.—Large, sunny living room, with alcove bedroom; apartment. Roseau.

52D ST., 252 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—rooms, newly furnished; immaculate house; bath on floor; phone.

54TH, 201 WEST.—Two attractively furnished rooms; single, en suite; gentlemen or business couple; steam; every convenience. Kenyon.

55TH ST., 327 WEST.—Nice, large room with private family, with conveniences. Columbus 3699.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Comfortable, light, warm room; clean, quiet; running water; telephone.

57TH ST., 313 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; desirable location.

58TH ST., 314 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining, in private house; reference.

58TH, 55 WEST.—One large, comfortable room; southern exposure; refined neighborhood; home comforts.

58TH, 63 WEST.—Steam-heated suite; rooms; private baths; meals optional; moderate.

59TH ST., 331 WEST.—Double, single rooms, adjoining bath; shower; telephone; quiet surroundings.

59TH, 153 WEST.—Comfortable, small room, near bath; southern exposure; gentleman; reasonable.

59TH ST., 100 WEST.—Large front, single room; newly and attractively furnished; $9 week; private apartment; references. MacDougal.

59TH, 347 WEST.—One large, handsome room; southern exposure; beautiful location; telephone.

59TH ST.—Married couple

Business Opportunities

COMMERCIAL SECURITIES CO., No. 1,482 Broadway. Bryant 6293. business, patent, copyright, partnerships arranged, loans negotiated, no advance fees.

WANTED.

TREAS CORP.—Handle own money.
LOAN $1,000; absolutely secure.
$800 for advertising cotton proposition.
PARTNER, valuable; useful patent.
PARTNER Real Estate line, business.
PARTNER U. S. Rights; talking machines.
SILENT Partner, $8,000; embroidery business.
PARTNER, rubber extracting concern.
NEW YORK Manager; silk mills; exceptional.
PARTNER profitable meat-veg. market.

FOR SALE.

STOCK electric talking sign; bargain.
CAFE, excellent location; cheap.
ONE-HALF interest established school.
PROFITABLE, well-located grocery.
VALUABLE patent for plumbers.
TOILET privileges; 94 apartments, $400.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY LIES WHERE THE competition is not so keen and where the surrounding country will support you; there are many business openings along the Union Pacific system lines—alfalfa mills, bakery, barber shops, blacksmith shops, brickyards, canning factories, cement block factories, creameries, drug stores, elevators, flour mills, foundries, furniture stores, garages, hardware stores, hotels, implement stores, laundries, lumber yards, meat markets, physicians, restaurants, stores (general) and a great variety of others; we will give you free complete information about the towns and surrounding country where opportunities are numerous; write to-day. R. A. Smith, Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific Railroad Co., Room 216, Union Pacific Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

A LARGE SPECIALTY JOBBING HOUSE, COVERING ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, WILL ACT AS SELLING AGENTS, TAKE OUTPUT OF FACTORY OR FINANCE ANY FIRM OR INDIVIDUAL HAVING DESIRABLE ARTICLE IN THE HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS LINE; MUST HAVE EXCLUSIVE SALE; IN ANSWERING EXPLAIN ARTICLE FULLY. L 138 TIMES.

Uncommon and high-class opportunity for gentleman seeking active connection with profitable and growing corporation; the company is manufacturing an every-day necessity, has been in existence over 25 years, and bears a very enviable reputation financially; capital, $250,000, paid in; it wants an active, aggressive associate to the managing head; one who can invest $50,000 in guaranteed stock; court the strictest investigation. R 68 Times.

I have a client in a sound, progressive, proposing printing business rendering a fair profit, with much greater possibilities; a partner is wanted, preferably a young man, well connected, and who can command at least $25,000 worth of business annually; no cash investment necessary; highest reference required and exchanged. Address Attorney, 116 Times Downtown.

Party with $10,000 or more, with or without services, communicate with man thoroughly conversant with his line of business running for years; money secure; write for particulars and interview. F. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT.
The owners of a fully equipped manufacturing plant, representing an investment of approximately $150,000, desire to meet several men of means and character who can furnish $100,000 working capital; principals only; substantial dividends assured; closest investigation welcomed. D 233 Times Down.

PARTIES OWNING VERY VALUABLE PATENT IN RAILWAY APPLIANCE ARE IN THE CITY FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY; THEY WISH TO NEGOTIATE THE SALE OF THE CANADIAN RIGHTS WHILE HERE; THE PROPOSITION HAS GREAT MERIT AND WILL MAKE SOME ONE A FORTUNE. HOTEL McALPIN, ROOMS 865-867.

A firm engaged in a profitable and growing business, desires the services of an active partner, who can invest $12,000; must be good executive, and have had successful business experience; the profits last year were $22,100. No notice taken of replies unless experience and references are given. B 56 Times Downtown.

Owing to retirement of one partner, a New York manufacturing business, established 12 years, highly rated, with record of steady growth, wants a good inside man who will invest $15,000 to $20,000 for active half interest. Fullest investigation courted. Thorn & Reeve, 706 Firemen's Building, Newark, N. J.

A PARTNER WANTED
to join experienced salesman in cash manufacturing business; absolute monopoly; over one million customers demanding the goods; will pay large profits and salary; cash to invest $2,500; details at interview only. Box, R 115 Times.

Gown and Suit Department.—A large millinery concern, situated on one of the busiest thoroughfares in New York, wishes to associate with party who understands the retail goods and business; capital required $15,000 to $20,000; exceptional opportunity for right party. Address R 122 Times.

Good business man with $20,000 can secure control in big, active, paying manufactory of patented articles and staple articles in universal demand. If you meet above requirements, I will prove you will make large profits. X 310 Times.

Established importer lucrative, staple lines; would consider giving bright, active young man interest against investment of $4,000; executive ability required; bank references offered and expected. Address Mono, 150 Times Downtown.

I HAVE MONEY.
I am a business broker; a number of my clients have from $2,500 to $50,000 to invest, with services. Must be legitimate money-making business. No schemes or patents wanted. Charges nominal. B. Well, 20 East 42d St.

Mailing List.—Nearly half million names of women in homes classified, alphabetically arranged; cheap for immediate sale; make final offer per thousand; no brokers; no dickering. R 93 Times.

For Sale.—Largest wholesale, retail and mail order hardware business in New England; yearly profits $40,000; recent blindness of owner sole cause for selling. Southwick, Nahant, Mass.

A firm having a national business in patented appliances will take in a partner or sell that part (not free) for $10,000; give reference and address. Y 205 Times.

Party with ten to fifteen thousand dollars to invest with services, in manufacturing proposition in Newark; technical experience preferable; fine opportunity. B 59 Times Downtown.

Bakery for sale in town 15,000, near New York; splendid chance with small investment; a trade is exclusive and increasing each week. S 137 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted by long-established manufacturer of cardboard specialties; has new, successful inventions; $15,000 needed to enlarge plant or start new one. R 60 Times.

Manufacturing business requires good honest partner; investment required; am well known proposition, excellent rating. Barnes, Bradford St., N. Y. 353 Times.

An oil lease in Northwestern Pennsylvania of 50 acres, with 83 producing wells, doing 80 barrels a day. Communicate with Mr. K., care of McAlpin Hotel.

Established, paying hardware manufacturing plant can be purchased at very low price; owner desires to devote time to other business. B 38 Times Downtown.

I am looking for a large 10-cent picture house seating over 1,000 on upper west side; will lease or buy building. Address owner, Cash, 204 West 115th St.

A young man having ability and energy, with some capital, is offered an opportunity in business many. Attractive. D 232 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre, will build for responsible party on Broadway, in the eighties; beautiful 600 seat house. Address Owner, Box 220 Times Square.

Obliged to remove from city. I desire to sell patent for U. S. and Canadian rights to patent, imported from France. B 65 Times Downtown.

Would like to represent manufacturer or take agency for electrical, hardware or machinery for Western California. Resident agent. Times Building, San Francisco.

Partner for office business; have many years' experience; want middle man; $2,500 cash required, half interest; weekly salary, $25. Fairness and California. Resident Agent.

Either one or two good Eastern accounts for traveler (cotton) preferred; labor and commission. Address Cotton, 1 Times Downtown.

Partner (silent interest); weekly salary, P. M. Park Slope (Brooklyn) boarding house; established 12 years; good paying; worth investigation. Address New York Times, Brooklyn office.

Wanted, $2,000 to $5,000 for 12 months; legitimate business. Legitimate, Box 1,000, Times Downtown.

Partner with $1,000 to $2,000 to invest; with services. Address Y 354 Times.

Advertising agency for profitable business; investment, $250; with services, in return. Times Downtown.

Partner, business; interesting business; exceptional income assured; agents interested. Fosdick Business Agency, 70 Nassau St.

Partner with $1,000 to invest in well established 14 years' business; advertising business; satisfactory profits. R 14 Times.

Partner wanted for well established business; $1,000 required; good profits. R 90 Times.

Partner with $1,000 to invest in well established business; good profits. R 125 Times.

Dry goods store, Amsterdam Av., for sale; long established; paying. R 125 Times.

Business Opportunities.

LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DRESSMAKING AND READY-TO-WEAR ESTABLISHMENT; UPPER BROADWAY SUBWAY CORNER; BUSINESS LOFT, $75 MONTHLY RENT; FIVE YEARS' LEASE; NO INCREASE TO THEM; ALSO SUITABLE MILLINERY AND CORSETIERE; SELLING ACCOUNT ILLNESS. ADDRESS DEDE, 1,050 AMSTERDAM AV.

An old-established, well-rated automobile business, best location in Brooklyn, stock of new cars, best agency contracts popular lines of cars, machinery, building, &c., can be purchased right now; or would consider partnership proposition if partner with means would also give time to the business; this is a rare chance to get into the automobile business and prepare for the Spring trade; New York show, at which large business is done, will be held in about a month. Address Automobiles, 21 New York Times, Brooklyn.

Investors.—What is the value of a discovery which reduces labor 75 per cent. and gives better results than other methods; a demonstration will convince you; will sell part interest. W. E., 510 Times Downtown.

Wanted, a clean cut man of education and business ability to invest $5,000 in a going business. Must provide best of references as to character and past business experience. A. E. Vaughan & Co., 18 West 38th St., New York.

State official wishes reputable investor (must prove responsibility); purchase factory property ($4,000); hold for him 6 months; large cash bonus, block 20 per cent. stock; big profits; real estate security. R 115 Times.

SALESMAN wanted as partner in well-established $9 valet house; must be A1, well-acquainted with jobbing and mail order trade; must have some capital; good chance for right man. Address Y 347 Times.

A HUSTLER
wants to buy an interest in a first-class, legitimate business; will invest from $5,000 to $15,000 or more if required. Hustler, Box 118 Times.

Capital (European) for sound enterprises; mining, electric railways, timber, &c., proposition (underwriting and sale of BONDS and stocks); no connection with any other firm. Address Cooke & Byrne, 1 and 2 Molesworth St., Dublin, Ireland.

A commercial office business already doing $20,000 yearly requires man and $5,000 investment for expansion; good salary and profits from start and half present business; rare opportunity. S 136 Times Downtown.

INVENTORS or Manufacturers—If you have a specialty of merit, give us the selling agency; we have facilities for selling large quantities. SUPERIOR SPECIALTY CO., Flatiron Building, New York.

An active business man with best banking and business references, $250,000 real estate equities; will pay bonus and 6 per cent. for short-term loan of $5,000; amply secured. Collateral, S 126 Times.

Business Notices.

$10,000 POLICY COST $115.90.
PENN MUTUAL LIFE.
Age, 35; dividends reduce this cost after first year; assets, $134,000,000; organized 1847. Write for sample. Jos. A. Eckenrode, General Agent, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

R. U. A. successful advertiser? Let me RIGHT your ads. and circular letters. Business loomed up when you use original, convincing advertising. Newell, 503 Fifth Av. Tel. Murray Hill 3023.

I am author of popular novels; will rewrite your books and short stories and put them into condition to publish; typewriting neatly done. Esther Miller, 210 West 56th St.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their accounts financed. Security Finance Company, 135 Broadway.

Schools.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Thorough instruction in all departments of public address; defective speech corrected. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, 149 West 35th St.

Young gentleman with highest European training, desires to instruct pupils in drawing and painting at their homes. Beginners a specialty. R 148 Times.

Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I.—Boarding school for boys from 6 to 18; moderate terms; 24 years of successful work.

French instruction by refined Parisian teacher; college experience. Miss Sorel, 231 West 23d St. Phone Chelsea 3342.

Italian language by refined, experienced Italian teacher; conversational method. Miss L. Bugeni, 3,148 Broadway.

DRESSMAKING and millinery thoroughly taught; day and evening school; easy terms; estab. 1876. Investigate. McDowell School, 22 West 23d St.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—A school of character for young men and boys. Central Park South.

Dancing.

Dancing taught privately; lessons and class; latest dances. Teacher, 222 West 58th St.

Announce opening my new studio for modern dances, 130 West 64th. Ehrman.

Musical.

THE MODERN MUSIC SOCIETY is seeking to increase the membership of its chorus; class of 1913-14 is now to admit to all the social and musical activities of the society; applications for membership may be made on Tuesday evenings at the society's rooms, 2,788 Broadway, corner 108th St. Benjamin Lombard, conductor; Cesar Saerchinger, Secretary. Telephone 7779 Bryant.

Wanted—High-class room and board; exchange for piano lessons; Leschetizky pupil. R 81 Times.

Pianos and Organs.

BONA FIDE ALTERATION SALE PIANOS. PLAYER PIANOS.
All subject to exchange.
Attractive reductions—Long, start to finish of change of our show windows.
OPEN EVENINGS. CONVENIENT TERMS.
Don't miss this opportunity.
MATHUSHEK & SONS, Broadway and 47th St.
Phone 5547 and 5548 Bryant.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Piano, mahogany, nearly new, standard make. Mrs. Stevens, 171 West 78th St.

WANTED.—Mahogany baby grand, late model, for cash. D 231 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen for the following departments: Books, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Gloves, Fancy Goods, Toys, Pictures, Art Embroidery, China, Glassware and Candy Departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

COMPLAINT TRACERS.—Require several young women that have had experience in tracing and adjusting complaints. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO

CARPET WORNROOM.—We require an experienced carpet machine worker. Apply to Manager, Carpet Department, Third Floor, East Building.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a lady of style to prepare expensive gowns for shipment. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a lady to wrap packages. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ALSO

CASHIERS.—Require the services of a number of young women cashiers. Those having this position preferred. Apply to Cashier's Office, Third Floor, Central Building.

ALSO

CASHIERS.—Require the services of a number of young women cashiers. Those having experience in wrapping preferred. Apply to Cashier's Office, Third Floor, Central Building.

ADDRESSERS WANTED.—Young women, typewriting quickly and legibly, to do addressing in large publishing house; previous experience unnecessary, but high school graduates preferred; salary, $5 to start, with increase after satisfactory improvement. Apply Room 1,000, Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen for the following departments: Books, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Gloves, Fancy Goods, Toys, Pictures, Art Embroidery, China, Glassware and Candy Departments. Apply to Superintendent.

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Help Wanted Female

ATTENTION!—Saleswoman now engaged or experienced in selling reference works will be given exceptional opportunity with new company now promoting sale of unique, fast-selling standard reference work; can be carried with proposition you are now handling; all communications confidential; commission. R 117 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—Small family; private house; wages, $22; personal references required. Apply 65 West 9th St.

COMPETENT WOMAN to take complete charge New York factory making ladies' bathing suits; permanent position, good salary; give complete experience in first letter in confidence. R 70 Times.

COMPETENT WOMAN wanted, preferably Socialist, as assistant in social work; only Sunday, 2 and 5 P. M., at 85 East 22d St.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.—Young lady, neat appearance, to assist and make herself generally useful; some knowledge of filing, stenography, and nursing, or willing to acquire same. Answer in handwriting, L 130 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
A NUMBER OF GIRLS,
16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE,
TO SERVE AS PARCEL WRAPPERS.
Better positions open for those who prove satisfactory in this capacity.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
JEWELRY,
LEATHER GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
TOYS,
CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
LAMP,
ART NEEDLEWORK,
GLOVES,
NECKWEAR, (LADIES',)
PERFUMERY,
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
a number of neat appearing
YOUNG GIRLS,
16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER,
FOR LIGHT WORK.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED YOUNG GIRLS TO SERVE AS SHOPPERS FOR THEIR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, THOSE HAVING DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED.
Apply at employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR HOSIERY SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GOOD COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER wanted for small family; pleasant home and right salary offered capable woman. Address Y 351 Times.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
WEST 125TH ST.
Require
CASHIERS
Who have had experience and are accustomed to
PNEUMATIC TUBES.
Also
CHECKERS
For Their
AUDITING DEPARTMENT.
Who have had Department Store experience.
Apply at General Office, 4th Floor, or by letter.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for a very small family; best credentials as to character required. Address, with references, nationality, religion, and pay expected. C. T. G., 1,364 Broadway.

LADIES in all walks of life wanted to sell tours (installment plan) to San Francisco Exposition 1915; now the one, big, live issue of the day; commission basis; letters only. Albert Dellevie, 1,476 Broadway, Longacre Bldg.

MILLINERS.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co.,
34th Street, New York,
Require the services of experienced millinery designers and trimmers.

NURSING.—An opportunity to join class for supervised home nursing will be given to few young women who have had some experience in nursing. 29 West 40th St.

NURSE.—Refined young woman for looking after child of five; 8 to 6 daily, half a day Sunday. Apply Tuesday evening, de Forest, 151 West 84th.

ONE OF THE LEADING
NEW YORK STORES
IS IN NEED OF A
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
ASSISTANT BUYER.
ONE WHO HAS HAD PRACTICAL AND
EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A
BRIGHT WOMAN.
ADDRESS MUSLIN, BOX V 136 TIMES.

ONE WHO HAS HAD PRACTICAL AND

PERSONS for pleasant coloring work at home wanted; good pay; no canvassing; no experience required; particulars free.
HELPING HAND STORES,
5458 S. Halsted, Chicago.

SALESLADIES.—New high-class appliance for hairdressing and massage parlors; experience unnecessary; exceptional opportunity; refined American. Universal Sales Agency, 5th Av. Building. Commission.

SALESLADIES.—New high-class appliance for hairdressing and massage parlors; experience unnecessary; exceptional opportunity; refined American. Universal Sales Agency, 5th Av. Building. Commission.

SALESWOMEN.—A FIFTH AVENUE ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED YOUNG SALESWOMEN TO TAKE SPECIAL ORDERS FOR WOMEN'S FINE GOWNS, ETC., AT POCANNO MANOR. ONLY APPLICANTS TO THE BEST TRADE BE ENTERTAINED, AND OF GOOD ADDRESS. APPLY BY LETTER, WITH PARTICULARS, BOX 87, TIMES.

SALESWOMEN.—Excellent position for few clever women of refinement to represent specialty house in and about New York City; salary and commission. R 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITIST.—INTELLIGENT, RAPID, ACCURATE; ADDRESS, GWK., HANDWRITING, STATING SALARY EXPECTED. GIVE REFERENCES. R 65 Times.

WAITRESS, PARLORMAID.—Steward references, German or Swede preferred. Call Monday, before 12, 812 West 7th St.

WANTED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company of ladies specializing in high-class discreet social work; remunerative and delightful work, lucrative social opportunities. Call Harron, Rickard & Co., 303 5th Av.

WHITE MAID wanted, morning 7 to 10 A. M., for nursing, $3 a week; references required. Use street door. Work expenses paid.

WILL HAVE VACANCY for one or two lady pupils, Dec. 1. Address Teacher, Education, Times Downtown.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require an assistant manager for their MISSES' DEPARTMENT. Apply to Superintendent.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require an assistant manager for their MISSES' DRESS DEPARTMENT. Applicants must have had good experience. An excellent position for one possessing the required qualifications. Apply to Superintendent, stating full qualifications.

"Underwear," Abraham & Straus, Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Help Wanted, Male

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.—We require a well appearing, experienced salesman for our Diamond and Watch Sections. Apply by mail only, stating experience and references in detail; also salary expected.

ADVERTISING CLERK.—Daily newspaper requires services of experienced advertising clerk; must be good at detail and able to operate typewriter; hours, 5:30 to 12:30. Address, stating past experience, salary expected, and references, P 3 Times.

ADVERTISING solicitors who have had experience on special edition work; commission. Newspaper Special Service Co., 220 West 42d St., 7th floor.

AN ALERT, well-educated woman, capable of earning $30 weekly, in educational forward movement; tactfulness, personality, and earnestness more necessary than experience; guaranteed income; organizing tour in Florida and California. Apply after 2. Home and School Educational Society, 37 West 39th St.

ARTIST.—An advertising agency can use the part-time services of an artist; will pay for accepted drawings and tentative pencil sketches. Agency, 100 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—High-class man as assistant to manager; must have good address and be able to prove business ability; give full particulars; if employed, present connection in confidence; also age and family. Address B 12 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION!—Salesman now engaged or experienced in selling reference books will be given exceptional opportunity with new company now promoting sale of unique, fast-selling reference work; can be carried with proposition you are now handling; all communications confidential; commission. R 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced for cloaks and suits; must have thorough experience. 387 Grant St., Jersey City.

BOY, 16 to 18, who is bright, quick and ambitious; advancement to one who can come up to requirements. Address B 68 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years old, to make himself useful in office of lace importer; must have first-class references. B 83 Times Downtown.

BUTLER AND HOUSEMAN in apartment work with colored cook; permanent position for competent person in American family. Write, stating references, R. G. M., 452 Fifth Av.

CHARITABLE institution doing wonderful work and meeting with great success requires the services of an able man, who possesses knowledge and capacity of developing the raising of funds; rare opportunity; permanent connection to the right man; state qualifications fully; answers confidential. Address Hospital, A 24 Times.

CIGAR SALESMAN WANTED to carry line of cigars on the road; salary, $100 per month and expenses; experience not necessary. Continental Cigar Co., Wichita, Kan.

CLERK, understanding German, with plain, accurate handwriting. Charles, P. O. Box 1906, N. Y. C.

CLERK.—Experienced ledger clerk; salary $15; references. Address, own handwriting, L., P. O. Box 765, city.

DESIGNER.—A good, experienced designer on ladies' dresses; reliable man, who can stand business; can have an interest in the firm; a well established concern. X 311 Times.

DIRECTORY MEN, canvassers, and copyists; must be plain writers and have had previous experience. Address, stating with whom, D. M., 167 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF FIRST-CLASS LETTER ENGRAVERS ON GOLD AND SILVER. ONLY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY
At Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN,
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 20,
TO SERVE AS PARCEL CARRIERS.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
SEVERAL BOYS,
14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE,
TO SERVE AS MESSENGERS.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

PRINTER-PRESSMAN wanted to take charge of job office (Eastern city); one who has ideas on typography and color work make ready. L 131 Times.

PHYSICIAN, young or middle-aged, to devote whole time to medical journalism; official and confidential position, with suitable remuneration to the right man, who must have a thorough knowledge of English and know some German; good references indispensable. Address Medico, 50 Times Downtown.

POULTRYMAN
Must have had experience
and have made good.
No others need apply.
GRABLE, 150 W. 63D STREET.

PUBLICITY AGENT of integrity, preferably Socialist, wanted to organize new social movement. Address Publicity, between 2 and 5 P. M., 35 East 32d St.

REAL ESTATE MAN wanted to lease offices, lofts, also have thorough knowledge of repairs; must be a hustler and thoroughly understand the business; salary, $30 monthly. Write with full particulars, Edward Browning, 110 West 40th.

REPRESENTATIVES to sell tours (installment plan) to San Francisco Exposition, 1915, now the one big, live issue of the day; ability, references required; commission basis; letters only. Albert Dellevie, 1,476 Broadway, Longacre Building.

SALESMEN.—Live-wire salesmen in all sections to carry as side line the best advertised and quickest selling $5 line of waists in America; to men who have department stores and jobbers following on non-conflicting, ready-to-wear specialties; positively an immense proposition; commission and drawing account; write in full, giving territory. Address Mr. Jarrett, Sales Manager, Fifth and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN wanted in each ten blocks of Greater New York, where not now represented, to sell KLEEN-A-SANS to factories, printing offices, garages, office buildings, public institutions, hotels, &c. Sell on demonstration and people buy over and over again; commission; money back if you cannot sell. Call or write Mohan & Stanly, 1,777 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMAN.—Salary and Commission; $100 per week; proven business; if you can not sell. Call. You have old motor Stanly, 1,777 Broadway, trucks and made good.

fine proposition for
UNIVERSAL MOTOR TRUCK CO.,
150 West 63d St.

SALESMEN.—Storefull men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with this kind of our selling plan, eliminating intermediary profits, big money; steady all year, found; commission. Apply for Mr. Schoenfeld, 55 West 13th St., first floor.

SALESMAN WANTED TO REPRESENT WEARING MANUFACTURER IN ALL TERRITORIES; MUST KNOW THE CHICAGO DRESS GOODS TRADE; A GOOD LINE CARRIED IN POCKETS; GOOD STEADY INCOME; COMMISSION.
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SALESMEN for the oldest and most reputable and efficient insurance company, over 32,000 policyholders; salary and commission and steady position; unusual opportunity; high-class men; state age, business and previous connection. Address Y 349 Times.

SALESMEN.—Live salesmen to sell to the trade; specialty; quick high-selling proposition; exceptional opportunity; state age, ability, business connections and previous history of connection; single men preferred. Hallman & Company, 30 West 26th.

SALESMEN.—Live salesmen to sell the trade; specialty; quick high-selling proposition; exceptional opportunity; state age, ability, business connections and previous history of connection; single men preferred. Hallman & Company, 30 West 26th.

SALESMEN.—Hustlers, specialty and advertising novelties; reliable Yankee; unusual; quick sellers; attractive territory; liberal commissions. Novelty Cutlery Co., 25 Barclay St.

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Commercial illustrating taught. Indexing Bureau, 47 West 34th St.

Help Wanted, Male

SALESMEN.—Wanted, two good men for city and out of town on children's and infants' wear; must come well recommended and must consider a commission basis start. B 81 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Ladies' muslin underwear; New Jersey and Philadelphia; experienced men, acquainted with territory, only need apply; commission basis only. Salesman, 214 Times Uptown.

SALESMAN for domestic embroidery; experienced; references; salary and commission. Musof & Bichwic, 374 Snediker Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted; house dresses; salary or commission. Diamond, 46 West 28th.

SALESMEN.—HUTTON SALESMEN WANTED, EXPERIENCED; COMMISSION. L 133 TIMES.

SHIPPER.—Young man as assistant shipper and order filler in electrical supply house; state experience and salary. Electric Store, 79 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN,
SPLENDID PROPOSITION MANUFACTURING CO.; COMMISSION, 10%; NO DRAWING ACCOUNT; NO ADVANCES. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, EXPERIENCE, &C. B 25 TIMES.

STOCK BOY wanted by silk importing house; must have experience in this line; state salary wanted. R 131 Times.

STOREKEEPER wanted at the Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.; only experienced men need apply. Call Sunday, between 9 and 6 P. M.

SUPERINTENDENT AND HEAD GARDENER.—An experienced and right responsible man for a large private estate near New York, with extensive greenhouse; must be a scientific gardener and grower and thorough businessman, accustomed to handling men; with best references; none other need apply; liberal salary; answer with full details, "Gardener," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

TYPEWRITER AND STENOGRAPHER FOR IMPORT AND COMMISSION BUSINESS; YOUNG MAN, BRIGHT AND ACTIVE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SPELLER, WILLING ASSIST GENERAL OFFICE WORK; START $8-$10; ADVANCEMENT. B 87 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

VALET.—GENTLEMAN WANTS VALET; MUST SPEAK FRENCH AND BE OF GOOD APPEARANCE. "V. M.," 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED.—Eastern representative for a live hustling trade publication circulating among the machine and kindred industries in New York and entire New England territory, on a strictly commission basis. Address B 70 Times Downtown.

WANTED, GOOD SALESMEN! Excellent opportunity on new subscription book for good salesmen; big commissions; leads furnished. Apply at once, sending references, and stating for territory. Irving E. Rines, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Instruction.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY MAIL CLERK, Customs-Internal Revenue "exams" every where soon; get prepared by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary Examiner; free Book-let E45; write NOW, to-day. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Pays better than other professions. Taught thoroughly in few months. Morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. The Bodee School of Mechanical Dentistry, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

SALESMEN.—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured. Write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Assn., 1,001 C Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library.
LEARN TO EARN.
Complete secretarial course; special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

COOPER UNION.—Evening course preparing for entrance to Cooper Union; terms very low; enroll now. The Booth School, 501 5th Av.

Agents Wanted.

SALES AGENT.—A top-notch salesman, under forty-five years of age, a man with brains, determination, energy, and a clean record, can obtain the exclusive selling rights for a well-known office appliance which has been successfully marketed in the New York territory for six years. Broadway office completely equipped. Merchandise consigned to agent. Liberal commissions paid on sales; nothing advanced on what a man has done or thinks he is going to do. Man must be a REAL salesman, able to actually make sales himself, and must furthermore possess world-wide enthusiasm, magnetism, executive and managerial ability to successfully direct a selling force under him. He must finance the selling expenses of the territory, and provide for that purpose approximately $4,000. This is a BIG, dignified, profitable and permanent proposition for a BIG man. Give your age, selling experience, and references in confidence, if you want to learn more of the proposition by definite appointment. Mere requests for appointment will receive absolutely no attention. We want to hear from "Big-up" and don't want to deal with any man who has. Address L 134 Times.

Clothing

Mme. Nattal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. 'Phone 670 Bryant.

Detectives.

Expert dictograph operators, female detectives, furnished. McLellan's Detective Agency, 265 West 23d St.

Situations Wanted

Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert controlling accounts, &c.; also capable stenographer; Bryn Mawr graduate; reliable; desirable making good; $20. B 40 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cultured girl, neat penman, work accurate; balance rendered; conversant all office work. N. Y., 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPEWRITER.—That balance; controlling accounts; all modern methods; $10. Q 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, several years' thorough experience; competent; references. Box St., North Side News.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Wide-awake, capable; $6. Miss Freeman, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—Wanted, by experienced woman of refinement, position as useful or moderate compensation. S 137 Times.

COOK, &c.—Young woman wishes to cook and wait for families; she is good, first-class cook and excellent waitress and absolutely reliable. Answer to Mrs. B., 1,051 Amsterdam Av.

COOK, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; second, capable woman; small adults' family; two domestics kept; country; $25 each; references. Address R 130 Times.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—A lady closing house, wishes to find position for cook and waitress. Please call Monday before noon. 53 East 28th.

COOK, &c.—Good cook, general housework. Small family; reference. Johnson, 306 West 110th.

COOK.—First-class; reference; wages $40; private. Call 211 East 31st, Sunday.

COOK.—Competent; city or country; reference. R 124 Times.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS WANTS PLACE; present employer; reference. 151 West 84th.

DAY'S WORK.—Full or half time, cleaning, washing; three years' reference. Bright, 35 West 131st St.

DECORATOR wishes position artistic studied decorating; is stenographer. M. A., 103 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, expert designer in ready-to-wear patterns, and perfecter desired, wishes work home; to Foster, 240 Manhattan Ave. Tel. 7846 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, artistic dress remodeling, $10; home; moderate; Bronx. Trebor, Box 32, Bronx.

DRESSMAKER.—Fits, designs artistically, remodels; call reasonable; reference. Dea, 824 West 181st. Phone Washington Heights.

DRESSMAKER.—Evening tailored gowns; take and furnish materials; reasonable. Ryan, 206 West 86th. Also good interiorling.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Tel. Yonkers, Audubon, Apartment 26, 909 Yonkers Av., Yonkers. Dressmaking tailored gowns.

DRESSMAKER.—Magnificent gowns made; one or two days; reason

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

Magazine Section | Part 6 | Magazine Section | Part 5

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

BERNARD SHAW SNUBS ENGLAND AND AMUSES GERMANY

BERNARD SHAW SNUBS ENGLAND AND AMUSES GERMANY

He Forbids the Production of "Pygmalion" in London, But Permits Berlin to See It So Playgoers There May Not Be Prejudiced by Unfavorable English Criticism—A Characteristic Comedy on Phonetics.

A NEW way to make your play successful—refuse to sell it. This is what George Bernard Shaw has done in the instance of his latest comedy, "Pygmalion."

Instead of giving his premiere into the hands of the London producers he tucked the manuscript in his pocket and crossed the Channel with it. As a result "Pygmalion" received its first performance on any stage on Thursday, Oct. 16, at the Hofburgtheater in Vienna. From there it moved on to the Lessingtheater in Berlin, and it bids fair to be the most popular success in Germany for the coming Winter. It has been published in German by the Berlin house of S. Fischer, and fairly bristles with copyright forbidding production or publication in English.

Asked why he did it, Mr. Shaw has said that when he opened a new play in London the critics promptly branded it as dull, as blasphemous, as unpopular. The news was promptly flashed to Germany and France, and the chances of its being a success there quite ruined. If Germany, always a good friend of his, should have the chance to judge this latest play on its merits, without any precedent rumors of criticism, he felt sure Germany would like it.

The ruse, as well as the play, has tickled Germany. "Europe's best jester," the press headlines remarked. "The Hofburgtheater has dealt itself a trump card," declared the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, commenting on the opening night. And it may just be that Mr. Shaw will bring "Pygmalion" to the United States before permitting London even so much as a glimpse of it.

"Pygmalion" is the story of a professor who made a Duchess out of a little Cockney flower girl simply by careful attention to her vowels and consonants, the assumption being that not what we do but what we say makes us what we are and establishes our rank in society. And not only does Mr. Shaw's Galatea, whom he calls Eliza Doolittle, change outwardly, but she develops a soul, something which the professor had not counted on.

Entrance of Eliza.

Eliza makes her first appearance among a little knot of people who have gathered late one Summer evening under the porch of St. Paul's in Covent Garden to escape a driving rain. The suspicions of the crowd in general and Eliza, selling flowers, in particular, have been aroused by a mysterious person who stands in the background and takes notes on the conversation. The fact that the mysterious person, who is Henry Higgins, specialist in phonetics and hero, can tell what district each one of the company hails from, increases the mystery, until he explains that phonetics is his vocation, a fact which makes little impression on Eliza except to assure her that he is not a detective.

HIGGINS—The science of speech. That is my business. It is also my hobby. Fortunate the man who can live by his hobby! You can recognize a Scotchman or an Irishman by his accent easily enough. I can ascertain within eight kilometers the place from which a person comes. If he is from London, I can fix the place of his birth within three kilometers—in fact, I can often guess the very street.

ELIZA—'E oughter be ashimed of 'imself, the snivellin' coward!

A MAN—But can one live on that?

HIGGINS—Oh, yes, very well indeed. In this age of parvenus! People start in Kent with eighty pounds a year and end in Park Lane with a hundred thousand. They want to forget Kent, but as soon as they open their mouths they betray themselves. Now, I educate—

ELIZA—'E oughter mind 'is own bizness and let a poor goil—

HIGGINS (bursting out)—Woman, stop this fearful racket for one minute or find another church to stand under.

ELIZA (weakly defiant)—I c'n stand 'ere just as good as you if I want to.

HIGGINS—Any female that projects into the atmosphere such horrible and such disgusting tones has no right to be anywhere—has no right to exist! Remember that you are a human being with a soul and with the God-given gift of an articulate speech; that your mother tongue is the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton and the Bible, and don't cackle like a barnyard.

ELIZA (looking at him, taken aback, and yet pleading, without daring to lift her head)—Ah-ah-au-au-uh!

HIGGINS (whips out his note book)—Merciful heavens, what a tone! (He writes, then he holds the book off from him, while he imitates her vowels exactly.) Ah-ah-au-au-uh!

ELIZA (amused at this performance, laughs in spite of herself)—Quatsch!

HIGGINS—Observe this creature with her sewer dialect, a dialect which will keep her in the gutter to the end of her days. A position as a chamber maid is as unattainable for her as the Crown of Russia is for you or me. Now, in three months I could palm this girl off at an Ambassador's garden party as a Duchess. I could even get her a place as a chamber maid or a shop girl, for which better language is needed. I manage such things for our self-made millionaires.

A MAN—I myself am a student of the Indian dialects—

HIGGINS—Indeed? Do you perchance know Col. Pickering, the compiler of "Spoken Sanskrit?"

THE MAN—I am Col. Pickering. Who are you?

HIGGINS—Henry Higgins, the author of "Higgins's Universal Alphabet."

PICKERING—I have come all the way from India to know you.

HIGGINS—I was in India to meet you.

PICKERING—I am staying at the Carlton. Come along with me and we'll have a bite to eat and chat.

HIGGINS—Agreed.

ELIZA (to Pickering, as she sees both leaving)—Please, Sir, buy a flower. I carn't pay m' rent.

HIGGINS—Liar. You just said you could change half a crown.

ELIZA (in a rage)—S'welp me, 'e oughter 'ave nails drove in 'is rotten body. (She throws the basket at his feet.) There—tike the 'ole damn basket f'r sixpence! (Pickering throws a half crown in the basket and goes out.)

HIGGINS—For remembrance. (He throws a handful of coins in the basket and follows Pickering.)

ELIZA (picks up the half crown)—Aaah-au-uuh! (She picks up more coins.) Aaaaaaaaah-au-uh! (She picks up half a pound.) Aaaaaaaaah-au-uh!

Advance via Dictionary.

Eliza does not forget this new and amazing fact that she has learned; she ponders the idea that one can better one's social position by merely changing one's vocabulary, and that there are people to teach such changes. And the next morning she arrives at the laboratory where Higgins and his new-found friend, Pickering, are sitting in the midst of laryngoscopes, phonographs, pitch-pipes, respirators, and all the paraphernalia which Mr. Shaw could devise for the use of the professor of phonetics and the distraction of the property man.

Eliza has arrived in a taxi, as a result of last night's haul, and announces her intention of taking lessons in conversation in order to be able to keep a flower shop instead of standing on the corner of Tottenham Road to sell her flowers. To the horror of Mrs. Pearce, the prim housekeeper, the idea appeals to Higgins and Pickering.

PICKERING—Higgins, the thing interests me. How about the Ambassador's garden party? I'd publish you abroad as the greatest teacher of the day, if you could bring that about. I'll lay you the cost of the experiment you can't do it. And I'll stand for the expenses of instruction.

HIGGINS (entranced, regards him)—I can scarcely withstand it—she is so entrancingly vulgar—so deliciously dirty—

ELIZA (protesting vehemently)—Ah-ah-ah-ah-au-au-au - au - uhu! I washed m' fice an' m' 'ands before I come 'ere—I did that—

HIGGINS—I will make a Duchess out of this dirty little gutter snipe!

LIZA (protesting vehemently at this sudden turn of affairs)—Ah-ah-ah-uhu!

HIGGINS—Yes, in six months—in three, if you have a good ear and an adaptable tongue. I will take you everywhere and make of you whatever you wish. We will begin here—now—to-day—this very minute. Take the girl out, Mrs. Pearce, and wash her, polish her of with sandsoap if there's nothing else. Is there a good fire in the kitchen?

Mrs. PEARCE (expostulating)—Yes, but—

HIGGINS (continues madly)—Take all her clothes and burn them to the last shred. Telephone to Whiteley or some one else and tell him to send an outfit, ready-made for the first ones. Meanwhile wrap her up in brown paper.

ELIZA—You ain't no gentleman, you ain't! To s'y such things! I'm a good goil, I am, an' I knows your kind, I do—

HIGGINS—Listen, Eliza. I believe you said you came here in a taxi?

ELIZA—An' wot of that? I got as much right to tike a taxi as anybody.

HIGGINS—Yes, Eliza, you certainly have. And in the future you shall take as many taxis as you like. Every day you shall ride all around this city in a taxi. Think of all that, Eliza!

MRS. PEARCE—But Professor, you are urging the girl into a place where she won't belong. She should think of the future.

HIGGINS—At her age, nonsense! There is time enough to think of the future when one no longer has any future. No, Eliza, think of the future of other people, but never of your own. Think of chocolate, of taxis, of gold and diamonds.

ELIZA—Not much—I don't want no gold an' diamonds—I'm a good goil, I am—

HIGGINS—Yes, Eliza, you shall keep on being one. * * * Now, you shall live here for the next six months and learn to speak beautifully like a lady in a flower shop. If you are good and do everything you are told to do you shall sleep in a pretty little bedroom and have a lot to eat and money to buy pralines and take taxis with. When six months are up you shall drive in a carriage in wonderful clothes to Buckingham Palace. If the King sees that you are no lady, the police will put you in jail, where your head will be cut off as a warning to other presumptuous flower girls. But if you're not recognized, you shall have a present of seven and sixpence, in order to be set up as a lady in a shop. Now, Mrs. Pearce, off with her into the bathroom!

ELIZA—You brute, you! You big bully! I won't stay 'ere if I don't want to. * * * I never wanted to go to Buckingham—never. I don't want to go to the King, if I 'as me 'ead cut hoff. If I'd a-knowed wot I was lettin' myself in for, I'd never a-come. I was always a good goil—I never wanted to s'y a word to 'im—* * * an' I won't be ordered around so—I got feelings as good as anybody else—

Bernard Shaw.

Doolittle Holds Forth.

But in spite of protests, Eliza's education is begun. A slight difficulty offers in the appearance of the father of the embryo Duchess, Doolittle, garbage collector. Besides collecting garbage Doolittle has come to collect a little money on this arrangement of Higgins and Pickering. It is in a fine burst of Shavian topsy-turvy logic that he captures five pounds for the privilege of experimenting on his daughter, whom he evidently has not seen for several years.

DOOLITTLE—Wot am I? Gentlemen, I ask you, wot am I? I am one of the hundeserving poor, that's wot I am. Just think wot that means. It means that you're always comin' up against middle class morality. Wherever there's summat bein' given aw'y, and I try to get a bit for m'self, it's always the sime story. You ain't worthy, so you don't get nothin'. But my need is just as great as the most deservin' widow, who on account of the death of one and only one husband in one week gets money from six different charities.

I don't need less than a deserving man. I needs more. I don't eat less than 'e and I drinks a lot more. I needs a little diversion, because I am a hard thinking man. I needs cheer and light and music when I feels gloomy. Yes, and I got to pay for all that just like deserving people. Wot is this middle class morality? Only another way of saying that nobody ever gives me anything.

Therefore I ask you as gentlemen not to play the sime game. I deal you the top of the pack. I am hundeservin' and I intend to keep on bein' hundeservin'. Would you impose on a man because of 'is peculiar temperament and deprive 'im even of the price of 'is own daughter that 'e brought up and clothed and nourished by the sweat of 'is brow until she was big enough to be of interest to you? Is five pounds dear? I arsk you in all honor, decide for yourselves.

HIGGINS—Pickering, if we kept this man' with us for three months he could choose between a seat in Parliament and the pulpit of a popular preacher. * * * I think we must give him the five pounds.

PICKERING—I am afraid he will put it to a bad use.

DOOLITTLE—Oh, no, Sir! S'elp me Gawd, no! Don't be afraid that I'll put that money by and sive it and then lead a lizy life. Monday there won't be a penny of it left. I'll 'ave to work again as 'ard as if I'd never 'ad no money. Only a blowout for myself and the madam, in which we'll 'ave pleasure and you content in thinkin' that your money ain't squandered. You couldn't invest it better, Sir.

HIGGINS—That is irresistible. We will give him ten pounds.

DOOLITTLE—No, thank you, Sir, kindly. The madam wouldn't 'ave the 'eart to give up so much as ten pounds. I neither. Ten pounds is a lot of money. It mikes one stop to think, and then, good-by 'appiness! Give me only wot I arsk, Sir; not a penny more nor a penny less.

She Makes Progress.

By Act III. the experiment is well under way. Eliza has made marvelous strides upward from the gutter. The two experimenters are wildly enthusiastic over her progress, which they report to Mrs. Higgins, a cultured and tolerant soul, who allows her fanatic professor son to teach his pupil the first steps in the society of her home. Not even her sceptical doubts about Eliza's future check their enthusiasm.

PICKERING (shoves a chair nearer to Mrs. Higgins and addresses himself to her eagerly)—Yes, it's unspeakably interesting. Believe me, Mrs. Higgins, we take Eliza very seriously. Every week, every day something new. (Still nearer.) We note each stage she goes through. Dozens of phonograph records and photographs—

HIGGINS (besieging her other ear)—Yes, by gad, it's the most thrilling experiment I ever made! She fills our whole life, doesn't she, Pick?

PICKERING—We talk of nothing but Eliza.

HIGGINS—We teach Eliza.

PICKERING—We clothe Eliza.

MRS. HIGGINS—What!

HIGGINS—We discover new Elizas. (They both speak together.)

HIGGINS—You know, she has an extraordinarily sensitive ear—

PICKERING—I assure you, my dear Mrs. Higgins, this girl—

HIGGINS—Like a parrot—I try everything on her—

PICKERING—Is a genius, she can play the piano wonderfully.

HIGGINS—Every sort of tone which a human being can bring forth—

PICKERING—We have taken her to hear classical music and vaudeville.

HIGGINS—Continental dialects, African dialects, Hottentot—

PICKERING—And all equally well—she imitates all of them.

HIGGINS—Things which normally take years to grasp and—

PICKERING—And when she comes back home she plays everything over by ear—

HIGGINS—She grasps everything as quickly as lightning, just as if—

PICKERING—Beethoven and Brahms or Lehar and Lionel Moncton.

HIGGINS—She had never been doing anything else her whole life.

PICKERING—Although six months before she had never dreamed of such a thing.

Now for the Debut.

Eliza makes her début at Mrs. Higgins's at-home. Well dressed, graceful, elegant, she is assuredly a changed Eliza. She has a languid tone, and as long as the conversation clings close to the weather she is safe. But embarked on a story of how her aunt died of influenza, or, rather, was "abgemurkst," whatever its Shavian equivalent may be!—the old gutter lingo returns, to the great discomfiture of Higgins and Pickering, and the amusement of a young thing called Freddy Eynsford-Hill, who subsequently falls in love with this lively Galatea. The rest of the company regard Eliza as a most advanced young lady, however, and accept her piquant grammar as the very latest and smartest thing in conversation.

This is the second stage in the metamorphosis. It is several months later when the curtain rises on Act IV. Eliza has blossomed according to the agreement, she has made a successful entrance at the garden party, followed by dinner and opera, and no one suspected that she was not a Duchess. The only person who was deceived was Higgins, who knew she wasn't, when she really was.

For during this metamorphosis business Eliza has developed a soul. Clad in a gorgeous evening gown, wearing borrowed jewels, and carrying a huge armful of flowers, she returns after her triumph, humiliated and ashamed. She stands listening to Higgins and Pickering discussing the success of the day before going to bed, giving no thought whatever to her.

HIGGINS—All the same, it's all over with now, and I can at last go to bed without looking forward with terror to to-morrow.

PICKERING—I'll go to bed now, too. It was in every way a great achievement, a great triumph for you. Good night.

HIGGINS (following him)—Good night. (Over his shoulder at the door.) Put out the light, Eliza, and tell Mrs. Pearce she needn't make any coffee for breakfast. I'll have tea. (He goes out, leaving the door open.)

Eliza looks after him with inarticulate passion. Then she throws herself on the divan and rages.

HIGGINS (outside)—Where the devil have I left my slippers? (He appears on the threshold.)

ELIZA (grabs the slippers, which are just within her reach, and flings them with all her strength, one after the other, at his head)—There are your slippers! There! There! Take your slippers and may you never have a happy day in them!

HIGGINS—For heaven's sake! What's the matter with you? Stand up! Do you want something?

ELIZA—Nothing—that concerns you. I have won your wager, that is enough for you. I myself come in for no consideration, it seems.

HIGGINS—You—you have won my wager? You? An educated worm! I have won my wager. What did you throw these slippers at me for?

ELIZA—Because I should have liked better than anything else to smash your face. I should like to do for you, you unfeeling egoist! Why didn't you leave me where you found me—in the gutter? You thank God that everything is over and you can shove me back into it, don't you? (She lifts her clenched hands.) * * * What is to become of me?

HIGGINS—How the devil do I know what is to become of you? How does it concern me what becomes of you?

ELIZA—It doesn't concern you at all. I know that. It doesn't concern you at all. It wouldn't concern you if I were dead. I'm not as much to you as them slippers.

HIGGINS (thundering)—Those slippers!

LIZA.—Those slippers.

Perplexities of Higgins.

For the first time, Higgins is forced to give thought to what shall become of this creation of his who has suddenly developed such an amazing independence. He shoves his hands in his pockets and suggests that his mother might find some one for her to marry, or that the original plan of a flower shop be adopted. Eliza's refusal is scorching. As she is passing through all the stages of development, she sinks her head in her arms and wishes to God she were dead. For the first time in her life, all the horrors of introspection have come upon her.

In fact, Henry Higgins has wrought considerable havoc in the Doolittle family by lifting them out of their comfortable gutter. By way of a joke, he wrote to Ezra D. Wannafeller, United States, that he had discovered the original English moralist of the time, Alfred Doolittle, garbage collector. Mr. Wannafeller, dying, left Mr. Doolittle an income of three thousand pounds, and happiness flew out at the back door.

The audience scarcely recognizes the erstwhile garbage collector when he steps into the fifth act, wearing frock coat, white vest and gray trousers, a flower in his buttonhole, patent leather shoes upon his feet and a silk hat twirling in his hand. Withal he is miserable.

DOOLITTLE.—What I'm complaining of is that he has made a gentleman out of me. Who ever asked him to do that? I was happy. I was a free man. I have gotten money out of pretty nearly every one, just as I got it out of you, Henry Higgins, when I needed it. Now I'm hedged in, bound hand and foot, and every one gets money out of me. You ought to congratulate yourself, says my lawyer. You mean that you ought to congratulate yourself, I tell him.

When I was a poor man and needed a lawyer because somebody found a baby carriage in my cart, he argued my case for nothing and then saw to it that he was free of me as soon as possible. The same way with the doctors. They used to shove me out of the hospital before I could stand, without making me pay a penny. Now they have discovered that I'm not healthy and can't live if they don't examine me twice a day. I don't dare lift a finger in my own house, but somebody else must do it for the good money I have to pay him. I'm only allowed to live for others—instead of for myself.

That is middle-class morality for you. A year ago I didn't have a single relative in the whole world outside of two or three people who wouldn't have a thing to do with me. Now I have fifty. And not one of them has a decent salary. * * *

FRAU HIGGINS—But my dear Mr. Doolittle, you don't need to endure all that if you are really in earnest. No one can compel you to accept this bequest. You can refuse the money.

DOOLITTLE—That's the tragic part of the whole story, my dear madam. Away with it—that's easy to say, but I lack the courage. Who of us has it? We are all cowards. Cowards, my dear madam, that's what it is.

Who would take me if I refused the money? The poorhouse for my last days. If I had belonged to the deserving poor and had laid by something, then I could have refused the bequest. And I should probably have done so, for the deserving poor live very much like millionaires—they don't know what happiness is. But between me, the undeserving poor, and the poorhouse there stands nothing but this accursed bequest. * * *

I haven't the courage to choose the poorhouse. A coward, that's what I've become. Broken down, sold. Happier than I are making a living off my ash cart and I look on, helpless, and envy them. I have your son to thank for that.

Meanwhile Eliza has a glimmer into Higgins's real state of mind toward her, and accordingly runs away to Mrs. Higgins. Much upset, the bewildered Professor follows her, just as she thought he would. From that time on it is nip and tuck as to who shall have the upper hand, for something more than new feelings of independence have been aroused during the course of Eliza's instruction.

She tries the ruse of ignoring him and giving to Pickering the credit for her education.

ELIZA—You are the man, Col. Pickering, from whom I have really learned gentle manners. And it is such, in truth, who make ladies. And you can imagine how hard it was for me with the example of Professor Higgins always before my eyes! I was brought up to be just as he is, incapable of controlling myself and storming about at the slightest provocation. And I should never have learned that gentlemen and ladies behaved otherwise toward each other if you had not been there. * * * Do you know when my real education began?

PICKERING—When?

ELIZA—On the day when I first came to Wimpole Street and you called me Miss Doolittle. That was the beginning of my self-respect. And then a hundred little things followed which you did not notice because they were perfectly natural to you. Your manner of rising, of lifting your hat, of opening the door, things which showed that I was in your estimation better than a scullery maid. * * * You never took off your shoes in the dining room in my presence.

MRS. HIGGINS—I beg of you, Henry, don't grit your teeth that way.

After all, it is not because Henry took off his shoes in the dining room that Eliza feels so insulted, she tells him.

ELIZA—It doesn't matter to me how you treat me, it makes no difference to me if you insult me, but I will not stand having you ride over me!

HIGGINS—Then get out of my way, for I have no intention of standing still on your account. You talk as if I were an autobus.

ELIZA—So you are. Up and down, only straight on ahead with never a glance at anybody. But I can get along without you. Don't think that I can't.

HIGGINS—I know that you can. I've told you so myself.

ELIZA—I know well enough that you told me that, you brutal bully! You're glad to get rid of me.

HIGGINS—[illegible]

ELIZA—Thanks.

HIGGINS—[illegible] your unbounded and stupid selfishness, I suppose you've never inquired if I could get along without you.

ELIZA—Don't try to get around me that way. You'll have to get along without me.

HIGGINS (haughtily)—I don't need anybody. I have my own soul, my own spark of the divine fire. But, (with sudden humility) you would leave a hole in my life, I have learned something from the mere blind contemplation of you. I understand that, humbly and gratefully, and I have become accustomed to your voice and your presence. They please me greatly.

For a moment the audience thinks it is going to have a truly romantic love scene, as Henry sits meekly down upon the sofa beside his Galatea. But Galatea's answer destroys that hope.

ELIZA—Very good, then. You have both of them in your phonograph records and your photograph album. If you long for me, all you have to do is to set going the machine which has no feelings to disturb you.

Then to excite him a little further she tells him she will marry young Freddy Eynsford-Hill. He rises to that quite excitedly, and she tells him she won't. Then she goes too far in the other direction and tells him that she really has a friendly feeling toward him.

ELIZA—I know that I am a common, ignorant girl and that you are a fine and learned gentleman. But I am not the lowest of the low. What I done—what I did, I did not because of clothes and taxis. I did it because—we pleased each other, and because I—because I—well, I could tolerate you. Not because I wanted you to fall in love with me and forget the great difference between us,—but in a more—a more friendly manner—

HIGGINS—Of course, that's how I felt, too. That's how Pickering felt. Eliza, you're a fool.

ELIZA (weeping)—That's not the right answer, not the one I expected.

Her Final Surprise.

And just as Higgins feels sure of her, sure that she is going to return to Wimpole Street, she springs one last surprise and announces that she will herself turn teacher and give away all his secrets of instruction in phonetics, becoming the assistant of his rival in the business. Never, never, on any account, will she ever come near him again. And at that moment Mrs. Higgins arrives on this boisterous scene to carry Eliza off to her father's wedding, for the sixth Doolittle stepmother has also become a coward as a result of the £3,000 and is offering sacrifice on the altar of middle class morality.

MRS. HIGGINS—The carriage is waiting, Eliza, are you ready?

ELIZA (becomes at once cool and elegant)—Quite. Is the professor coming?

MRS. HIGGINS—Certainly not. He can't behave himself decently in church. He continually makes remarks about the pronunciation of the sermons.

ELIZA—Then I shall not see you again, professor. Good-bye. (She goes to the door.)

MRS. HIGGINS (goes up to Higgins)—Good-bye, my love.

HIGGINS—Good-bye, Mamma. (He is about to kiss her when something occurs to him.) Oh, by the way, Eliza, will you be so good as to get me a ham and a bit of cheese. And get me a pair of driving gloves No. 8. And a necktie that will go with my new suit. You can pick out the color yourself.

ELIZA (scornfully)—Buy your things yourself. (She rushes out.)

MRS. HIGGINS—I am afraid you have offended the girl, Henry, but never mind about it, I'll get you the gloves and the necktie.

HIGGINS (happily)—Oh, don't bother. Eliza will buy them all right. Good-bye. (He kisses her. Mrs. Higgins hurries out. Higgins, left alone, chinks the coins in his pocket and snickers.)

And on this the final curtain descends, leaving some of the audience a little bit puzzled, but most of it agreeing with Henry that Eliza will buy them all right.

THE PRESIDENT AND MEXICO, BY COL. GEORGE HARVEY

Frank Discussion of the Wilson Policy by the Editor of The North American Review, Who Also Comments on Recent Election Result.

By special arrangement The New York Times is enabled to present here Col. George Harvey's discussion of men and affairs which will appear in the forthcoming North American Review for December.

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TO obtain a clear understanding of the present Mexican situation it is necessary to recall in sequence the chief events which have given rise to the predicament in which, as a nation, we now find ourselves.

On Feb. 18 of the present year, after nine days of fighting in the City of Mexico, President Madero and Vice President Suarez were compelled to resign by Gens. Blanquet and Huerta upon the ground that "the time has come when some drastic means must be taken to stop a conflict in which father is killing son and brother is fighting against brother; where non-combatants are sharing the fate of war—and all this because of the caprice of one man."

Piedro Lascurian, Minister of Foreign Affairs, thereupon became Provisional President and appointed Gen. Huerta Minister of the Interior. A few days later Lascurian resigned, and, his resignation having been accepted by the Congress, Huerta became Provisional President. All this was done by prearrangement and in strict conformity with provisions of the written Constitution. Gen. Huerta immediately telegraphed to President Taft:

> I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown the Government. The forces are with me, and from now on peace and prosperity will reign.

On Feb. 23 Madero and Suarez were shot to death while being taken in an automobile from the National Palace to the penitentiary. According to an official statement put forth by authority of Huerta, they were killed in a scrimmage resulting from an attempted rescue. The American Ambassador, Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, "accepted" this version of the tragedy "in the absence of other reliable information," and expressed a feeling of certainty that the deaths were "without Government approval."

This was the situation when President Wilson was inaugurated.

President Huerta immediately sought official recognition from the various powers. Great Britain was the first to accede. Speaking in the Guildhall on Nov. 10, Prime Minister Asquith said:

> On March 31 of this year, before the present Administration of the United States had made or had even had an opportunity of making any declaration of policy, his Majesty's Government recognized Huerta as President ad interim. We did so because we were bound to deal with him as we should in the case of any Central or South American State, whatsoever was at the time the de facto government, and according to information then in our possession there appeared to be no element except Huerta and his supporters which offered any prospect for the restoration of stability and order.
>
> That was on March 31. Very shortly afterward, in answer to our inquiries, we were informed by the Government of the United States that as regards the recognition of Huerta no definite answer could be given except that they would wait some time longer before recognizing him.
>
> Practically all of the European powers, including Germany, France, Spain, and Austria, followed England's example, and Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson strongly urged our Administration to do likewise. The Huerta Government, too, was most insistent, urging as a special reason that it could not obtain funds requisite to the pacifying of the country while the United States withheld official recognition.
>
> President Wilson, however, declined to comply, for reasons which, though never set forth officially, were clearly indicated in a statement issued within a fortnight after he assumed office, to the effect that "we can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of Government to advance their own personal interest and ambition," and subsequently in a speech at Swarthmore, Penn., when he declared that "nowhere can any Government long endure which is stained by blood or supported by anything but the consent of the governed."

John Lind's Mission.

Early in August, impelled by complaints of Americans and the restiveness of foreign Governments concerning the destruction of properties, the President dispatched Mr. John Lind, a former Governor of Minnesota, to Mexico as his personal spokesman and representative with proposals of friendly mediation. Mr. Lind's instructions were to "press very earnestly upon those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence" that "the Government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand inactively by while no real progress is being made toward the establishment of a Government in the City of Mexico which the country will obey and respect." The President continued:

> A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on: (1) An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed.
>
> (2) Security given for an early and free election in which all parties may participate.
>
> (3) The consent of Gen. Huerta to bind himself and his candidate not to present himself as a candidate for the Presidency at the election and of the representatives of all parties to agree to accept the election.
>
> (4) The agreement of all parties to unite in a request to Congress to act as quickly as possible upon the new Administration.

He added:

> If Mexico can suggest any better way in which to express the desire and purpose of the people of Mexico we shall be glad to receive suggestions, but we are more than willing to consider the question.

The Huerta Government was disposed to resent the appearance of an "unofficial confidential agent" from the United States when all other nations were represented by authorized Ministers, and Señor Gamboa, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, did not hesitate to pronounce the proposals "unusual and humiliating." Nevertheless, evincing appreciation of the spirit which prompted the interposition, he replied courteously that his Government could hardly be expected to cease warring upon, or to enter into "a definite armistice" with, unorganized bandits; that free elections were already assured; but that, naturally, his Government could not guarantee "the agreement of all parties to abide by the results." He was constrained, therefore, to reject the proposals, and, in response to the President's invitations, suggested "the following equally decorous arrangement":

> (1) That our Ambassador be received in Washington.
>
> (2) That the United States of America send us a new Ambassador without previous conditions.

The one really vital condition of mediation imposed by President Wilson, namely, that Gen. Huerta "bind himself not to be a candidate for election as President," was disposed of politely but firmly in these words:

> The request that Gen. Victoriano Huerta should agree not to appear as a candidate for the Presidency of the republic in the coming elections cannot be taken into consideration, because, aside from its strange and unwarranted character, there is a risk that the same might be interpreted as a matter of personal dislike. This point can only be decided by Mexican public opinion when it may be expressed at the polls.

Two Vital Questions.

Subsequent events, including the arbitrary dissolution of the recalcitrant Madero Congress, the dismissal of Diaz, and the so-called election which may or may not be considered valid, and the constantly reiterated declarations from the White House that "Huerta must go" are too recent to require recital.

The whole matter resolves to this:

What legal or moral right has a President of the United States to say who shall or shall not be President of Mexico? and

Did not President Wilson imbed himself in a practically inextricable position when he demanded the retirement of Huerta?

To the first question there can be but one answer from a technical standpoint. Mr. Asquith gave it when he said that his Majesty's Government was "bound to deal with him (Huerta) as with any other Central or South American State, whatsoever was at the time the de facto Government." Germany, France, Spain, Austria, and Russia gave it when they accredited Ministers to the new administration. President Franklin Pierce gave it when he declared in his message to Congress on May 15, 1856:

> It is the established policy of the United States to recognize Governments without question of their source of organization or of the means by which the governing persons attain their power, provided there be a Government de facto accepted by the people of the country. * * * It is the more imperatively necessary to apply this rule to the Spanish-American peoples in consideration of the frequent and not seldom anomalous changes of organization or administration which they undergo and the revolutionary character of most of the changes.

Whether or not President Huerta would have been able to restore order throughout Mexico if he had possessed the means of which he was deprived by President Wilson's refusal to accord with the action of other nations and with what President Pierce pronounced "the established policy of the United States" is a matter of conjecture. That it would have been the part of wisdom to give him a chance to try is, we believe, in the light of subsequent events, the consensus of opinion in our own country at the present time.

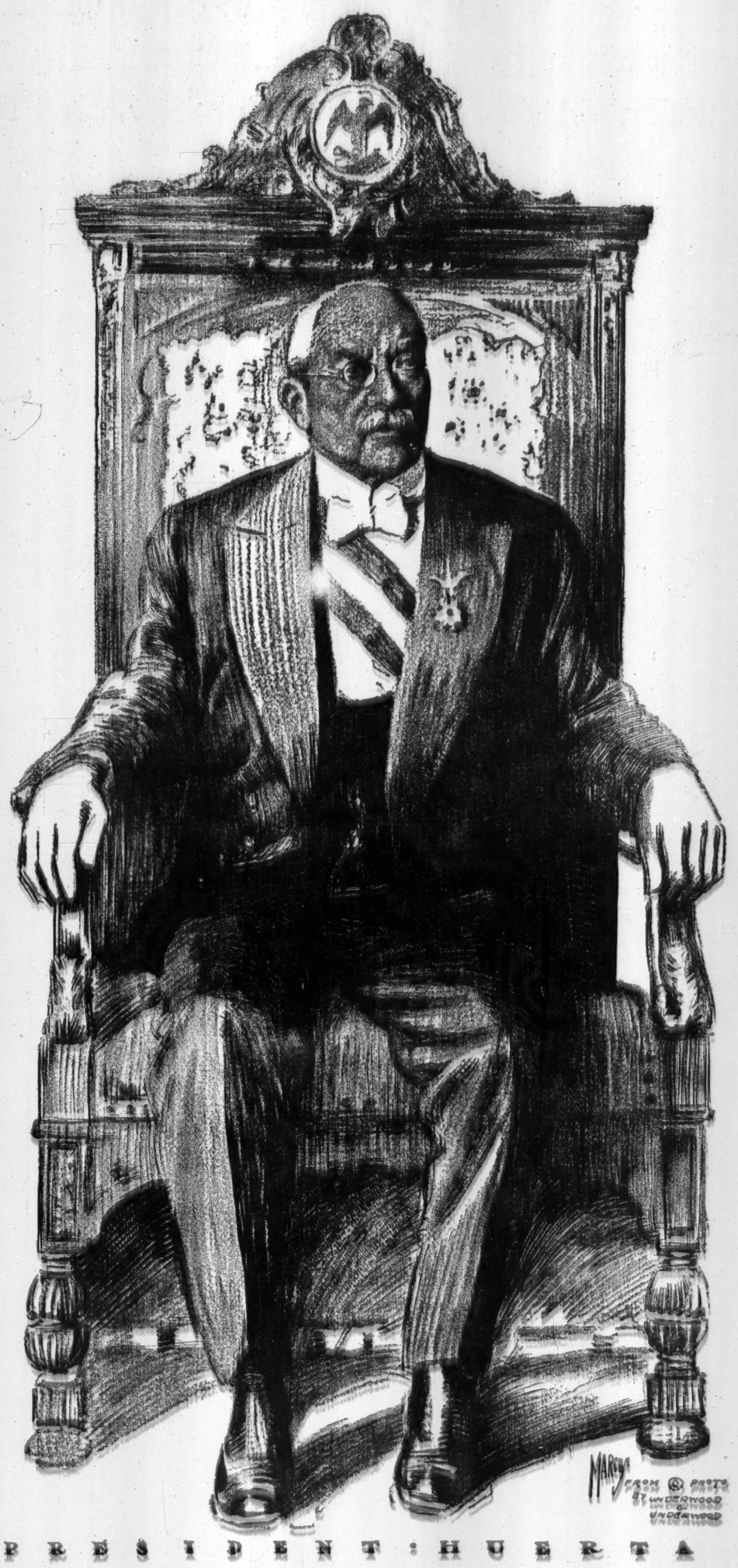
To the second question we suspect the correct answer would be that the President's predicament is one from which satisfactory extrication is at the least difficult. What amazes us is that he should ever have gotten into it.

Surely there could have been no doubt of the consequence of his demand that Huerta relinquish authority upon the ground, clearly implied, that he was directly concerned in the assassination of Madero. If innocent he would not, and if guilty he could not, comply with such a request. Acquiescence would have spelt confession in either case.

Nothing could be plainer than that President Wilson's method frustrated his own intent and could not possibly have operated otherwise. Instead of eliminating Huerta from power, he riveted him in his place, there to remain, in all probability, until he shall be expelled by force of arms.

It is proverbially easy to criticize, especially after the event. Probably President Wilson himself now realizes that it would have been better to accord recognition to the de facto Government, in compliance with the unanimous recommendation of the diplomatic corps in Mexico, upon the grounds set forth by Mr. Asquith.

But having once assumed a wider responsibility by attempting to dictate to the Dictator, in pursuance of a policy which was ethical, rather than practical, he was forbidden by regard for the nation's dignity, no less than by his own obduracy, to recede from the position which he had taken. It followed inevitably that his original and wholly admirable purposes, which comprehended real assistance to a distracted neighbor and abstinence from any act which could be construed as an act of war on our own part, should narrow to a single definite aim, namely, the deposition of Huerta.



PRESIDENT HUERTA

To this end the President has directed all his energies, chiefly, after the failure of moral suasion, by way of menace. But all semi-official threatenings, first of lifting the embargo upon the delivery of arms to the insurgents, then of inaugurating a "peaceful blockade" of the Mexican ports, then of seeking to starve the Government, through the co-operation of foreign powers, and, finally, of severing diplomatic relations entirely, have so far been in vain. Huerta, at this writing, seems to be more stubborn and determined than at any previous time; has crushed out all opposition in his Cabinet and Congress; holds the army apparently under perfect control; is not destitute of funds, and, oddly enough, has been strengthened immeasurably with the Mexican people by report of the peremptory refusal of Carranza to accept mediatory proposals of any kind from Washington.

Meanwhile, the wretched country is being devastated from the Rio Grande to the Southern Gulf; prisoners taken in battle are being slaughtered ruthlessly; helpless non-combatants are become the prey of savage bandits; railways are being torn up; mining and other properties to the value of unreckoned millions have already been destroyed, and American and European residents are fleeing for their lives. The gravity of the situation from the standpoint of Mexico, from the standpoint of humanity, of our own country, or of humanity cannot be exaggerated. We are confronted by a condition of anarchy, not by a theory of government, and the condition has become intolerable.

What is to be done?

"We admit," says The London Spectator, "that it might be possible for Mr. Wilson's half-and-half Mexican policy to succeed in very small and weak countries—countries which could never raise their hand in revolt and had to put up with whatever treatment they got as contentedly as might be. But no one will say that Mexico is a country of that description.

> "No one could foretell the character and length of the resistance that Mexico would be able to offer if an invasion of the country became necessary. It would certainly be harassing and enthusiastic, and would involve the United States in incalculable expense.
>
> "Mexico is peopled by independent and pugnacious men, apt at guerrilla warfare, and is a country which lends itself to the arts of wearing out an enemy by the expedients of ambuscade and elusiveness. We sincerely hope that the necessity for war may be avoided, but we cannot honestly see how the present American policy can end except in war and an eventual protectorate, or in a reversal of the attempt at dictation by means of an unworkable Imperialism."

War Looms Ahead.

We are unable to see how any thinking man can fail to concur in this judgment. Grateful as we are to President Wilson for withstanding the temptation to which another of less scrupulous ambition might have yielded, to intervene by force of arms, we cannot escape the conclusion that persistence in his present course is virtually certain to drive our country into a war as hateful to ourselves as it would be to the neighbors whom we are anxious to serve. The only alternative, apparently, is that indicated above, namely, "a reversal of the attempt at dictation by means of an unworkable Imperialism."

Is not that possible?

Nobody here or abroad and nobody in Mexico who need be considered questions the high purpose which has actuated President Wilson. Nobody suspects his good faith, the purity of his motives, or the pacificatory nature of his methods. Nobody doubts that he has done his best, and nobody can demonstrate that another could have done better.

But the policy which the President sincerely believed to be the wisest has failed. Why could and why should he not now address the de facto Government of Mexico substantially as follows:

> "We have exerted our best endeavors, according to our best judgment, to aid in restoring peace and prosperity to you, our neighbors and our friends. We have been disinterested, as you know, but our suggestions, having failed to meet with the approval of either the provisional Government or of the commander of the insurrectionary forces, have necessarily proved unavailing.
>
> "Deeply as we regret this circumstance, we frankly admit it to be a fact. But it is the accomplishment, not the method, that we still regard as vital.
>
> "We have tried our way in vain. Now we stand ready to try yours.
>
> "Your Ambassador will be received in Washington. We will accredit a new Ambassador to you 'without previous conditions.'
>
> "We shall hold your Government responsible for the lives and properties of all foreign residents, and shall notify other nations to that effect. All of our dealings with your Administration will be in the open. In good faith, and in sincere hope that a truly representative and stable Government may soon be established, to the end that, within a reasonable time, peace and prosperity may be regained in all parts of your distracted land."

We hear the objections to this new policy. It would be unfair to the Constitutionalists and rebels. But, since their leader has repulsed our attempts at mediation, what further claim have they upon our consideration?

It would strengthen Huerta, or Blanquet or Mobeno, or whoever may be in control when these words reach the public ear and mind. That cannot be helped. We must strengthen somebody, and apparently there is little room for choice.

It would be inconsistent with our declared attitude, would be a recession on the part of the President, would humiliate us as a nation in the eyes of the world. Perhaps, yes; and for that very reason it would live forever as a performance and an example, as the noblest act ever done by a great and powerful nation in the interest of a weak and suffering people.

And it would avert war—at least for time sufficient to allow for adjustment and mutual understanding. That is the overpowering consideration which should, and we hope, may yet, control. We hope, may influence a President who surely must realize that he is not merely the tribune of a people, but is also the head of a nation which should set the pace for all the world in works of self-abnegation tending to universal peace.

EVERYBODY SATISFIED.

THE results of the November elections proved gratifying to all parties and to practically all classes of citizens. The Democrats lost no time in commending the wisdom of the people in upholding his Administration, and both Secretary Bryan and Secretary Josephus shyly but firmly acquiesced in his judgment that this is what happened. It is a reasonably safe assumption that Secretary Redfield would have done likewise if he had been within hearing distance. In fact, the common understanding is that all members of the Cabinet were, as usual, of one mind upon the subject.

The President was particularly pleased with the returns from New Jersey and had a right to be. True, his personally designated candidate for Governor did not poll a majority of the votes, but neither did he in the national election; so nothing was lost; in fact, Mr. Fielder's percentage of the total was slightly larger than Mr. Wilson's.

Despite the refusal of the Massachusetts Democrats to indorse the Administration, Mr. Walsh's handsome victory was heralded as a testimonial of approval, if not of affection, and warm congratulations were passed promptly over the wires. The overwhelming triumph of the Fusion candidate over the regular organization in New York City impelled some reflection, but at the expiration of forty-eight hours Mr. Mitchel, too, became the grateful recipient of cordial and sincere felicitations.

The three lieutenants of the Administration whose eloquence contributed largely to the happy results and to whom, we have no doubt, the President expressed due appreciation, were the Secretary of State, the Senator from Illinois, and the Third Assistant Public Servant. Mr. Bryan spoke without pay in New Jersey, and Mr. Dudley Field Malone defiantly ignored the wishes of his distinguished and personally helpful father-in-law in New York. So, at least, 'twas said, and we know naught to the contrary; in any case, the Collectorship is his reward.

But the chief glory goes to Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who carried Massachusetts. When that impassioned orator descended upon the field of action only State and personal issues were involved. Mr. Bird and Mr. Gardner were descanting somewhat vehemently upon their respective demerits, and Mr. Walsh was emulating canny Br'er Rabbit. Senator Lewis perceived with the eye of an eagle the danger which lurked in this situation and proceeded forthwith to impart the requisite thrill to enthralled multitudes.

"Just now," he declared, impressively, "before the nations of the world, tremble two serious problems."

The orator paused, the audience shivered, the building shook. But presently the voice continued:

> One is the effort of President Wilson and his Administration to maintain before the Orient, particularly Japan, that doctrine of home rule which our fathers in Massachusetts established as the fundamental theory of the American democracy—the right of the States to regulate and control their home affairs, their schools, their lands, the manner and kinds of people who should mingle in their citizenship to increase or dilute it.
>
> This question, as to whether this privilege shall continue as against the Oriental theory of government, or whether our National Government shall attempt to override merely at the demands of a foreign nation, is the great problem at Washington which President Wilson is seeking to solve.
>
> Again, in Mexico, as is well known to all, we have a most delicate situation. The public press brings us the information that England and Germany—doubtless misunderstanding the issue—have been about to join with Mexico against us. The President has asked these Governments to wait until they can be fully informed on the situation in Mexico, and thus be advised as to our policy known as the Monroe Doctrine.
>
> England, Germany, and Spain, misunderstanding the issues, would at once conclude that President Wilson's Mexican policy had been repudiated; that he had been condemned and the Administration overthrown. Mexico will go further; she will preach to her people that this condemnation was because he had not recognized Huerta. Is the conclusion too far fetched that war might be precipitated with all its horrors?

It Was Flawless Logic.

The argument was convincing; the plea irresistible. In the opinion of those present the conclusion was not fetched too far. Sobered and thoughtful, thousands of Democrats returned to their homes and informed their anxious families that, under no circumstances and for no ordinary considerations, would they vote for the precipitation of a war which was likely to be accompanied by all its horrors. From that moment the result ceased to be in doubt, and a noble victory was won for Mr. Fitzgerald and his co-laborers in the cause of anti-bossism.

But Democratic elation over the results was not exclusive. Republicans, too, rejoiced with exceeding great joy. Nearly a hundred thousand wanderers had returned to the fold in New Jersey alone, and they had actually carried the great State of New York. Clearly, the Progressive organization was disintegrating with amazing rapidity and—the Democratic host was still a distinctly minority party.

And then the redoubtable Colonel! From far-off Argentina came the exultant shout: "It is too glorious for words." Which, if any particular happening be referred to can only be surmised. It may have been the election of Democrats in New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, or of a Barnes-ridden Legislature or of the Hon. William Sulzer as a candidate of the Progressive Party. Who can tell? And what boots it? The overpowering fact is that the Colonel, too, was glad, thus making the vote of joy unanimous.

The only net deduction, of course, is that the Democrats are likely to retain power so long as Mr. Roosevelt continues to render the patriotic service which contributes to that result.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS AND MAN'S INDIFFERENCE

IT was 11:45 P. M. The man and his wife had just come home. They did not come home together. They had not been to the same place. She had been to a meeting for women only, he to one for men.

Said the woman: "There was a man at our meeting to-night."

Said the man: "There were about a hundred women there. Half a hundred women tried to push their way into ours."

"That one man," said she, "looked awfully scared."

"Those hundred women," said he, "didn't look a bit scared."

"I think," said she, "the man got away as soon as he could."

"There was no mistake about those women being there," said the man, "and they didn't leave until they were shooed away."

There was a short silence. Said the man presently:

"It is this difference in the attitude of the sexes towards the meetings of the sexes to which the meetings for women only and for men only that makes me feel morally superior. It makes me proud of my sex. I haven't the slightest desire—no man has the slightest desire—to buff into a feminine conclave, but the woman never breathed who wasn't on edge with curiosity in regard to what takes place when a bunch of men hold a secret conference. I have known women who admitted that they would willingly sacrifice a year's hour with the Ladies' Home Journal for mental pleasures for the privilege of being smuggled into a Masonic initiation or some other masculine rite. Contrast that novel spirit with the modesty of men. On their own showing, when a man is accidentally trapped in a hall where a beauty congress or a dressmakers' convention is in progress, he is so miserable that the fate of the soldier's web and a picnic compared with his martyrdom. Contrast, moreover, the undoubted comfort of my mind in the unkind commentary on the disposition of man and woman. Can you explain it?"

The woman admitted that she could not explain it. Furthermore that she did not think it was worth while.

"Women only and for men only," said the man, after a silence, "what happened at your meeting to-night?"

"Oh, nothing much," said the man. "What happened at yours?"

"Everything," said the woman. Then she proceeded to tell him what "everything" comprised. It took more than an hour to tell it. Every now and then the man, for consistency's sake, tried to look bored, but the air of indifference was all assumed. The narrative was interesting, and he was always interested when she was sorry when it was finished. The story being ended, there was another silence. Suddenly the woman said:

"I can answer your question now."

"What question?"

"Why women are crazy to go to men's meetings, which men don't give a rap to go to women's meetings. It is because the women come home and tell the men everything that happened, so they don't need to go. Afterward the men tell the women everything."

"By degrees," said the man, "I don't know but that is the case."

AMERICAN WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES WITH ROYALTY IN SPAIN

Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller Tells of Motoring with the Infanta Eulalia Incognito, and Pleasant Meetings with the Then King and Queen of Spain, and Gives a Delightful Picture of Spanish Life.

IF Tommy loves a lord, as they say he does, then "Tommy" must be the unacknowledged middle name of a good many plain Americans. Even republican hearts, especially of the female variety, generally thrill at an encounter with royalty.

Any lady from Oshkosh or Kalamazoo, not to mention New York City, would be stirred by unusual emotions if, while having afternoon tea with her husband, there should come a knock at the door and, in response to her "Come in," a real live king should present himself to her astonished vision.

This, with many other interesting things, is what happened to Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller. Their chronicle fills more than 600 pages and is published by Longmans, Green & Co. under the title, "Royal Spain of To-day." There is much historical and descriptive matter in the book that is interesting. But it is safe to say that the "Tommy" lurking in us all will find the personal experiences with royalty and nobility the most absorbing parts.

To take a long motor trip in Spain with a Royal Infanta of that fascinating country would appeal to even a jaded fancy. And if her Royal Highness chose to go incognito, thereby making possible all sorts of extraordinary adventures, the excursion would begin to seem like a modern "Arabian Nights." Lucky Mr. and Mrs. Bates Batcheller! For in their limousine the Infanta Eulalia did indeed go a-motoring with them under the disguise of the "Countess of Alvia."

The Infanta is not unknown to Americans, as she represented Spain at the World's Fair at Chicago. And after reading the account of this remarkable journey one feels that one would rather like to take a pilgrimage oneself with the royal lady. She seems to have all the qualities necessary for a good traveling companion. At the risk of committing lèse-majesté one might go further and say that the Infanta deserves to be enrolled in the noble but somewhat limited army of those who are genuine "good pals."

When occasion arose she did not balk at riding on a tram; even on the top of one of those plebeian vehicles. When the party landed at night in a town where the only available rooms were four flights up in an elevatorless inn, the royal feet unhesitatingly climbed the stairs and the royal voice, somewhat breathless but still cheerful, made but one comment at the top:

"Well, anyhow we have a beautiful view from the window! And how fine the ramparts and the river look from here!"

Her good humor persisted even the next morning at 4 o'clock, at which hour it was necessary to rise in order to catch a train; for this incident was part of the Portuguese excursion which followed the motor trip in Spain. It was in Portugal too that the King knocked at the door of the Batchellers' sitting room and announced that he had come to tea. (That was three years ago, before Manuel had been obliged to abandon the throne.) It was not his first appearance before the eyes of the astonished Mr. and Mrs. Bates Batcheller, as they had lunched with him at the palace the day before.

Manuel Was Agreeable.

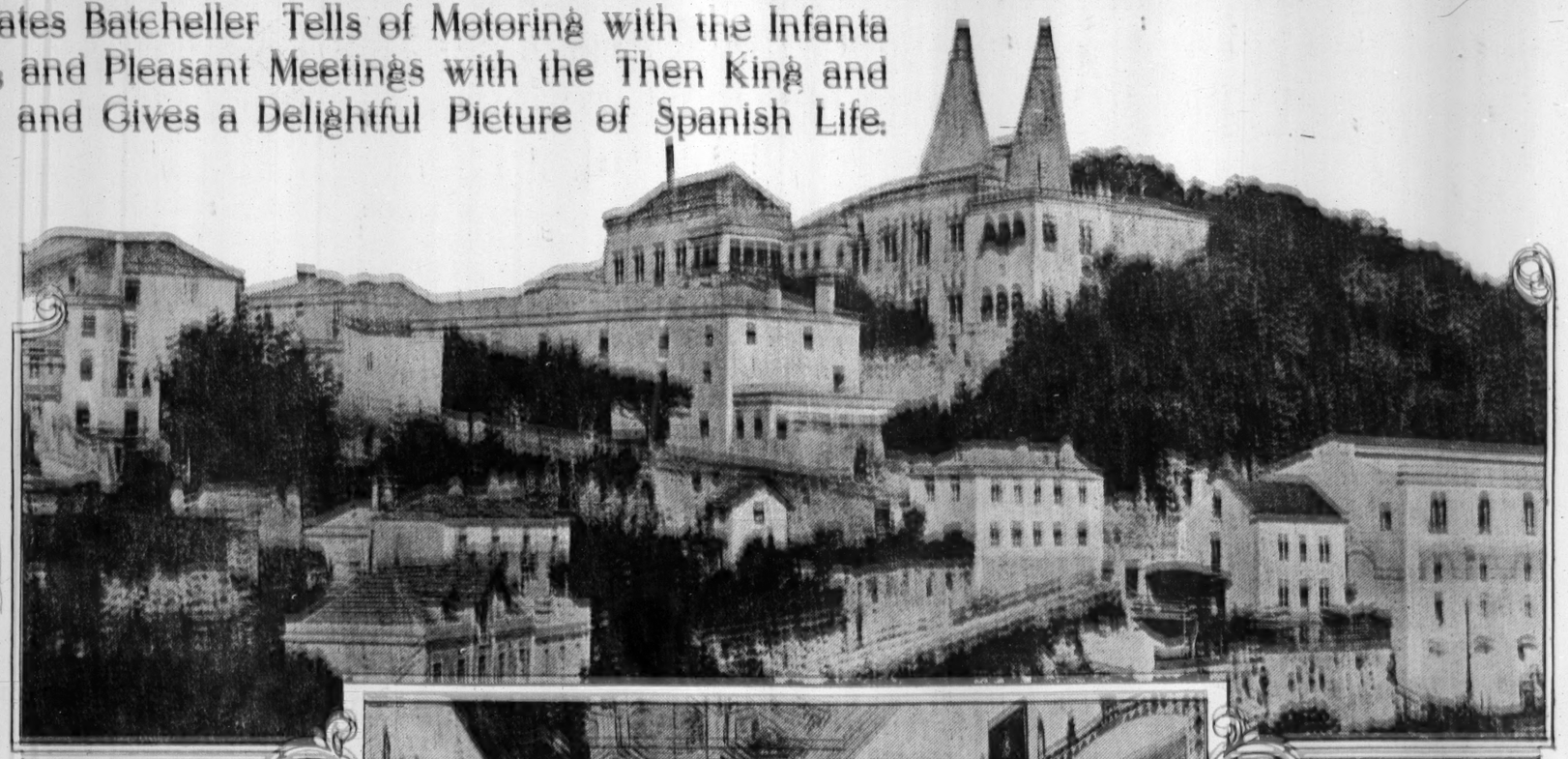
"Having placed the Infanta at his right," says Mrs. Batcheller, in describing this occasion, "to say that I was surprised when his Majesty graciously asked me to sit on his left, does not adequately express my feelings. King Manuel's personality is charming. He is an exceptionally fine pianist and his Majesty told me that twice or three times a week he plays with a trio of excellent musicians, who come to the palace, delighted to have their talents not only appreciated, but given royal patronage as well. The table decorations were masses of wonderful white lilacs, without the green, arranged in large but most exquisite silver tankards.

"If would-be great people, with their airs and graces, affectations, and stupidities, could see how charmingly graceful, natural and free from all that is affected or pompous really great people are, they would blush at their own fancied imitation."

Certainly there is no sign of pomposity or affectation in the picture Mrs. Batcheller gives of the Infanta as they wandered about on this interesting journey. The trip began at Paris, where the Infanta declared to her friends her determination of maintaining her incognito until Granada was reached. Everybody there said this would be impossible. But the feat was accomplished, although there was a narrow escape from discovery in Barcelona.

This, of all places, was the one where Mrs. Batcheller most dreaded having the identity of her royal companion become known. Barcelona is a hotbed of Republicanism, and the Americans were on pins and needles all the time they were there.

"Naturally, I am very nervous, and shall be until we have left this town," writes Mrs. Batcheller. "I have provided the Infanta with a very heavily embroidered white veil, and she has promised she will not step outside her door without wearing it." Later she says: "After luncheon the Infanta went into the writing room, and, to my horror, put up her veil to write a letter. There were few people in the room, and I hope nobody saw her, but I can not help feeling a bit anxious."



Royal Palaces of Cintra, Showing the Famous Conical Kitchen Chimneys.

A former Cabinet Minister did, in fact, recognize the royal visitor, and said as much to Fusi, the chauffeur. But that quick-witted individual saved the day by a little timely prevarication, and the party finally got away without difficulty.

It Was a Novelty.

The journey, avowedly undertaken so that the Infanta could "show off" Spain to the two Americans, was remarkable in that it took the Spanish Princess herself to some regions quite new to her. She had never before visited even Granada, and it was en route to that place that one of their most exciting adventures took place.

The motor had run for miles and miles through a desolate country where the only vegetation was stunted cacti, and where the picnic luncheon, which they had fondly hoped to eat in some pleasant, shady spot, had been prosaically consumed in the car, to escape the broiling sun. Night came on, and a small village was reached. But the streets were filled with excited people; and the woman at the only inn shook her head at their request for food and lodging.

"I advise you to leave this town," she said. "I will not be responsible for our safety in my house this night."

So, without penetrating the mystery, the party sped away into the country again, to bring up finally in another little village, where they had "The Adventure with the Alcalde."

The Alcalde was a masterful person, who rescued them from the earth-floored rooms of the inn, where in Biblical fashion the ox, the ass, the donkey, pigs, and chickens shared the main apartment with the human guests. Of course, he was far from suspecting the identity of the Infanta, and he proved himself more than a match for her in his capacity for ruling. He never removed his hat, not even at the table. He took his visitors to the circus in the evening, though they politely pleaded for bed.

The Great Hall in the Royal Palace at Cintra.

Still, he saw to it that they came to no harm. For wherever they went they were conscious of an escorting brigade—two silent dusky figures in front, two at the side, and two in the rear. All six of these guards smoked cigars as they marched, and these wavering tips of light were beacons in the darkness that spoke of safety. The Alcalde also insured the protection of the motor by calmly threatening to shoot the first man that touched it.

When Mrs. Batcheller appeared alone before dinner, having told the Infanta to rest, the Alcalde summarily demanded that "the other lady" come out of her retreat. And, having an audience, he proceeded to give his views about politics, the priests, the Government, and the royal family with refreshing frankness. Fortunately, although his references to the royal family were sometimes lacking in respectfulness, he seemed highly appreciative of their value to the country. Even "The Brigand," a collarless, unshaven individual, who stalked in and out at will, had a good word for King Alfonso.

"He is a fine, brave fellow," declared this person. "He fears no one. That is one good thing. But he has a hard time to do for us with the priests always hindering him."

Tryphosa Bates Batcheller.

"The confessional is at the root of much evil in Spain," said the Alcalde. "I never allow my women to confess, for the priests use it for information against us who have money."

The Alcalde was extremely proud of the fact that he was well to do. The only way Mrs. Batcheller was able to persuade him to let them continue their journey the next day was by telling him, as to a financier who would understand, that her husband was expecting important dispatches at Granada and that it would mean a great money loss to him if he did not reach there promptly. That settled the Alcalde. He said that he could not consider himself a hospitable host if he caused his guests to lose money by interfering with their plans. When the parting came this amiable individual took from his pocket a huge pistol and presented it to his American guest with the remark:

"I don't wish you to leave Chiribel without a souvenir of its ruler. This is the pistol of a famous bandit whom only three weeks ago I myself killed. And here is my picture that you may not forget the Alcalde of Chiribel."

Mrs. Batcheller intimates that the picture was quite superfluous as a reviver of recollections of that particular night. But she adds that "the Infanta was in the best of spirits; highly delighted, she said, to have had the experience, though I think she is not at all displeased to have it ended." There is no question about it, the Infanta Eulalia must be a trump.

At Granada the incognito was laid aside, and Mrs. Batcheller entered on another equally interesting, if somewhat less exciting, experience—that of traveling with an acknowledged royal companion. The book is composed of extracts from letters, although the narrative is so continuous and so full that one suspects these epistles of having profited by subsequent rewriting. But at any rate the form makes possible a daily account which puts one abreast of events as they occur. For instance:

"I have just received for her Royal Highness twelve priests headed by a Bishop, and have duly ushered them, I hope with proper ceremonies, into the Infanta's presence. She says I must act as a sort of make-believe or substitute lady in waiting. This, of course, would not be possible were she officially to drop her incognito, but she will not review the troops and will outwardly maintain her incognito as the Countess of Alvia, one of her many titles.

"The sentry box, omnipresent wherever royalty sleeps, is already before the door of the hotel and great is the commotion downstairs. I think her journey without the responsibilities of royal state has been immensely good for her, as she is looking as fresh as a rose." Later she adds: "I have just had my first experience making excuses for the Infanta. She is very tired; so down I had to go and explain to two very eager persons that her Royal Highness had given all the audiences possible to-day and that she could not see the gentlemen, who were to give their message to me. They did not like it at all, but one of them left a package and a letter with me.

Told Her His Troubles.

"What do you think it was? A little, rather pretty, ten-cent trinket which this gentleman proposed to present to the Infanta, and a four-page closely written letter with a detailed account of his family's woes, with the hope that her Royal Highness would generously endow him. Ours is not the only country, it would seem, where begging letters are the order of the day."

Then follows a detailed and interesting account of Granada and of their experiences there under the guidance of the Governor General. With him they went to the theatre, where "no sooner did the orchestra discover the fair hair and blue eyes of the Infanta than they struck up the national hymn and the whole audience rose and cheered like mad for at least ten minutes.

"It was really very touching because it was so evidently sincere, and the Infanta received it with that graceful dignity which is so a part of herself, and which proves her to be a worthy daughter of a great and royal house. As she is sweet and natural and simple in her tastes and in her intimate companionship with me, so to-night she was really splendid in her royal dignity, and yet her smile was as gracious as ever, but with it was something that I have not had occasion to see before. She was indeed, to-night, a Bourbon Princess receiving the homage and welcome of a people over which her nephew rules and for whom she feels a sincere and profound interest and affection."

From now on the Americans were treated to a succession of experiences treated to a succession of experiences of the magical effect of the word "royal." Great doors opened that had not creaked on their hinges for years; the casket, said to have held the jewels Queen Isabella sold to send Columbus on his voyage of discovery, was opened for them; so was the coffin in which lie that remains of King Ferdinand lies in his gorgeous robes. And wine—but that is a story in itself. It was in Jerez, the name from which our "sherry" is corrupted, and the centre of its production.

"Millions of gallons are stored away in the 'bodegas' of its wealthy wine merchants, and to-day the rarest bottles and the rarest casks were opened in honor of her Royal Highness. For many years it has been the custom of the Gonzalez house to put aside the finest wines of the year when a royal Prince or Princess is born in Spain. These casks are never opened except for the Prince or Princess whose name they bear, and to-day as the 'vin de resistance,' we were given golden liquid from the cask of her Royal Highness, Doña Infanta Eulalia, and of the wine called Solera del Rey, or other rare vintages like Leoville Barton, 1878, and some wonderful Gonzalez old Portugal.

"After luncheon we went once more in the carriages to visit these celebrated 'bodegas,' and to see for ourselves the process of the manufacture of the wonderful brands of sherry and cognac. It was exceedingly interesting to see, but rather terrifying to continually taste. Curious little silver cups fitted with very long handles were dipped into these great casks, and handed to us to sample, but I thought it rather wise to let my sample not exceed two drops, for if I had really done justice to these extraordinary wines on each occasion I might well have feared for my condition at the end of the day. It was especially trying for her Royal Highness, who never takes any kind of wine or liquor whatsoever."

At Seville, where the party spent the festival, the days were crowded with interesting experiences. The description of the Prado de San Sebastian on a day of that tumultuous week is worth recording here. The Prado is the centre of the city life.

"I doubt," writes the American woman, "if a more picturesque avenue is to be found anywhere. True, we arrived, as we always seem to, by the clever planning of her Royal Highness, at exactly the right minute. The bullfight, (and there is one every day during the Feria,) was just over, and the whole "prado" which extends considerably over a mile, was lined with gayly liveried carriages, in which rode the beauty and wealth of Seville; for it is the fashion during the Feria, after the bullfight, for the ladies, who all wear the picturesque and charming lace mantilla, either in white or black, to throw their wonderfully embroidered Manila silk shawls over the back of their victorias, and ride up and down this parkway, greeting their friends with graceful waves of their omnipresent fans.

"The noted bull-fighters come in their own special grandeur, generally in little, what we would call, russet beach wagons, hung rather low, with the seats facing, the canopy of which is decorated with a bright chenille fringe; and true to their profession, these carriages are drawn by a four-in-hand of finely groomed mules, with harnesses, usually of russet leather, decorated with elaborate chenille balls and fringes, sometimes in two shades of green, sometimes in the Spanish red and yellow, and sometimes all in scarlet. The 'torero' himself has the seat of honor, that to the right, looking forward, and is usually dressed in black velvet knee breeches, a black velvet embroidered bolero, with a much bepleated white shirt, and a carefully ironed silk beaver hat of especial shape, worn only by those of the profession.

Beauty and Gayety.

"Everybody is in good humor, everybody is gay, the whole world seems to smile, and certainly the whole air is perfumed with the fragrant odors of the orange blossom, jasmine, countless roses, and the spicy flavor of the 'clavilles.' Along one side of this prado have been erected at intervals long platforms over which have been placed airy open tents, and running at right angles with the prado is a long avenue of little 'casetas,' which are a sort of temporary little houses, built and owned by Sevillians of the upper class. The doors are all open, the little verandas decked with flowers, and it seems that it is the custom for the Sevillian ladies to go to the 'caseta' every afternoon, there to receive their friends.

"At the very end of this avenue are erected the tents of the farmers, who bring some 80,000 head of cattle here from surrounding parts of Spain, and there are also many gypsies, who encamp here during the whole fair. Outside the gypsy tents we could see numerous traveling cook stoves, and one pretty girl was most importunate that if we would not have our fortunes told, at least we should buy some of the sugar-dusted Spanish cakes, 'buñuelos,' which rather resemble the German 'croeller' and our American doughnut. At the various large inclosures there was dancing to the constant sound of the guitar, mandolin, and many other instruments of music, and, in a word, the whole scene was a most animated, gay, and brilliant picture of color and merry making, which seemed to be enjoyed by rich and poor, high and low, with equal zest."

The Queen Mother, Maria Christina of Spain.

The Queen of Spain.

The Infanta Eulalia.

"WORLD'S CHURCHES MUST BECOME PRACTICAL"---BOOTH

Head of Salvation Army Declares That Christianity Has Lost Ground and That Church Organizations Must Adopt the Army Idea of Being a Force in Everyday Life.

IF Christianity throughout the world, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, is to progress and not to retrograde, it must adopt methods largely akin to those in use by the Salvation Army. It must become more of an economic and sociological force. It must give mankind "practical" Christianity.

This is the opinion of Gen. Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, as expressed in an interview at Army headquarters in New York in an interview with a TIMES reporter last week, just before the General sailed for his home in England.

Gen. Booth, who has studied religious conditions in all parts of the world, the Army now being established in fifty-eight nations and colonies, was asked his views on the declaration often made that the Christian Church is not retaining its hold on civilization's men and women as it should.

"Nothing which I am to say," replied the General, whose eyes shine with an uncommon light when he becomes interested in a topic, "should be construed as a criticism of or reflection upon the splendid churches of Christ, which have done such a wondrous work for humanity. Yet an admission of facts and a suggestion of action will not, I am sure, be construed as criticism.

"It must be admitted, then, that the churches, and I speak both of Protestant and Roman Catholic, have lost ground. They certainly have not swept forward as they should in the conquest of the souls of men. The churches have not got control of the young people of the world as they should.

"There is a spirit of change abroad over all the nations. In this great land of the United States the element of change is particularly marked, because of the huge, incessant influx of foreign peoples who pour into your broad States. And it is a cause of intense thankfulness to find, as I have found from my American tour, that the churches of America are at least holding their ground quite as well as are the churches of other countries.

Relative Church Strength.

"The Church in some of the British colonies is probably stronger than in any other part of the earth, but, with the exception of these colonies, the Church in America is as strong a force in the national life as in any other country of the globe. And this may be regarded as somewhat remarkable, because of the very element of constant change to which I refer in regard to the influx of the foreign tide year by year."

"You do not believe, then, as do some of the extremists, that Christianity is doomed sooner or later to pass away as a vital force in the life of mankind?" asked the interviewer.

"No, Christianity is assuredly not doomed, despite the losing of ground which must be admitted. The very need for the Christian religion in the souls and in the daily lives of men means its continued existence. But the problem the Church throughout the earth now has to face is the recovery of lost ground and the placing of itself in a position where it will not hereafter lose any more ground, but will constantly gain. Great hope that the churches will soon begin to move forward for the recovery of their ground is found in the fact that wise, far-seeing, good men the world over are acknowledging frankly that the Christian Church is losing. This acknowledgment means the application of a remedy."

"What is the remedy?" asked THE TIMES man.

"I hope I won't be misunderstood when I say that the churches will have to go along Salvation Army lines to some extent. I say this because we have experience in many nations behind us. We have the results to which to point. And what are those results? That the Salvation Army has gone forward, has increased, has become a greater and greater force, has won more and more ground, while the churches have been losing ground.

Why Army Has Succeeded.

"Of course, I don't mean that the churches should adopt Salvation Army methods and ideas throughout. What I do mean is that the churches must come sooner or later to the establishment of themselves as a social uplifting power, an economic power, a power which will be practically felt in the everyday machinery of society.

"It is because the Salvation Army has been a lever, and is a lever, in social uplift that it has been and is a success. I think that the Army will have a part in the rehabilitation of the churches, which must come to the use of a more practical Christianity. They must particularly look out for and save their young. In this regard I believe that the Students' Mission Union is going to aid materially. This union is a combination of students of every denomination, with both national and international organizations, and I expect that it is to have a very beneficial influence in helping the Church to win back lost territory."

"Should the churches enter politics in this rehabilitation movement?" questioned the interviewer.

"No, they should do as we do—keep away from politics."

"Will you describe generally the Salvation Army lines along which you think the churches might work?"

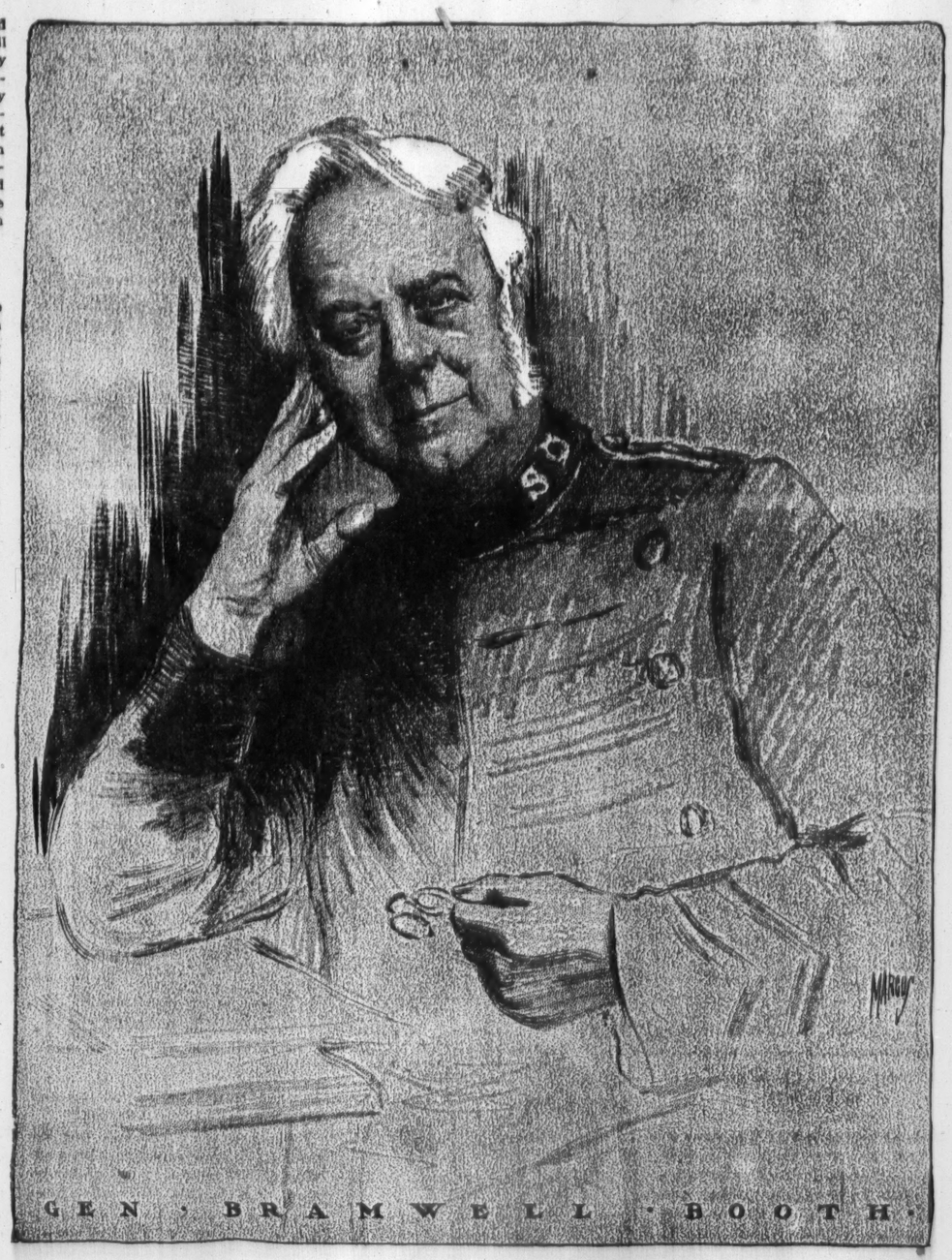
"Well," said Gen. Booth, "I have not, of course, drawn up any plan, but there are some general Salvation Army ideas which I might suggest to you in answer to your question. Let me, in the first place, refer to my charge of this year to the Army."

The General then quoted to the interviewer the following "charge:"

Remember that you are at war with evil and misery. You know what that means. War is the most intensely concentrated expression of human energy. Your war is all that, with an abundant addition of energy divine. I beseech you, attack—in Christ's name, attack! Awaken men in their sins, their selfishness, their littleness. Do not trouble about their opinions of you. The wise surgeon has little regard for his patient's feelings toward him.

Do not trouble about propriety. Good taste and good form get little attention from soldiers in hand-to-hand conflicts. In the name of God, I say again, attack the evils around you, the rage for sensual gratification, the love of money, the extravagance and selfishness of the people, the unbelief and neglect of righteous dealing. God is the remedy. He will help you.

"As expressing the spirit of the work of the Army, which has meant gains instead of losses," continued the General, "and as indicating some of the kinds of ideas which I believe the churches all over the world will have to adopt in their battle for the lost ground, I would like to cite some passages from my book 'Social Reparation.'"



General Booth offered the following quotations, among others, to indicate the nature of the spirit which he thinks must be embraced by the Church:

Now, here is one of the foundation principles of our social work. From the beginning we have said openly that our love and labor are for all. It is not necessary to have a good character to secure our compassion and help. We do not make it a condition of being blest and comforted that a man should go to church or join the Salvation Army. We make, as far as we can, our sun like our Father's, to shine on the "undeserving," the "worthless" poor as well as on the others, and our rain to descend on the bad and idle and rebellious and thankless, as well as on the good and thankful and Christian.

Why? Because it is not those who are well, but those who are sick, that need the physician. Because, if we can only make them see that we care, and that Christ cares, about their poor, broken lives and bodies and wretched homes and darkened future, some, at least, will wake up to care for themselves. Because Christ has redeemed them, body as well as soul, and, as in His own day on the earth, some will only be made free in body by being set free in soul, just so some will only be set free in soul by being set free in body.

And when I see the poor, shivering creatures gathered in the warmth and comfort of our shelters, and the famished ones in the food depot, and the lost and lonely in the bright hopefulness of the rescue homes, and the prisoners set in happy families in our harbors of refuge, my heart sings for joy, and I say, is not this Christ come again?

If He came now to London and Paris and New York and Melbourne, as He came to Jerusalem and Caesarea, would He not want to do exactly this? I believe he would.

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Some of our good friends think it is a mistake to pick up the wretched outcasts who have got among modern thieves, unless, first, we get them to a church, or a sacrament, or the penitent form. Even then some would wait till they had been tested a little, lest they should seem to run after the loaves and fishes! * * *

But the Army is striving to find and feed and shelter the least, the weakest, and the wickedest of those lost and ruined images of God. Nothing shall turn us aside from seeking them. It is our proper work, because it was and is our Master's. And just as He died for all, so in its works of mercy and charity the Army does all it can for all who suffer, without stopping to inquire whether they are good or bad, and without insisting that they should make a profession of religion, or promise to join our ranks. Our business is to do good to all men.

The results of this policy are to be seen around us. The debauched and degraded man becomes a godly citizen; the idle loafer ceases his loafing and, whereas he hated, above all things, hard work, now he loves it; the thief steals no more, and his heart runs over with gratitude to find that he is trusted once again by honest men; the daughter of shame is clothed again in the sweet garments of love and service.

The interviewer then asked Gen. Booth his views on woman suffrage.

"We have had a wonderful experience with women in the Army," was the reply, "and largely because of that experience I think women are able to take their place in the government of civilized countries and should so take their place. I deeply deplore the militant methods of some of the English suffragettes, but their actions do not affect the broader question.

"We have found, as the result of the most practical kind of tests in the Army, that women are excellent administrators, have good judgment, and are admirable as commanders even of men. Women have done much in the great work of the Army, and they have done it well. We have found women splendid—splendid in their ability, energy, devotion, insight and fervor.

"Of course, I am arguing from a small stone in the arch of humankind—I am arguing from the experience of the Army. But from that experience I say by all means give women the ballot."

The territorial Commissioner of the United States, in command of all the Army's activities in this country, is a woman, Commander Eva Booth; a woman is in command of the Army in the Hawaiian Islands; a woman was the pioneer commander in Scandinavia; a woman is in charge of the women's rescue work in all States east of Chicago, and women are in command of numerous posts throughout the United States and the whole world.

Gen. Booth then turned to the question of eugenics. Based on his personal experience among the delinquents and defectives of the London slums, his views are not entirely in accord with those of some of the theorists on this subject.

Lessons of the Slums.

"While there is no doubt," said Gen. Booth, "that there is much truth in some of the modern theories of eugenics, I personally do not believe that heredity plays so overwhelming a part as to prevent children from coming out right if they are given a fair chance. The problem is one of economics rather than of eugenics.

"London has the greatest slum population in the world. We do much work in those slums. We don't find that as a rule the children of the slums are the offspring of parents who in their turn were themselves children of the slums. We find that the slums are inhabited largely by those who have come down to the slums from higher grades of society. They have come down through shiftlessness, inefficiency, and vice. If their children were given a fair chance in the world the vast majority of these children would turn out right.

"Of the thousands of male down-and-outers to whom we minister in the course of a year, we find that 80 per cent. are the sons of good parents, not the sons of the vicious. Give the children of society a decent chance, and the question of eugenics will largely take care of itself.

The Toll of Childhood.

"As far as the children are concerned, there is one thing that certainly should be stopped, and that is child labor. It is particularly important for the United States to put an end to labor by children, because of the constant influx of foreign people to your shores. These children of foreigners should be given an opportunity to become thoroughly Americanized, to get an education, to get started as a generation of healthy, efficient people, and they should not be permitted when mere children to enter the factories and the workshops. It is very important for the United States as a nation that the children should be given every chance. You are wealthy enough to stop child labor, and you should stop it."

Gen. Booth then touched on socialism for a moment.

"Socialism would be splendid if we were all angels," he said. "I believe, nevertheless, that socialism is going to play an important part in modifying conditions. It will hardly prove a savior for mankind, but it will prove of benefit. Where socialism is not anti-God it will be found to permeate society much more readily than where it is. Socialism in England and Scandinavia is more moderate than in some other parts of Europe, and therefore has a deeper effect on the roots of society, whatever may be the apparent effects on top."

Gen. Booth is making arrangements for an extensive Salvationist crusade in the Orient. He plans to send 1,000 officers there, of whom he wishes to have at least 50 Americans.

"I think that the Christian nations," he said, "should go very much further than they have done in the East. The Salvation Army should play a far greater part there than in the past. There must be a great outpouring of treasure and blood by the Occident into the abyss of human anguish of the Orient. The degradation of women, the crushing conditions for children—these must be remedied. There is work for Europe and America to do in Central Africa, India, Japan and China."

The following statistics show the present status of Gen. Booth's organization:

SCOPE OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

Countries and colonies occupied	58
Languages in which services are held	34
Corps and outposts	9,130
Social institutions	1,048
Day schools	559
Naval and military homes	10
Officers and cadets	15,875
Local officers	63,742
Persons without rank wholly employed in S. A. work	4,965
Bandsmen	25,537
Periodicals published	82
Total copies per issue	1,017,404

Gen. Booth expressed himself as tremendously impressed with the evidences of prosperity he saw during his four weeks' stay in the United States and Canada. It was his first visit here.

FINE POINTS FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

It Is a Mistake to Imagine That Nullos Are Too Hard for the Average Player—Two Interesting Hands Discussed.

By Florence Irwin.

I DO not believe that any player, any several players, or any group of players could hold up nullos now. The public has shown a clear eye and a level head in its quick appreciation of the new suit. The army of nullo players numbers thousands, is growing daily, and is spread all over the country.

Here is a sample of what occurs to me every day: I am joined on the morning train by a man who is well known in the business world, and as a player of skat, Boston, pinochle, &c. He tells me that nullo-auction is "the best thing out," and that it has put an entirely new life into the game. In town I meet half a dozen acquaintances who repeat this testimony. On the train home, a member of several well-known clubs tells me that he has had his first try at nullos, and is going to adopt them at once. At home, I find a pile of letters that begin about like this: "Like all the rest of the world, I am nullo crazy." And, during the evening, a man calls up on the telephone to say he has "been out on so-and-so's yacht, and the fellows never went to bed at all—thanks to nullos!"

It has been said that if a horse realized its own power no man could master it. So the public, if it realizes its own power to establish, or kill, a new development, need never accept dictation from any one. If players want a thing, they can have it; if they don't, they needn't. Instead of asking "Is this going to be played?" their query should be, "do we want to play this?" And, if they do, who can hinder?

I am never impressed with the importance of the decision of any one, or any several, individuals. I am always tremendously impressed with the latent force that lies in the thousands of individuals who constitute the great public.

Let me share with you a nullo letter which reached me this week from an unknown correspondent:

I must express my admiration of the stand you have taken regarding nullos. For many years I have been a follower of whist, duplicate whist, bridge, and now the final perfected auction with nullos. I had practically dropped the game of auction, as it had ceased to interest me, owing to a something lacking in its bidding. The utter hopelessness of one's position when in the face of a strong no-trumper always seemed eminently unfair. You could do nothing but throw up your hand to the "hold-up." But now how different! It is a battle royal—no longer between one strong and one weak force, but between two equally strong forces fighting simply with different equipment.

I find in playing, that nullo hands do not frequently culminate, but that there is scarcely a hand where nullos do not enter the bidding. That is what makes it so interesting; you are always in the picture one way or another. And what a wonderful "little irritant" that nullo bid is! How it makes the bigger fellows sit up and take notice! No more cheap contracts. Nullos make the bidder bid the full value of his hand, and then work hard to make good.

Long live nullos! They are the final touch that perfects one of the best card games in the world.

This is signed, "One who had practically abandoned the game, but who returns to it because of nullos."

I was asked this week if I did not think high cards ought to win. They ought not to win too easily; it is no sort of a game where all contracts go at one or two odd because the good cards lie together and there is no way to bid against them. Skill and judgment enter when there is a contest, when each player is "put to it" to decide just how far he dares go on his line, and which way his losses will be less—by playing or yielding. There is no skill in getting the bid at two-odd on a hand that is worth six-odd on its face.

The big cards will win if they are big enough and if they are handled skillfully enough; they will win because nullos are lower than any of the three big suits, and that is precisely why I put them there.

But the more you count on skill and the less you count on luck, the higher you make the grade of your game! Failing nullos, the veriest beginner can take the stakes from the best player on earth—provided he holds all the aces and kings. But that isn't playing!

I heard a funny thing the other day. It was the theory that the successful landing of a high nullo bid was always due to the adversaries' stupidity. I need hardly tell you that this is no more true of nullos than of any other suit.

To the question whether nullos are too hard for the average player, I answer emphatically: No! I have seen dozens of average players pick them up with extreme cleverness. It is only their novelty that lends them fictitious terror. I remember we went over all that ground when auction superseded bridge—"the average player could never grasp auction." Well, he did, didn't he?

I know a big strong man, and a corking good player, who was taking his auction with laughable laboriousness this time three years ago. It was literally by the sweat of his brow; he confided to me, in all seriousness, that he "wouldn't care to play it oftener than two or three times a week." He takes it now as lightly as he once took bridge. Nullos will work just so, as soon as we are used to them.

A great lawyer once said that "everything in life was reducible to arithmetic;" I add: "and common sense." Nullos stand triumphantly this double test—test of arithmetic and common sense. I therefore predict their universal reign.

Leaving them for a moment, (a difficult feat, because of the stir they have made,) I want to touch a point on which I have been hammering for two years. That is, that dummy should be privileged to call attention to a revoke. The reason is this: No one may claim a revoke till the close of the hand. Now, the moment the hand is over, as soon as the fifty-second card is played, dummy ceases to be dummy and resumes all his former privileges. He, therefore, as well as any other, should be able to claim a revoke.

They have said to me: "It would be a very stupid dummy who sat there doing nothing and failed to see a revoke!" And I have answered, "why should the declarant be put at the double disadvantage of playing two hands and watching two adversaries, when both those adversaries have but to watch him?"

The test hand of Nov. 16 was this, (score 8 all, rubber game:)

West	North (Y)	East	South (Z)
♡ K Q 10 4	♡ A 7 3	♡ 8 5	♡ J 9 6 2
♠ Q 10 3	♠ A 7 6	♠ K 9 8 4	♠ J 5 2
◇ Q 2	◇ A 10 5 4	◇ K 7 6 3	◇ J 9 8
♣ K 7 6 2	♣ A 10 5	♣ J 9 8	♣ Q 4 3

Actual bidding ran: Z, "a spade"; A, "by"; Y, "a no-trump"; set, but gets 100 aces.

"Prospero," who sent the hand, adds: "If Z bid 'a nullo,' Y must overcall with 'a no-trump,' or have 100 aces against him. If A say 'hearts'—set. If A say 'a no-trump,' he finds 100 aces against him."

It is certainly a freak hand. It was sent me by a correspondent who has furnished some of the most interesting hands I have ever published; and all who have sent solutions agree that it is properly named "the hoodoo."

It is a wonderful exposition of the subtlety of making the aces count inversely as nullo honors. Failing that fact, Y would not face such difficulties; he could bid "a nullo," although he does not hold a good one, but his hundred aces would not deter him. Under the inverse ace rule, he simply cannot afford to bestow those aces on the adversary; yet he holds a wretched no-trumper.

The idea of making the deuces the nullo honors is absurd. By adopting that scheme you would have negative tricks and positive honors, minus tricks and actual honors—a nice kind of a hodge-podge! For Heaven's sake, let us be logical and consistent! If tricks count when you don't take them, honors must certainly count when you don't hold them. Don't try to combine positive honors with negative tricks.

This hand is well bid by "A. L. P. D.," who opens with "a spade," and has Y overcall with "a no-trump," (just what I should advise;) by "C. D.," who opens with what he admits is a very weak nullo, and has Y overcall with his no-trump; and by "X. X.," "V. R. L.," "N. F.," and "O. K."

Some exceedingly interesting nullo tributes have come to me this week. One correspondent calls nullos the "cayenne of auction." He says: "You can play no-trumps in a rockingchair, but nullos require a straight-backed stool with no cushion." Another man tells me that while his particular auction circle was at first strongly anti-nullo, "you now couldn't drive any of them from nullos with a club."

Here is a tremendously interesting hand from Northampton; it is the first deal on a new rubber:

West	North (Y)	East	South (Z)
♡ —	♡ A K 9 7 5 4 3	♡ Q	♡ J 10 8 6 2
♠ J 9 7 6 5 4	♠ K	♠ A 10 8 3	♠ Q 2
◇ Q 8 7 5	◇ 6 4	◇ A K J 9 2	◇ 10 3
♣ 10 4 2	♣ 9 6 5	♣ Q J 8	♣ A K 7 3

There is one of the prettiest situations I have asked you to handle in a long time.

It should be noted that the proper nullo value is eight a trick; that is, where nullos place themselves.

Ten is too high; it hurts hearts and royals, and causes a preponderance of no-trumpers—positive, or negative.

Eleven is obviously absurd. Low cards should be biddable, but they certainly should not be more valuable than high ones! Don't put the bottom on top; don't use the floor for a ceiling. Eleven also kills the time-honored no-trump precedence.

Eight is ideal; it allows beautiful forcing, permits a frequent "game in the hand," and possesses not one flaw.

A suit without honors would be a ridiculous anomaly. A combination of negative tricks and positive honors would be an illogical hodge-podge. The nullo-honors are the aces and count inversely.

These rules are the result of the longest nullo-auction practice on record.

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MUSINGS OF THE GENTLE CYNIC

It takes considerable diplomacy to distinguish between polite applause and an encore.

Many a man is a good husband simply because he hasn't the nerve to be anything else.

Some men are so constituted that they have to be provided with either a pacemaker or a peacemaker.

No man should put up a bluff unless he feels he has the strength to surmount it, if necessary.

There wouldn't be so many sinners if people would struggle to get into Heaven as they do to get into society.

We are all ruled by precedent, in spite of which all the horrible examples in the world won't prevent people from getting married.

Nature is sometimes unkind. Many a paté de foie gras appetite and milk toast stomach are combined in the same man.

Many a woman has lost a good friend by marrying him.

Many a man's religion is based on the fact that a silver dollar will make more noise when dropped in the collection plate than a $5 bill.

Many a man would rather climb upward than be on the level.

Too many people view life through the wrong end of the telescope.

Clothes may not make the man, but they help a lot in classifying him.

We are apt to lose sight of the fact that the man who sues for a girl's hand may live to sue for his freedom.

When we say of a man that he won't listen to reason we merely mean that he won't listen to us.

Some people are naturally so pugnacious that they would mistake the dove of peace for a clay pigeon.

No matter how ambitious a woman is, she can never run things until she has had a husband to practice on.

There is no hatred like that which one man feels for another who has grasped an opportunity he didn't see.

An optimist is a person who polishes up the dark side of life.

The social climber is naturally looking for a family tree.

Treat a man like a dog and he will naturally growl about it.

OPEN-AIR MODEL SCHOOL TO TRAIN GIRLS FOR COLLEGE

The Class

Miss M Carey Thomas
President Bryn Mawr College
From painting by John S Sargent

The Class Room, Phebe Anna Thorne Model School

At Bryn Mawr They Have Undertaken an Educational Experiment Designed to Produce the Highest Degree of Efficiency Among Girl Students.

By Davis Edwards.

DOWN in Pennsylvania, not far from Philadelphia, in the grounds of Bryn Mawr College for Women, stands a small building whose sides are made up principally of windows. In fine weather it is a mere pavilion. In foul weather only those windows through which the storm would beat are closed.

Fifteen ten-year-old girls, who, a few weeks ago, were started upon one of the most interesting educational experiments which the world has ever known, all within this airy structure during certain hours of every school day. On cold days they are wrapped like little Eskimos—the world has ever seen. They are instructed, in the open air, learning in their new American girl childhood. Education in the open air has been adopted in their cases as a means of healing them of illnesses, but, rating as a means of placing them beyond the reach of sickness, open air schools have entered on a course of education in which is planned to arm them in seven more years to withstand the college door and, through it, and deliver them, our civilization hopes, immunity and resistance to contagion. The girls, who have come to Bryn Mawr from the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School, are physically, equipped as no group of girls ever has been before, and the Thorne Model School is the only "village" of being the first pupils of the institution, school some other educational institutions in the world, needed no preparation for the work which they will get in them by continuous passage through lower classes operated in exact accordance with the new principles. Had an attempt been made to start with pupils in all the seven years of instruction considered necessary to preparation for Bryn Mawr, the girls in the upper classes would have been unhappy and probably unsatisfactory. Next year a new class of fifteen twenty children, all ten years of age, will be admitted, while this year's entrants will be advanced to the second year's work under the new educational system, and so on every year for the seven years, so that, all the time of their admission into college, this year's lucky group of fifteen girls will remain pioneer adventurers along new educational paths. In seven years the school will be running with the full seven classes.

There was no lack of applicants for admission to this first class. The announcement of the plan was given wide publicity in the educational and newspaper press, and parents in all parts of the country expressed an eager desire to put their little daughters into the first experimental class. Indeed, so great was the number of applications that the director found it necessary to postpone the opening of the school for a week, so that she might have time to see and choose among the would-be pupils.

Another and even more striking evidence of the force with which the new idea has impressed parents lies in the fact that three families have moved to Bryn Mawr from distant cities so that their little daughters may share in the advantages of the new school.

The heads of the new school feel sure that it will be so full of attractions that no ordinary child will consent to leave it until her course has been completed; they feel sure that it will be so hygienic that neither illness nor death from any ordinary cause will close the educational career of any of the girls who progress through it toward that educational and physical development which, immediately after the plans for the school were first announced, the newspapers of the country, almost with one voice, prophesied would be "Byrn Mawr's superwomanhood."

"Superwoman" Possible.

"If," said an official of the school, "a school course of seven years and a college course of four years, each as good as it is possible, with human imperfections, to make them, will transform into 'superwomen' the best and most carefully selected feminine human material in the United States, then the newspapers may be right."

Whether or not the graduates of the school and college will be such as to justify the designation "superwomen," the school course, as planned, will turn out girls of 17 who will be able to read easy Latin and ordinary French and German at sight, who will have a good knowledge of mathematics, history and some science, who will be able to write and speak clear and correct English, and who will, moreover, have many accomplishments not ordinarily included in an educational curriculum.

It is planned to develop girls who will be able to draw a model, to appreciate pictures and sculpture, to sing at sight, to interpret music by rhythmic movements and to analyze and remember it as well as to express their own musical impressions by plastic dances or by simple musical compositions.

And hereupon the claim of and the complaint of many teachers that in the time available it is impossible to prepare their pupils even in those studies only which are demanded by the colleges in their entrance examinations.

It is the belief of the founders and workers in the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School that improved methods of teaching will not only make preparation for college in the allotted time an easy matter, but that they will save time enough from the school studies so that students will find it comparatively easy to become proficient in various additional accomplishments, and will have an opportunity to devote more hours to pleasure and to leisure than the students of the past ever have had.

The plan provides for what may be denominated interlocking training, although the prospectus does not call it that. For example, English, history and geography will be taught together as closely related parts of the same subject. Beginning with the study of life in the English Middle Ages as pictured in the mediæval epics, students will be taught to read correctly and enunciate distinctly, as a part of this study, or at least as a study closely correlated to it, and not as an entirely separate line of effort, as in some of the more advanced German schools stutheastics and drawing are taught in such a manner which makes each subject supplement and explain the other, and this method will be used in the model school. Thus French will be taught by a combination of the Montessori and phonetic methods, with reading, writing and speaking at the same time. In the second year Latin will be begun by similar methods and Greek or German will be begun in the fourth year.

The first teacher to come to the United States from the Jacques Dalcroze School of Rhythmic Gymnastics, at Hellerau, near Dresden, will teach gymnastics, singing and dancing to these lucky little girls.

According to the system children are first taught time by movements of the arms, and time values, or notes, duration, by movements of the feet and body.

After a few years of training, students thus instructed are said to be able to express rhythmically, by dancing and gesture, music played on the piano, and to sing from notes with astonishing accuracy of pitch. A few subsequent years of training are said to enable them to themselves improvise and compose the music of songs and dances.

It is reported from the German school that children trained by this method for seven years have been musically developed to an extraordinary degree.

Athletic training will include daily instruction in out-of-door games, such as folk-dancing, tennis, basketball, hockey, cricket and baseball. Instruction in swimming and skating will be regular details of the school course.

The very attractive open-air schoolroom, built somewhat after the fashion of a Japanese pagoda, which houses the first and present class, will be supplemented each year, until the seven-year course is finished, by the construction of another similar schoolroom, so that each class, as it enters, will have its separate quarters.

The "Eskimo suits" worn by the pupils in Winter are provided by the school, and caps and gloves are furnished to keep the students warm in the coldest weather. I forget to ask the nature of the Summer costume, but it will undoubtedly be especially adapted to the unique needs of this school in hottest weather. I forget to ask.

As out-of-door life will make for hunger in the children, after breakfasting, presumably at home, will be served with light luncheons at 10:30 and 2:30, and with a substantial hot luncheon, consisting of meat, vegetables and dessert, at 12:30. In the middle of the morning session they will all lie down on cots in the open air to sleep for half an hour.

An important detail of the school plan is that all preparation of lessons is to be done in school, so that there will be no home work for the children.

An equally interesting detail of the gymnastic work will be the fact that the children will dance and exercise with bare feet upon an especially laid floor. They will wear Delcroze gymnasium suits.

Perhaps as surprising as any other detail of this surprising school is the small price at which all this unique instruction is offered to the accepted few. The fees include payment for everything, even luncheons and gymnasium suits, and begin at $100 a year, rising at the rate of $10 annually, so that the fee for the final year will be $170.

Moreover, the best graduate of the school will, through the fact of her high standing, automatically win a scholarship of $2,100—enough to practically pay her way through college.

A principle kept constantly in mind in the planning of this unique school's course of instruction is that there must be no educational shocks, no surprises, no mental jumps. Each day of every week will lead logically into the next day's work, and each year will prepare for smooth transition into the following year's course.

Equipped for Living.

It is believed that these girls, without being bookworms or grinds, will be unusually well prepared for college life, and that coincidentally they will be so educated in the art of right enjoyment, without waste of time on either work or play—that is, without unsuccessful effort in either direction—that they will achieve an unusual capacity and resource for enjoying life.

It is believed that they will be given rather unusual opportunities to achieve all the impulses toward cultured development, imparted in such a way that it will be of far more than ornamental value, so that those girls who decide to go in for professional life will find themselves well prepared for it, and so that none of the girls will be overtrained in any way, despite the really exceptional measure of their attainments.

Although all the pupils were selected especially because they met all the tests of normal children, being neither dunces nor geniuses, good teaching here, as elsewhere, will make allowances for temperament. Careful training in psychology afforded teachers who work in this school will help them toward effectiveness in dealing with different temperaments.

The authorities of Bryn Mawr, while thoroughly appreciating the importance of the school to the fifteen fortunate little pupils and the other pupils who are to join them and succeed them, believe it likely to be even more important to the teachers who are trained in it.

One of the faculty said to me: "I think the training of teachers has been given too little thought not only in America, but generally. By this I do not mean to deny the existence here and elsewhere of good training schools for teachers of meritorious teachers' colleges, normal schools, etc., but it has not been absolutely easy for ambitious women to get good training as teachers.

"Bryn Mawr is not, as many people seem to think, an exclusive aristocratic institution. About one-third of our graduates take up teaching as a profession. This school will give some of them the opportunity of remaining an additional year at Bryn Mawr taking the master's degree. It enables teachers through courses in pedagogy, attendance at conventions, etc., to keep abreast of the times in teaching. In psychology, for instance, which was regarded in connection with education, will be seen also in the work of a year, with results for the better, and is a part of the advanced work in the schools. Science will be so taught that it will be seen to connect with the world's work, wherever she may happen to be, while giving the balance of knowledge to teach how to reach the generally known methods. This plan of study has at all by no means revolutionized, yet it marks the result of a very careful effort to make the best possible use of known methods, with the hope that possibly we may later on devise some new and more effective methods.

"Aid from Open Air.

"Careful physical training beginning at the early age of 10 will produce girls capable of standing with little wear and tear the strain of acquiring higher education when their time comes for it; girls trained in the open air will be more teachable and more receptive and less negative than girls who spend their schoolroom lives in impure indoors air and surroundings which are generally unhygienic."

I inquired if any one was planning a similar outdoor school for boys and was informed that no one at Bryn Mawr had heard of such a movement.

I asked about other out-of-doors schools and was informed that there are many for the unfit and ill, that there are many outdoor schools for children of all sorts abroad, and that in this country most of the expensive preparatory schools have out-of-doors classrooms, which are used upon occasion.

"America is doing well in education for women," my informant continued. "There are not enormous changes from year to year, but now and then a new woman's college opens and continually the capacity of the existing institutions is increased. Fifteen or twenty years ago the woman who went to college was unusual; now the woman who seeks the higher education is following almost the usual course.

"Seventy or eighty schools send girls to Bryn Mawr; public and private schools in all parts of the country are giving girls good preliminary training; there is an evident eagerness upon the part of the general public to have its daughters well educated; the widespread and to us astonishing interest in this model school shows that the nation as a whole is intelligently thinking about women's education."

I asked what effect all this had had on women's happiness.

"Potentially or actually, do you mean? Are you inquiring about the women who now are being educated, or asking me to predict the future? I have spent my life among women who were being educated and find it difficult to generalize.

"But education adds much interest to women's lives. The educated woman has resources. The community life of college years is very useful. Students here and in women's colleges generally are very happy; there are no dull moments in their lives."

Out of door exercise

The afternoon Siesta

Out of door exercise

The afternoon Siesta

LITTLE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY

Edifying a Mule.

BEFORE returning from my first trip to Cuba I improved my Spanish by diligent study in order to inform a mule in his own language just what I thought of him without any confusing equivocation," said a traveling tobacco man.

"This mule was one that I rode on a tour of some tobacco plantations. The people from whom I borrowed the mule said that it was an animal of tireless energy, tenacious disposition, and marvelous speed.

"I had no sooner mounted the beast than it showed a disposition to canter far in advance of my party over hills and through fields until I realized suddenly that I had practically lost the others.

"I spoke sharply to the mule and tried to rein it in. Instead of slacking pace the animal went faster.

"I spoke more sharply still and reined harder. Same result.

"Faster and faster went the mule. It galloped on through forests, open country and startled villages. I might have been going yet, a kind of permanent John Gilpin, had I not uttered, wholly by chance, a word of Spanish while trying to think of some native profanity that the mule might understand.

"What I yelled was the Spanish for 'Whoa!' It stopped the mule like magic. Throughout the trip I had been yelling 'Get up' without knowing it while sawing at the reins.

"But that mule heard a lot of unintelligible Spanish from me before I left Cuba."

Graft in Rescue Work.

THE next time I get tangled up in my own car I don't know whether I want anybody to pull me out or not," was the complaint of an ardent automobilist. "Of course, I want somebody to if I am in danger of losing life or limb; but even then I'd like a written agreement from my rescuer that he won't soak me for damages as soon as he finds my neck is sure. That is what a man did to me last week—soak me for damages.

"It was the queerest case of graft I know of. My machine broke down and I got mixed up in the remains. A witness of the accident helped to extricate me. I thanked him and offered to give him something for his trouble, but he refused to accept anything. Three days later, however, I heard from him. He claimed that in the excitement of putting me to rights somebody had extracted from his pocket a $100 watch, and since it was in my interest the watch had been lost, he thought it only fair that I should buy him another watch or give him $100.

"Judging by the whole make-up of the man, I cannot whip myself into a belief that he lost a $100 watch; I cannot believe that he had one to lose. Still, there is a possibility that he did—so what can I do but give him $100? Anyhow, this is what I have done, but if I break down again I trust the fellow who saves my life will be considerate enough at least to carry a cheaper watch."

Dining with Friends.

NOT until boarding houses cease to exist will all their romances be written. Shabby romances, most of them are, like that of the young woman who got so tired of being called "poor thing" because she received no invitations and had to eat all her meals at the boarding house table that she took to eating alone once in a while at a cheap restaurant, and then brazenly lying about the friends who had invited her to dinner.

There was a young man in that house who never went anywhere either. The first night the girl stayed out life's desolation nearly overpowered him.

"Even that poor little white-faced soul has made friends who want her," he said. "Nobody wants me. I'm no good on earth."

Then on rare occasions his place at the table was vacant.

"New friends?" asked the landlady.

"Yes," the young man lied.

One night the man and the girl met at a 25-cent restaurant. They blushed, they fenced, they finally confessed.

"We're a pair of frauds," said the girl. "It is awful to think that tonight when we go home we will have to swear that we have been dining with friends."

"Well," said the young man softly, "ain't we?"

An Unreliable Doctor.

MR. SEABURY came home from the office one night and told his wife he had been to see the doctor.

"He said I was all tired out," said Seabury, "and he thinks I ought to go away on a fishing trip."

"But, of course, you don't believe him," responded the wife.

"Why not?" queried Seabury, in surprise.

"Well," said Mrs. Seabury, "you didn't have any confidence in him when he told me I ought to go to Europe."

The Unattainable.

OLD Mr. Dinsmore had a great habit of lecturing to young men of his acquaintance. One evening, Wilbur Moore, a young man from the city, was calling at the Dinsmore home.

"Have an ideal, young man," said the old gentleman, enthusiastically. "Always have an ideal, I say, and hug it to your bosom at all times and places."

"I believe that, too, Sir," agreed the young man, "but she won't let me."

Tribute to Ma's Prowess.

"My pa can lick your pa."

"That may be, but he can't lick my ma."

The Ideal

Madge—D'd he try to flatter you?

Marjorie—Why, no, dear. He merely said I was the prettiest girl he'd ever met.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS SUFFER FROM CITY'S BOOKKEEPING

Desire to Carry Out Big Municipal Improvements Has Assessed Valuation of Property to a Fictitious Height, Says John D. Crimmins, and Is Working a Grave Injustice to Property Holders.

THAT what may be described as a dishonest system of municipal bookkeeping is working a grave injustice to the vast army of people who own real estate in Greater New York was the assertion made yesterday by John D. Crimmins to a reporter of THE TIMES.

As is well known, the city's bookkeeping for all improvements that require the issuance of bonds is based upon the assessed valuation of real estate in Greater New York—the bonded indebtedness of the city can only be increased in a constitutionally prescribed ratio with the increase in the assessed valuation in its real estate.

Now Mr. Crimmins calls attention with considerable emphasis to the fact that in a desire to carry through an ambitious programme of improvements the city authorities have raised the assessed valuation to a fictitious height with a consequent injustice to all property owners. This and a number of other present-day conditions, Mr. Crimmins asserts, "are draining real estate to the limit."

"The publicity of sales under foreclosure and under orders of the courts for the settlement of estates since the early Spring of this year to the present time," says Mr. Cummins, "gives evidence that real estate is assessed beyond its actual value. Many properties sold under foreclosure have been purchased by the holders of the mortgages. We now hear many people asking, How long will this condition last? Will there be a revival?

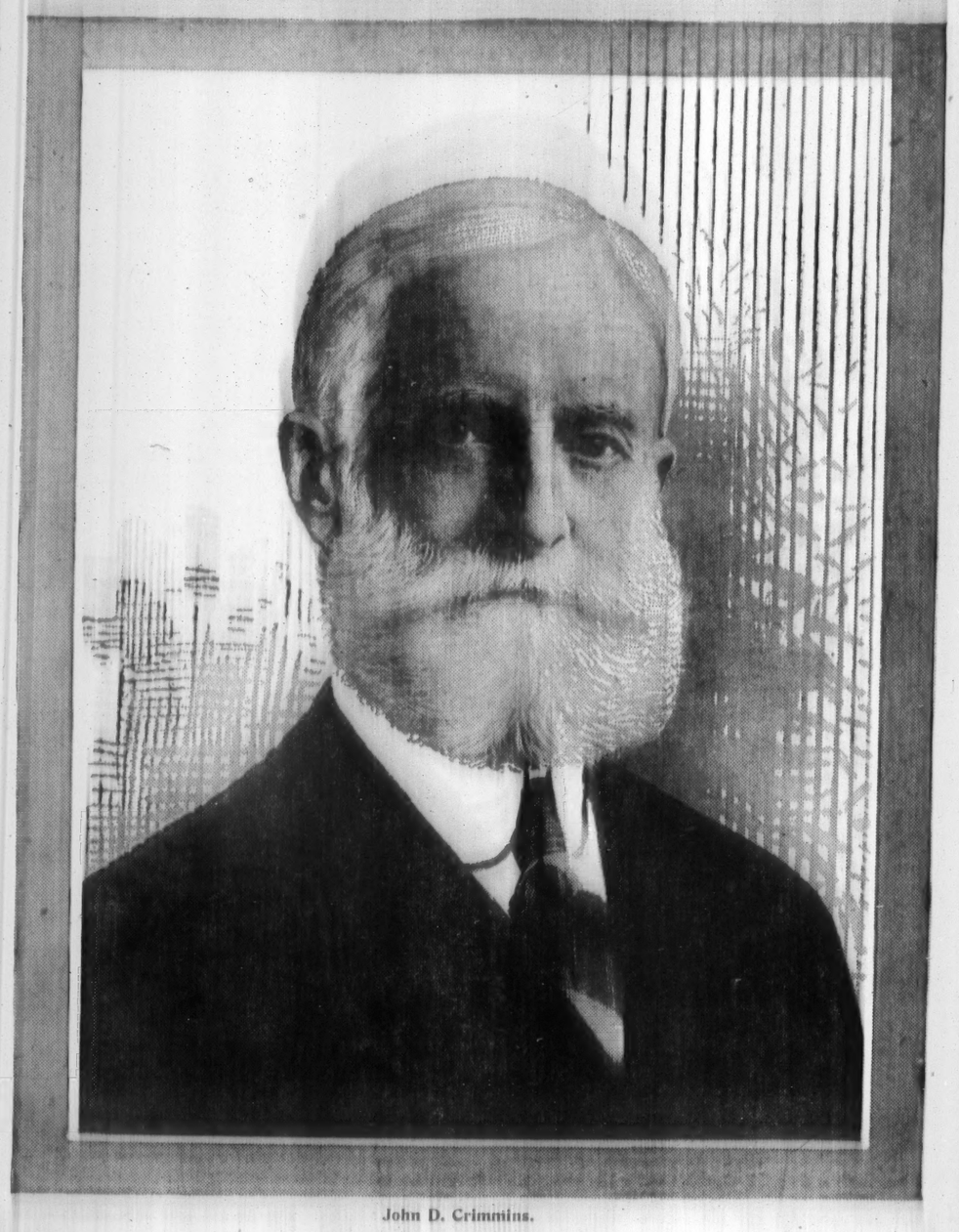
"Before the passage of the law requiring the taxation of property at its full value improved property was assessed from 60 to 70 per cent. of its actual value and unimproved property about 50 per cent. Then came the time when conditions required increased borrowing capacity for the city to enable it to carry on subway building. To meet this Mayor Gaynor directed his Tax Commissioners to revise real estate valuations and increase them practically to the highest limit they, the Tax Commissioners, could justify.

Valuations Were High.

"It has always seemed to me that this was a forced order, an example where the purpose was used to justify the means.

"Keeping in mind this desire to increase the city's borrowing capacity, we may assume that the appraisers for the Tax Commissioners set higher values on properties than they should have. Hence it is hardly fair to say that the sales mentioned show that there has been an actual depreciation in real estate values. We can only say this if we are prepared to sustain the statement by the assertion that the appraisers were competent and the Tax Commissioners had a knowledge and acquaintance with values of properties sufficient to justify them in confirming the acts of their appraisers.

"We should bear in mind in this situation that we of this day and generation are paying largely and assuming responsibilities for benefits which will fall to another generation. Our new subways and new water supply system, both involving expenditures larger than that incurred in building the Panama Canal, are provisions for the future to a much greater extent than they are for this decade.



John D. Crimmins.

"That these projects are wise is beyond question when we see the growth of our population and realize what it will be in the next decade. While we are but a small part of the country, there's no section of the country growth of which does not to a more or less extent benefit us. We may say that this city is the port and gateway of the commerce of the United States.

"Fluctuations in the value of property at periods to which my memory runs back were not primarily caused by speculation, although speculation had a considerable part in them. The panic of 1857 was partly due to over-speculation in real estate. At that period it was practically the principal field offered to speculation. Railroads were in their infancy and not much money was invested in them, though great expectations were placed in what they were ultimately to do for the country. We had no oil fields at that time, of any consequence, as oil had been discovered but a short time before. As a field of operations it did not figure until later. Electricity, with all that electricity has produced and created, was unknown. Merchants and others with surplus funds placed them in real estate, commerce, shipping and fire and marine insurance.

"In the panic of 1857 industry stopped; the city was required to feed the unemployed to the extent of thousands; but the recovery was fairly prompt. In the latter part of 1858 and in 1859 land again became active. Estates were then being divided and the land prepared for building. Extensive operations were under way when the war broke out in 1861 and building was practically abandoned. If the records of the soldiers who entered the army at that time were looked into it would be found that many of the master builders became officers in regiments.

"Large profits came to those who were engaged in supplying the army; and after the war money was in great abundance and speculation became rife. Property increased in value rapidly and fictitiously. This continued from 1867 to the panic of 1873. Property was as marketable at that period as stocks and bonds on the Exchange and was sold on the Curb. On Pine Street, which was the real estate centre, possibly as much money passed in real estate transactions as in Wall Street for stocks and bonds. Property was traded in on margins, 75 per cent. remaining on bond and mortgage and not more than 25 per cent. being paid on a sale.

"In the long panic which began in 1873 there was a great depreciation in property values. In 1878 and 1879 lots could be bought for one-third the prices they once brought. As an instance, lots on the west side, between what is now Columbus Avenue and Central Park West, that had been bought for $6,500 each, sold at auction five years later for from $1,900 to $2,000 each. On the east side lots that had brought from $2,500 to $3,000 sold for $800, and in many instances less than the cost of the street improvements. Property I sold for $15,000 on Lenox Hill five years later I purchased for less than $10,000. Lots between Madison and Fifth Avenues brought less than $10,000, and lots on Fifth Avenue $15,000. On the Boulevard, now known as Broadway, in the vicinity of Ninety-sixth Street, lots sold for $900. These were forced sales.

"In considering the situation at that period we must not overlook the currency question as it then was. For some period after the war gold was at a premium, and for quite a time was from 50 to 60 per cent. above par.

"When building activity was renewed the currency had been arranged and there was a more substantial basis to determine values, the greenback being equivalent to gold. The supply of tenements at that time was not equal to the demand and much activity took place in tenement building, large profits being made.

They Made Money.

"Those people who had been able to hold on to their properties during the panic saw them not only recover from depreciation in value, but register a distinct advance. The Astor estate, whose executors I knew, retained its holdings and largely added to them during the panic. The same was true with the Goelet estate.

"I mention these two estates as they were the most extensive at that time, but there were many others of the generation following the period of which I speak who became wealthy by holding real estate which they were not forced to sell.

"There has come into our business life in the last decade a new element composed of men who did not have much experience in real estate but who are keen observers and who became active in building operations. This class have erected many of our finest apartment houses which are scattered all over Manhattan Island. Of late years they have taken up loft buildings. A majority of the apartment houses erected on Park Avenue and the neighboring section were erected by these men.

"Money has been abundant and this has encouraged builders to go forward with operations. The result has been that the market has been overdone for the moment and the supply is beyond the demand. The check in building will soon overcome this and there will be renewed activity. In my judgment we are not 'overbuilt,' except for the moment, either in our city or our suburban locations.

"There is a movement that at times has a depressing effect on property owners, the change of centres. The most serious question is: what is to become of the former centres of the wholesale and retail trade that were located below Twenty-third Street?

"It is my judgment that in the next ten years all the available situations between Twenty-third Street and Fifty-ninth Street will be occupied. With the country growing, and our city growing more rapidly, it is my belief that there will be a movement back to the old centres between Twenty-third Street and what we speak of as the City Hall section. The cause that has led many of the wholesale merchants to change their locations has been the advantages offered by modern buildings with up-to-date appointments. If the old section below Twenty-third Street is to come into its own again, new buildings will have to be erected there which will have to surpass in type those of to-day.

"The question is: what are owners of property there to do until this period arrives? They certainly will be embarrassed in holding their properties if expenditures are made for municipal purposes in the manner and the extent of the last few years.

"Real estate is now drained to the limit to meet the charges not only of excessive taxation but also of exacting conditions required in the building of tenements and buildings for business and manufacturing purposes. There has been an increase in the cost of erecting buildings of from 30 to 40 per cent.; the cost of labor and materials has increased to that extent in the past twenty-five years.

"But in spite of all these obstacles which owners of real estate have to deal with, it is yet difficult to find anything of more substantial value and character than real estate. It is true more patience is required, and that in emergencies money cannot be as readily obtained by borrowing or by sale as with stocks and bonds, but there are times when there are more violent fluctuations in the latter securities than with real estate under forced sale.

"At this period we find a conservative feeling among people having ready money, and money is not readily obtained except by short time loans. This is largely due to the unsettled conditions of our currency laws which we hope soon to have arranged. The conservative merchant and the conservative business man have larger balances to their credit to-day than they need. Banks, as a whole, have larger reserves. All our moneyed institutions are maintaining larger reserves, dreading an emergency call or demand upon them for which they prudently wish to be prepared. These situations will adjust themselves.

Conditions Are Good.

"Our people as a whole are very hopeful; the working classes are well employed. Wages were never more regular and are now at the highest rates. The best method of keeping money in circulation is through the employment of the working people. Their money is circulated and distributed through many fields. They are great consumers of the products of the earth, the products of machinery, and the products of the hand. The demand for labor is so great that without immigration, it would be impossible to meet it. Even with immigration, judging from reports from various parts of the country, the demand for labor is greater than the supply.

"In speaking to the President and manager of a large construction company in one of the States in the West, within the last few days, he gave the exact average wage paid to their men, whose numbers run to the thousands, and who grade from the skilled mechanic to the laborer. The average wage is $3.04 a day. Even with that wage, if we judge from the appearance of the laborer and his family, possibly not one-quarter of that is hoarded but goes into circulation.

A General Survey.

"While conditions such as these exist, there can be no general disturbance. To say that this condition is general, it would be impossible to prove. But conditions generally are above the average, in my judgment. The poor we have had and always will have, just as we have those who are industrious and those who are not industrious. There is no part of the country where conditions are intolerable or a menace. There are parts of the country where conditions are bad, but the people have lived among these conditions for years and do not seem to move out of them. What I refer to is the general whole rather than to instances. In New York this has a relation to real estate. Labor must be employed to enable the laborer to pay his rent and the owner to pay his taxes and have an earning on his investment.

"There is another condition of thrift which can be observed: the thousands and thousands of our people who are acquiring homesteads. These we find scattered over Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond and to an extent in the Bronx.

"This evidence of thrift is a healthful sign, insuring better conditions and better results for the bringing up of the family. The home a man owns, no matter how mean or how small, is his castle and his family will be better safeguarded there in the individual castle than in the conglomeration and mixture we find in the larger tenements.

"Loans made on these holdings on bond and mortgage, from my experience, are most satisfactory security. In many instances an option is given to reduce the principal of the mortgage and thus the property becomes a savings bank and in time the small owner is able to pay all and clear it.

"This class of property covers much territory in Queens and much of the land we see improved with one and two-family houses in Brooklyn and the cottages and smaller dwellings in the Borough of Richmond.

"The man who owns his own home is likely to be a very good citizen; he comes nearer to the tax gatherer and watches the expenditure of city money, and when election comes he generally expresses himself by his vote as to how he feels in regard to municipal administration. The intelligence of the voter is manifested by the number of split tickets cast.

"At a period not long ago most men voted the party ticket but they are now able to discriminate, and do discriminate. No better illustration of the influence of the home owner can be given than the result of the recent election in the Borough of Queens where the small property owner is very numerous. The administration of President Connolly had been most satisfactory and his election by a large vote while the head of his party ticket went down to defeat affords a striking example of the rare discrimination exercised by this class of small property owners."

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY REVIVES THE SIMPLE STORY OF MARY AND HER LAMB

The Real Mary Lived in Somerville, Mass.—Difference of Opinion as to Authorship of Famous Verses.

RICHARD K. POWERS of Lancaster, Mass., was 103 years old last Sunday. And Richard K. Powers's cousin Mary had a little lamb.

Now, when a respectful world was informed of Mr. Powers's birthday, it was informed also of a certain fact concerning his cousin's famous pet. "Mary," said Mr. Powers, "was my cousin. Her full name was Mary Sawyer. Her lamb was one of twins, born on the Sawyer farm in 1814."

It was good of Mr. Powers to make this important contribution to literary and natural history. There were many who then learned for the first time that Mary's lamb was not unique. But, as a matter of fact, the story of that amiable beast was told twenty-four years ago, and by Mary herself.

For in the year 1889 Mary E. Tyler, whose maiden name had been Mary Sawyer, wrote for a Vermont newspaper the following narrative. She was then 88 years old and lived at 29 Central Street in the pleasant town of Somerville, Mass."

"One cold, bleak March morning I went out with father to the barn, and after the cows had been fed we went to the sheep pen and found two lambs there which had been born in the night. One of them had been forsaken by its mother and through neglect was about dead from the cold and for want of food. I saw it had a little life and wanted to take it into the house, but father said no; it was about dead any way, and at best could live but for a short time. But I could not bear to see the poor little thing suffer so, and I teased until I got it into the house, and then I worked upon mother's sympathy.

"It couldn't at first swallow, and the catnip tea I had mother make it could not take for a long time. I got the lamb warm the first thing, which was done by wrapping her in an old garment and holding her in my arms beside the fireplace. All night long I nursed the lamb, and at night it could swallow just a little. Oh, how pleased I was. But I was not then satisfied it would live, and I sat up all night with it, fearing it wouldn't be warm enough unless there was some one there to look out for its comfort.

"In the morning, much to my girlish delight, it could stand; then it improved rapidly, soon learned to drink milk, and from the time it could walk about it would follow me anywhere if I called it. It was a fast grower, as symmetrical a sheep as ever walked, and its fleece was of the finest and whitest. Why, I used to take as much care of it as a mother would of a child. I used to wash it regularly, keep the burdocks picked out of its feet, comb and trim with bright colored ribbons the wool on its forehead, and when that was being done the lamb would hold down its head, shut its eyes, and stand patiently as could be. * * *

"The day the lamb went to school I hadn't seen her previous to starting off, and not wanting to go without seeing her I called. She readily recognized my voice, and soon I heard a faint bleating way down the field. More and more distinctly I heard it, and I knew my pet was coming to me. My brother Nate said, 'Let's take the lamb to school with us.'

"I thought it would be a good plan and I consented, and she followed right along behind me. When the school house was reached the teacher had not arrived and but few scholars were there. Then I began to think what I should do with the lamb while the school was in session. I took her down to my seat—you know we had old-fashioned, high-boarded-up seats then. Well, I put the lamb under the seat, put on her blanket and she lay down just as quietly as could be.

"By and by I had to get up and recite and left the lamb all right, but in a minute there was a clatter, clatter on the floor, and I knew it was the pattering of the hooves of my lamb. Oh, how mortified I felt! The teacher was Miss Polly Kimball, who was the mother of Loring, the circulating library man of Boston. She laughed outright, and of course all the children giggled. It was rare sport for them, but I couldn't find anything mirthful in the situation. I was too embarrassed and ashamed to laugh or even to smile at the unlooked for appearance of the lamb out on the floor. I took the lamb out and put it in the shed until I was ready to go home at noon, when it followed me back."

So far so good; a clear, consistent narrative thoroughly in accordance with the verses. But now comes the important question, Who wrote the verses? Here is what "Mary" says: "Visiting the school that forenoon was a young man named John Roulstone. The young man was very much pleased at the school incident, and the next day he rode across the fields on horseback, came to the little, old school-house, and handed me a slip of paper which had written on it three verses, which are the original lines, but since then there have been two verses added by a Mrs. Townsend. The verses were written together when I got them:

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

It followed her to schol one day,
Which was against the rule.
It made the children laugh and play
To see the lamb at school.

And so the teacher turned it out,
But still it lingered near,
And waited patiently about
'Till Mary did appear.

Evidently there was no doubt in Mrs. Tyler's mind that she was the Mary of the poem, and that the romantic John Roulstone wrote it. She was generally accepted as the original "Mary"—even now her cousin basks in reflected glory. And yet the poem is claimed for an author other than John Roulstone, by a woman, an early "feminist" writer formidably named Sarah Josepha Buell Hale.

In 1827, according to an article contributed by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton to THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS nearly eleven years ago, Dr. Lowell Mason introduced singing into the public schools of Boston. He asked Mrs. Sarah Hale and other writers to furnish verses suitable for children. Mrs. Hale, writes Mrs. Wharton, "composed a series of little poems for children, which were set to music, and sung in the schools of Boston, and afterward throughout the country. Among these were the well-known

If ever I see, on bush or tree,
Young birds in their pretty nest,

and the world-famous 'Mary's Lamb.' Even if this latter and best known poem were not founded upon an incident in the writer's own childish experience, it was unquestionably inspired by her familiarity with and her affection for domestic animals."

Sara Josepha Buell Hale.

Now, Mrs. Hale was an accomplished lady—of this there can be no doubt. She wrote, among other things, "The Ladies' Book of Cookery," "Liberia, or Mr. Peyton's Experiment," "Manners, or Happy Homes and Good Society All the Year Round," "Northwood, or Life North and South," "Sketches of American Character," and "Woman's Record, or Sketches of All Distinguished Women from Creation to 1854." Also she edited Godey's Lady's Book, and was prominent in the "women's rights" agitation.

What is more important, she was influential in bringing about the establishment of our Thanksgiving Day as a national institution.

But Mary herself gives the credit not to Mrs. Hale, but to John Roulstone, who was, it has been discovered, a nephew of the Rev. Lemuel Capen of Sterling, Mass. In her interesting "The True Story of the Real Mary and the Real Lamb," published by Frederick A. Stokes, Fannie M. Dickinson supports this theory, and adds: "In 1829, in a book of poems for children, published by Mrs. Sarah Joseph, three stanzas were added to these." Now, "Mrs. Sarah Joseph" is probably "Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale."

It is possible that Mrs. Hale included verses by other authors in her "Songs for Our Children." No copy of the book is available, but it may be that she acknowledges in it, or did acknowledge elsewhere at some time, that the first three stanzas were by John Roulstone.

At any rate, Richard K. Powers is 103 years old. And he says that the Mary who had a little lamb was his cousin.

OLD-FASHIONED BUT EFFECTIVE

"ONE reason I didn't get engaged last Summer," said the girl in the deepest chair, "was because I couldn't think of any really novel way to announce the engagement."

"A-a-ahem!" coughed the girl in the wabbly rocker.

"I said," continued the occupant of the capacious chair with spirit, "that was one reason. There may have been others. But that was a good one.

"There is no use in being engaged nowadays if you can't electrify the community with an announcement. Time was when all an engaged girl had to do was to stay all night with another girl and snuggle up close and whisper the sweet secret into her ear and trust to her to circulate the report. That method may be innocent and romantic, but it is hopelessly old-fashioned. A girl might as well not be engaged as to spread the news that way.

"The last announcement party I attended was a luncheon. It was unique. For dessert they served some kind of chocolate concoction that looked like a miniature cannon ball. When those balls were cut open we found inside them slips of paper on which was written a notice of the engagement. I thought that rather a neat plan."

"It was," said the girl in the rocker. "It was almost as good as the surprise sprung on her friends by a White Plains girl that I know.

"She invited us to her home to a vaudeville entertainment. For the final act we were promised an original phonographic selection. We expected some kind of a musical turn, but instead the machine bawled out three times, 'Attention!' and then proceeded to announce the girl's engagement."

"That was neat, too," said the girl in the deep chair. "It reminds me of the scheme of another girl I know. She rigged up a fortune-telling device for the entertainment of her friends. Each guest drew a slip of paper, but instead of finding his or her own fortune written thereon, they found that of the hostess. She was engaged, and that was her way of making it known."

"All those freakish ideas may be very clever," remarked the girl on the hassock, "but I consider them in poor taste. For my part, when I get ready to announce my engagement, I shall bring all you girls together, just as you are now, and tell you, in as few words as possible, that I—that he—that we—that I am—am!"—

She stopped and blushed. The girl in the deep chair sat up.

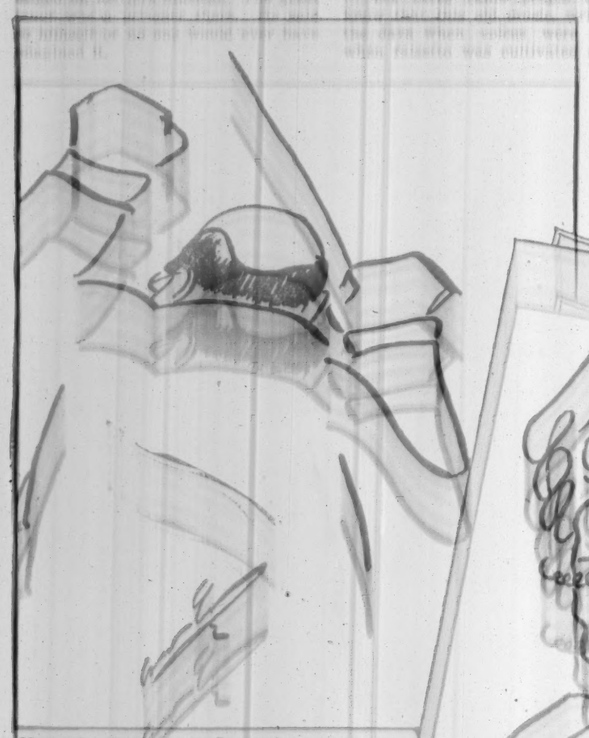
"Good gracious," she exclaimed. "You don't mean that you are—really"—

The girl on the hassock nodded.

CARUSO DISCUSSES SOME OF THE SECRETS OF HIS ART

His Method of Studying a New Role—He Says the Public Wants Loud, High Notes, and Is Prone "to Measure Music With a Yardstick."

ENRICO CARUSO sat one evening early last week in the studio of his hotel apartment overlooking Broadway and talked on matters musical. The great tenor was a prisoner there. He said so himself or no one would ever have imagined it.



Hertz Conducting (by Caruso.)

"If I go on the street," he said, with mock plaintiveness, "they say, 'Hello, Caruso!' They point to me as I go past and say, 'There goes Caruso,' and the boys run along and shout 'Caruso! Caruso!' It is a pity the mimicry that accompanied this was lost to larger audiences than the solitary interviewer. If I go to the theatre it is the same, and when I go into a cinema the papers say next day Caruso was there. So I pass my time between my hotel and the opera house. I cannot go for walks, and I am not for rides, so what is left? Then there is never a singer has a pleasant rest between my hotel and the opera house. I cannot go for walks, there are not a great many people who would object to hung a prisoner is the order carried. Where wished a pleasant rest with its tasteful decorations and not a street, many people since tormented souls are prisoners suggest that the room becomes dreaming hard is escape. Home another sanctuary. The interrupter suggested something nice this, as was [illegible] Caruso, would escape [illegible] another sanctuary. The interrupter suggested something like this, as was operated upon the question of [illegible] Caruso waved it all aside with a prodigious gesture, and the talk turned to the question of operatic roles, over the subject learned them, their difficulties, their number, and his preferences, know them by heart.

"In beginning to study a role, I read the libretto for the first time. I take up is the words. I go over and over them until I know them by heart. Then I begin to divide the phrases up with reference to the music that goes with them, prolonging syllables that are set to long notes, phrasing words according to the way the composer has bound them together in his music, and saying them rapidly or slowly according to the tempos they call for.

"A good deal of the melody. All this has been done without any direct attempt to learn the music, but of course I have unconsciously absorbed a good deal of the melody. After I have learned the text thoroughly, I begin at the piano with my accompanist. Here I learn the melodies completely as they are set down in the score.

His Method as to Acting.

"I never sit down to make a conscious effort at building up the dramatic interpretation of the role. This has come to me gradually as I have been studying the text and the music. By the time I go to the first stage rehearsal I have determined what I want to do with regard to the acting. The details are of course later worked out with the stage director when the other artists come on the scene."

The questioner asked whether the tenor had any favorite role, any one which he would rather sing than the others or that had a particular appeal to him in any way. He was very positive that he had not.

"One part may happen to suit my voice better than another and there may be parts that the public would rather hear me in," he said, "but I would not allow myself to have any preference. No serious artist would. A singer must concentrate every bit of nervous force he has on the role he is appearing in. If he allowed any personal preferences to have an effect, he would introduce an element foreign to those which alone can be counted on for success. If the singer founds his work on sentimental considerations, he will never find himself called a great artist. He must guard against personal likes and dislikes more than anything else, because these are what obscure the vision and work against pure art.

"But the public always insists on its preferences and its dislikes. Very often, especially in this country, the public measures its music with a yardstick. When I sang 'Armide,' for instance, some people told me they had heard it said this was no opera to hear Caruso in because he only sang three times; that it would be better to wait for something else where he was on the stage longer!

"Yet these same people did not know that this old music, written in the days when voices were higher, when falsetto was cultivated and allowable, was very difficult for modern singers. We cannot use falsetto on its high notes, we must sing with the pure voice. This role really represented the more difficult than any other. We cannot use falsetto on its high notes, we must sing with the pure voice. When the opening night came these people did not know that I had been feeling for weeks and weeks and months that they would hear more than I could do. Public Wants Noise.

"Once I was in Germany last month a friend of mine, to whom I always give tickets for my performances, sat in front of two old ladies at each performance. They heard me sing Rudolpho in 'Aloha' one night, the original in 'Aloha' another night, and in another I sang the next night, in one I am a great captain with ideas of empire in his head, and in the other just a young country boy with no experience of the world.

"When these old ladies heard me the second night they said, 'What is this Caruso? Why, he sings softly and doesn't let his voice out. He is no good. He must be indisposed.' My friend made up his mind that if they talked that way during the second act he would have to do something at the end. And they did. So when the act was over and they went out, my friend reached back and kicked their umbrella until he broke it.

"That is the trouble with the public. They want high notes and loud ones from a singer. Let him satisfy them there, and they all want to hear him. They think that is enough to make him a good artist, and that seems to be all a great part of the public wants."

The talk then came back again to the matter of the study of operatic rôles, and Caruso made the observation that it might be more difficult for him to learn a rôle quickly than for some other singers, because he "was not a musician." That remark, coming from a man who is probably the most famous living operatic singer, might surprise the average person by its apparent paradox. Yet to a person who understands musical conditions, it would surprise only because a singer said it of himself. Musical history is full of singers who were in occupations not in the faintest way related to the art until it was discovered that they had a voice. Then their training was all in the mechanics of voice production, with no time, and sometimes no inclination, to develop a general knowledge of the art on its more theoretic side. But such singers generally do all they can to hide their deficiency, even though it be a sure of the ostrich putting his head in a bush hole. But such singers generally do all they can to hide their deficiency. Caruso does not. And it is this unaffectedness carried through all his dealings that makes him regarded as one of the clerks in a department of Caruso does not. And it is this unaffectedness carried through all his dealings that makes him regarded as one of the clerks in a department of the Metropolitan put it, the more than to the opera house. And one reason that makes much more amusing of the incident is a comment of that the same verdict would have been given by student audiences of Wagner music in this opera house. Any one familiar with the institution knows that the verdict would be very different if Wagner almost any night when the Wagnerian music was asked.

After he had given this description of himself the tenor went on to prove unconsciously that he had been too modest.

"I stand in a church," he continued, "and I hear a choir. He continued, from the second to the last, as if to prove that time lots of music went through my head, something new every Sunday. So I began to have practice in reading music. It may be harder for a singer who is not a trained musician to learn a role, but often he is better off than the singer who is a good musician. That is because the latter needs rely too much on their power of reading. They look at a thing and say, 'Ah, that is easy for me.' It goes so—and then they do not learn it thoroughly, so that when they are performing they may suddenly forget in the places they have slipped over.

"Once I have learned a role I never have any trouble remembering it. Take my part in 'Ballo in Maschero,' which we sang last week. I had learned that role in 1898. Yet when I went over it this season in preparation for the rehearsals I found that it all came back perfectly without any trouble. All except one little spot, and there is a story about that which shows how the mind works.

"At the dress rehearsal I sang a word wrong. Right there I slapped myself in the face and said, 'Now, Caruso, when you come to that part in the performance you remember this and get it right.' Well, on the day of the performance, last Saturday afternoon, I had that troublesome place in my mind all the time. When I came to it the effort to think that I must not make a mistake made me take my full attention off the phrase, and, sure enough, I made the same mistake. Then what do you think I did? I slapped myself in the face just the same way I had done before, without thinking, and right there on the stage in full view of the audience!

Banishes Own Personality.

"That was because I could not forget myself entirely. A lyric artist must forget that he exists in his proper person. He must not be conscious of anything but the character he is supposed to be. It is only when your voice is so perfectly that you can do this, or the artist has been trained in the preparation for a role he is supposed to be performing, when you know a role perfectly that you will be conscious of the higher artistic ideal. Then the mechanical side of the preparation of a role is so well in the subconscious that you will be able to sing the role as it should be sung. The role will always be with you, and you will be able to sing it without any effort. It will become a part of you, and you will be able to sing it with the same feeling and the same expression that you have when you are talking. And this feeling will continue as long as you sing the role, for he will always be conscious that he is on the stage, unconsciously think of his first difficulties with it and that will bring concentration. It comes straight from the heart.

"He may go on and write more operas. As composer may start an idea for opera and write it very rapidly, because it comes straight from the heart. Then he may go on and write more operas until he comes to his work or operas. In the meantime he has learned more all the time, and when the last is done it will be a much more scientifically correct product than the first. That represents my full powers, he will say; that is the work I love the most.

"But the lyric artist cannot feel this way. He cannot take any more interest in the last role he has created than in the first, because the very next night after he has sung the last he may be called upon to sing the first. And this must be on the same level of excellence as the other, or else it is a sign that his powers are deteriorating.

"I never think more of one part than of another. It may be, of course, that on one night for some reason over which I cannot seem to have any control my spirit will not be as good as on another. Then that night I will not give as good a performance. My rule is to leave absolutely nothing undone that I can work out to make the mechanical side perfect—and then leave the remaining touch to my spirit. So that when I go on the stage to sing any role I am keyed up to the same tension of nervous power—the most I have to give.

"Of course the Caruso of to-day is not the same Caruso he was fifteen years ago. Then I used to sing like anything in nature sings. I would pour out all my voice with no thought of anything but that I was singing and having a good time, then take my 10 francs and be happy.

"Now it is work for me to sing. That is what happens when we become conscious that we are using art and not nature. Now I control myself in every way. I use less voice than I did and I manage it entirely different. I am conscious of it and of how I use it, spending hours every day in thinking how to use it where before I never gave that a thought.

"There is another thing to think of in connection with operatic roles. On the stage we can have a costume and scenery and entire theory of action to help us. That is not so on the concert platform. There you are facing the audience cold, and you cannot see scenery and learn a theory of action from it. You have to make the audience see it. You have to make them see it. You have to make them see it. You have to make them

HOW THE $4,000,000 OF THE Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN WILL BE SPENT

The Women's Association Will Get Three-Fourths of It and Will Use $800,000 for the National Board Building---Bowery Branch Gets a Big Share of the Men's Portion.

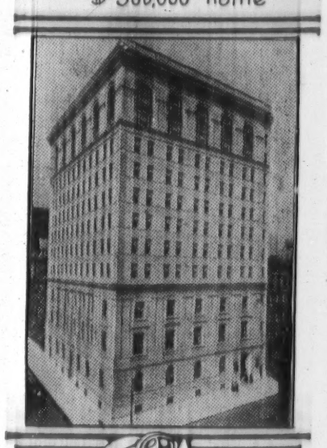
Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan,
Vice-President New York Y.W.C.A.
Photo by Bradley.

Old Bowery Branch

New $400,000 Bowery Branch

Mrs. James S. Cushman,
President New York
Y.W.C.A. Photo by Curtis Bell.

Y.M.C.A. in Old Piano Factory will get new $360,000 home



$800,000 Headquarters Y.W.C.A. given by five women Miss Grace Dodge, Helen Gould Mrs. Willard D. Straight Mrs. Clarence Hyde, Mrs. John French

IF every penny of the $4,000,000 raised in the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. campaign which closed last week had been twins there wouldn't have been enough even then to satisfy all the needs of the two organizations.

The exact way in which every dollar was to be used was settled in advance. This wasn't the easiest bit of figuring done by those in charge either. It was like trying to feed half a dozen hungry birds with one worm.

To the average outsider $4,000,000 seems a large enough worm for a whole nestful of birds. But inasmuch as the Y. M. C. A. alone needed $2,500,000 and the Y. W. C. A needed three times as much, and needed it three times as badly, it can be seen that $4,000,000 isn't so fat a worm as it might at first appear to those who don't know the facts.

Even the men admitted that the lion's share of the big fund ought to go to the Y. W. C. A. Therefore three of the four millions were apportioned to the women, while the men, having cut out big sums and shaved off little ones, finally reached what they felt was the irreducible minimum of a single million for themselves.

By this time everybody knows how the money was raised. At noon on Tuesday, when the nerve-racked and muscle-weary workers were listening to the reports, which showed them they still had about $850,000 to raise inside of a few hours, somebody got up and said that if it was done it would be a long time before New York would be beaten.

"Well," said George W. Perkins, chairman of the Executive Committee, "it has been a long time since New York has been beaten as it has been during the past two weeks! Underbrush is nothing to it."

As the result of this "beating" of the city there are more people in New York to-day who know and care about the work of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. than there ever were before. In the first place more than 15,000 persons contributed to the fund. They gave all the way from 50 cents to $500,000 apiece. Every one of these donors, as well as hundreds of other people, will be glad to know just how the money is to be spent. Here is the list:

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.	
Central Building	$600,000
Harlem Building	500,000
Boarding Home	350,000
Central Club for Nurses	400,000
West Side Branch	50,000
Colored Women's Branch	100,000
Current expenses (2 years)	150,000
Equipment and Adjustment Fund	50,000
National Board Building (Special)	800,000
Total	$3,000,000

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.	
Bowery Branch	$390,000
Union Branch (Bronx)	360,000
Colored Men's Branch	150,000
Williamsbridge Branch	40,000
Intercollegiate Branch	20,000
Contingent and Adjustment Fund	40,000
Total	$1,000,000

Given by Five Women.

The largest item in the women's budget is $800,000 for the National Board Building and the site on which it stands. This great sum was contributed by five women—Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Finley Shepard, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Clarence Hyde, and Mrs. John French. The land was bought by Mrs. Shepard.

This campaign, which has just finished in whirlwind fashion, was begun more than a year ago. It was then that the $800,000 was given; and that explains why the National Board Building is already completed. It stands at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-second Street—a splendid eleven-story structure of fireproof construction.

It contains all the offices of the National Board, as well as the Training School for the Y. W. C. A. secretaries. These young women live as well as study in the building. There are dining rooms and a cafeteria on the top floor. There are reception rooms, board rooms, a library, classrooms, in fact, it is a thoroughly equipped and architecturally beautiful building.

With this exception, the $3,000,000 of the women will be devoted to the local work of the Y. W. C. A. in New York City. The next item in size and probably in importance is $600,000 for a new Central Branch. The present one, at 7 East Fifteenth Street, was outgrown long ago. It has a general membership of about 3,000; more than 2,700 students are enrolled in its classes; it has an employment bureau which places about 1,500 women a year.

Yet even for this work every facility of the place is overtaxed. As for enlarging the activities in the present quarters, it is impossible. The building in Fifteenth Street, moreover, is about twenty-five years old. In that time the conditions have changed. The girls for whom that branch was intended now live several miles distant. There isn't a single branch of the Y. W. C. A. east of Fifth Avenue between Fifteenth Street and the Harlem River, except the Studio Club, which is for a special class.

Girls Will Get "Gym."

The girls, in fact, seem to have been making the best of several bad bargains. For instance, there hasn't been in this great city a good gymnasium for the use of working girls. There hasn't been a swimming pool open to them except those in the public baths. All the physical development seemed destined for the boys and men. Classes in gymnastics were organized for the girls, but no real provision was made for the development of their bodies.

The campaign which has just closed has changed this state of affairs so decidedly that the working girls of this city are asking themselves whether they are really awake or only dreaming. The new Central Branch Building, which will be erected as a result of the campaign just closed, will really be a great up-to-date clubhouse for girls. It will have the longed-for gymnasium and swimming pool, and, in addition, it will have improved class rooms for all kinds of courses, from millinery to multiplication tables.

When Helen Gould—as she then was—bought the site for the new National Board Building she purchased an additional lot to insure plenty of light and air. The new Central Branch is to build next to the National Board, and the two structures can thus divide this valuable supply of light and air between them. They will have the entire frontage of the block on Lexington Avenue, with a depth of 100 feet on the side streets. It is planned to make this one of the greatest centres for working girls in America. The employment department is to be given a chance to grow into a really big thing in modern vocational analysis. Wholesome recreation in great big allopathic doses is to be furnished the girls. In short, the New York working girl is going to have a real clubhouse with special improvements adapted to her case.

The Harlem Branch, now at 72 and 74 West 124th Street, is also overcrowded in all its departments. This branch has already outgrown two successive homes and is absolutely panting for more room. It is to have a $500,000 building as near Lenox Avenue and 125th Street as a proper site can be obtained. The present building has a boarding department where forty girls can be accommodated, board and room costing from $5 to $6 a week. In the new building this number will be increased. And the Harlem girls, too, will get a good gymnasium, although their dream of a swimming pool may not be realized.

To many of the 15,000 persons who have just given their good money to this Y. W. C. A. fund the proposed Boarding Home will seem almost the best of the uses to which the money will be put. There are no less than 500,000 working girls and women in New York City and it is estimated that at least 100,000 of them have no homes of their own. They must board somewhere, somehow. And generally the where and the how are not calculated to stir anybody to envy.

Altogether, in this city, there are about thirty special boarding houses for women. These are carried on by various organizations. But even in the aggregate they can accommodate only about two thousand. One of the most pressing needs of working girls, therefore, is a place to live.

Of this army of 100,000 girls, exposed to temptation and danger, earning as a rule so little that they cannot afford the comforts or even the real necessities of proper existence, the Y. W. C. A. has been able to accommodate only about three hundred. Of this number twenty are in the Colored Women's Branch, twenty-two in the West Side Branch, and forty in the Harlem Branch. The rest are in the Studio Club, the Central Club for Nurses, and the Margaret Louisa Home.

But the Studio Club is for girls who are studying one of the arts. The Nurses' Club takes only women practicing that profession, while the Margaret Louisa Home is really for transients, as no one can remain there more than a few months at a time. So that at present only eighty-two out of the vast throng of New York's real working girls can find a home under a Y. W. C. A. roof.

The organization proposes therefore to use $350,000 of its share of the campaign fund to build and equip a home for 250 girls, where they can live for from $4 to $6 a week. The institution is expected to be self-supporting after it is fairly established. It will be on the east side, north of Twenty-third Street.

When it came to the individual objects for which the campaign funds were intended, probably the two which brought out the most ardent personal work were the Central Club for Nurses and the Colored Women's Branch. If hard work had counted, the nurses and the colored women would have earned about a million dollars a minute. One nurse, who was on night duty, said on the last day of the campaign that she had slept just five hours out of the previous seventy-two. She had spent her time off duty working for the fund.

The present Nurses' Club is at 54 East Thirty-fourth Street. Only thirty-six can be accommodated in the sleeping quarters. The social rooms, the dining and reading rooms are taxed to the limit of their capacity. The purpose of the club is to provide a central headquarters for the thousands of nurses who are practicing in New York City. It was opened only three years ago, and the sixteen bedrooms have been filled ever since, while more than 400 nurses have been turned away.

With $400,000 of its fund the Y. W. C. A. intends to buy a site and to erect a new clubhouse where 400 or 450 nurses can live when "off" a case. There will be a restaurant, library, reception rooms, infirmary, lecture room, and other facilities. The County Association of Graduate Nurses will have its registry and directory there. Meetings of professional organizations of nurses will be held there and the club will be made a central headquarters for the nurses of the city. The site has not yet been definitely chosen, but it will probably be on the west side, between Fortieth and Eightieth Streets. When the fund was successfully completed last week it was the happiest day the nurses of this town have known in a long, long while.

As for East 135th Street, it was jubilant when it found that a brand-new building, costing $100,000, would be erected in that neighborhood for the colored women's branch. In 1905 this branch was started in a rented house at 143 West Fifty-third Street, but the move to Harlem follows the colored population.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago has made a standing offer to give any town that would raise $100,000 for a Y. M. C. A. $25,000 of that amount. So when the women here set out to get that hundred thousand for the girls they asked Mr. Rosenwald whether he was going to discriminate against the sex. And Mr. Rosenwald didn't.

The new building will contain sleeping rooms, dining room, social and recreation rooms, a gymnasium, class rooms, and an employment bureau. In the case of many colored girls it will be their only chance to find a decent place to live. And for many others of the general membership it will be the only place where they can meet their friends in proper surroundings.

Colored People Helped.

The colored people themselves have been almost feverishly interested in the progress of the money campaign. They worked like Trojans, bringing in each day $2,000 or $3,000, which they had collected in small sums. Mrs. Ransome, the President of the women's branch, is the wife of a colored Baptist minister and a wonderful speaker herself. When the campaign first started several conferences were held at the homes of prominent women, and Mrs. Ransome was one of those who told of the needs of the different phases of the work.

One afternoon one of the officers of the association, while listening to Mrs. Ransome, noticed that the drawing room door was cautiously opened a crack and remained ajar till the end of the conference. After it was over the surprise of the women in charge was great when the old colored butler came up and deferentially asked for a pledge blank. It was given to him. When he handed it back they almost doubted their eyes when they read the amount on it. The old butler had subscribed $1,000. They appealed to the mistress of the house. Did she suppose he had so much money as that? Ought they to take it, even if he had it to give?

"Yes," said his employer, "he probably has it. He has been in our family thirty years, and he has saved his money. If he wants to give that amount for the benefit of his own people let him do it. It is a great thing for them and for him."

The West Side Branch, now occupying a reconstructed residence at 460 West Forty-fourth Street, will benefit from the $3,000,000 fund to the extent of $50,000, which will be spent in enlarging and improving the building. A gymnasium will be added to the present facilities which are entirely inadequate to the needs of the neighborhood.

The next item is the sum of $150,000, which is to be set apart to help pay, during the first two years, the increased current expenses due to the great enlargement of the scope of the work. Some of it will become self-supporting by that time. The Equipment and Adjustment Fund item on both lists is to cover the expenses of the collection of the $4,000,000 and to adjust any estimates which may not come out just right.

In the Y. M. C. A. the chief interest is in the Bowery Branch, which is to get an entirely new building on a new site. The present one, at 153 Bowery, has been helping the temporarily down and out for over forty years. The comparatively small three-story building is overcrowded, insanitary and even unsafe. For years it has been used to its utmost capacity, the average attendance being almost 1,200 daily.

Over 300,000 meals a year are served, most of them at a cost of only 5 cents. Sometimes a man hasn't even the nickel to pay for his meal or the 15 cents to pay for a bed. In that case, he can work for it if there is work to be done. Even if there is no work around the place, he can eat and sleep, for his bill is charged against him and he is told that when he is able to pay he will be expected to do so. In very many cases these accounts are squared in time. Some of the men are college graduates. All of them must give references. It is not a haven for hoboes, but a temporary refuge for men who are in hard luck of one sort or another.

The new building will be a great stride in advance of the present one. The land has been bought and construction will be commenced in the Spring. The site is at 8 East Third Street, just back of the Dry Dock Savings bank. It is 75 by 100 feet and, thanks to the unusual construction of the bank building and to the fact that there is an old cemetery in the rear, it will have light and air on all sides.

The building will be six stories in height, of fireproof construction, but also provided with two fire-escape towers of the latest type. The four upper floors will be devoted to sleeping quarters; one of them as an open dormitory accommodating 150 men; the other three divided into small separate rooms, about 50 to a floor. There will be plenty of shower baths on each floor.

On the two main floors there will be a reading room and correspondence room, 30 by 50 feet; an assembly room, 45 by 55 feet; a recreation room, 58 by 32 feet; a game room, 23 by 45 feet; a general gathering room, 45 by 32 feet, and the offices of the management. In the basement, which will be high and well lighted, are the two restaurants, (one for 5 cent meals, the other for the 10 and 15 cent varieties,) the kitchen and the heating, lighting, and fumigating plants. The building will be of brick with terra cotta trim and will cost about $250,000, the rest of the money going to the purchase of the site and to other incidental expenses. The Bowery Branch specializes on three things: its free employment bureau, its cheap dormitories, and its religious meetings. These three aims can be carried out in the new building as they never have been up to this time.

The Union Branch, which now occupies a queer, rambling old wooden structure that was once a piano factory, is to have a new $360,000 building at Washington Avenue and 161st Street in the Bronx. One of the interesting features of this branch is the course in piano and player-piano construction. There are so many piano factories in that section that this special course is provided for young men.

The Colored Men's Branch, now in Fifty-third Street, is to move to a new $150,000 home which the campaign fund will provide for them in the neighborhood of 135th Street and Seventh Avenue. The Williamsbridge Branch, which occupies unique quarters in a made-over church and parsonage, will get $40,000 to pay off an old debt on the building. The Intercollegiate Branch also receives $20,000 to pay off a loan and mortgage on the P. & S. Clubhouse at 346 West Fifty-seventh Street. The contingent and adjustment fund of $40,000 will be disposed of for campaign expenses and the adjustment of discrepancies in estimates.

Progress in Three Years.

This accounts for all of the $4,000,000 which was raised. It will be seen that, with the exception of $240,000, the entire amount goes into permanent investments in buildings and equipment. Two years ago it was stated that the value of the property held by the Y. W. C. A. in this city was only $250,000. Other cities not to be compared with New York in size and importance were better provided with buildings. But the work here was not united until about three years ago. The men's association covered the entire city as a single organization working through branches, and this gave it great strength and effectiveness. A provisional committee, of which Mrs. James S. Cushman was Chairman, finally brought about the same system in the women's work, and the fruits are already apparent. While the management of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. is Protestant there are no sectarian lines among the members. All creeds, nationalities, and races are represented. And with the bigger and broader work which the unprecedented campaign just closed will make possible the Directors of the two associations expect to make them a vital influence in the lives of thousands of New York's young men and women.

ANECDOTES ABOUT ELLEN TERRY

NO actress has had better friends among women of all ages and degrees than Ellen Terry," says one of the women who are devoted to her. She is a prominent London novelist.

"Many a young woman in the profession has some pretty anecdote to tell of the great actress's kindness to her. One young woman who had acted with her said to me, 'The beautiful part about Ellen Terry's kindness is that she makes a personage of the one who has received the kindness however humble she may be!

"'She always watched over us girls of the company, always noticed if we looked tired. She never forgets any one. A very young and insignificant actress who had had a tiny part with her, but who had been out of the company for a long while, sent her a photograph asking for her autograph upon it. The picture came back signed, and written over the signature ran the words in Terry's clear hand—"I remember you perfectly."

"'Ellen Terry never refused to see any one wishing her aid. I never bothered her, but I can tell you it kept up my spirit more often than I can tell to know that I could do so if I wanted to.'

"An actress I know who played in the Irving-Terry company has told me that once she and another girl in the company were delayed in Ellen Terry's dressing room for some reason and were late for rehearsal. Irving was thoroughly annoyed with the girls and was about to express his displeasure when Terry stepped between him and them, saying, 'It was quite my fault. I detained them.' The girls were saved.

"The same woman has told me of the kind scolding that Ellen Terry gave to a girl in the company who had had a bad fit of the blues and had written home to tell how she was suffering.

"'Never write to people you love of your down times,' said Terry. 'Depression wears off. By the time that your family will get your sad letter you will probably be in the seventh heaven of bliss over something!'

"Miss Maude Forster, the young actress who was playing the small part of Francisca the nun in 'Measure for Measure' at the Adelphi Theatre in London at the time of Terry's jubilee celebration some years ago, tells of how Terry, who took the small part from her for one performance to celebrate her appearance in Shakespeare at that theatre fifty years before, remarked to her in passing her at rehearsal, 'You see, Miss Forster, I am your understudy!' The company took up the pleasantry and Miss Forster got it from all sides. 'Miss Forster is indisposed. The understudy, Miss Terry, will take her part,' was dinned into her ears.

"I was once Ellen Terry's guest before I met her. It happened this way. She had sent a goodly sum of money to a woman friend of hers who was in poor health, lonely, far away from home, bidding her do as she pleased with it only so long as she spent it on 'a spree to cheer and strengthen.' The friend wrote to me to come to share 'Ellen's treat.' A trip to the mountains, the companionship of a friend worked a perfect miracle of a cure.

"'Have you some white heather?' I asked a little girl clerk at a florist shop. She said no, that they were out of it. 'But I must have some, I want to send some to Miss Terry for her opening night.'

"'For Miss Terry?' cried the girl. 'Indeed you shall have some.' She without hesitation despoiled an elaborate floral decoration on the counter. 'That can wait till we get some more, but Miss Terry must have her heather. It means good luck, doesn't it? May she have that every time. You can't think how sweet she is to me when she comes in here. I simply love to wait upon her.'

"Her infectious gayety, her absolutely unaffected interest in all that interests them make children her delighted slaves. She loves to draw a number of children up close about her and chat and laugh with them. Often she used to come to see me with her grandchildren huddled about her in her carriage. 'Are we too many?' would come her laughing query at my drawing room door.

"A reporter who went to interview her in one of her country homes was amused at the sight of a huge doll seated in one of her drawing room chairs. 'It is always there ready to play with my grandchildren when they make me a visit.'

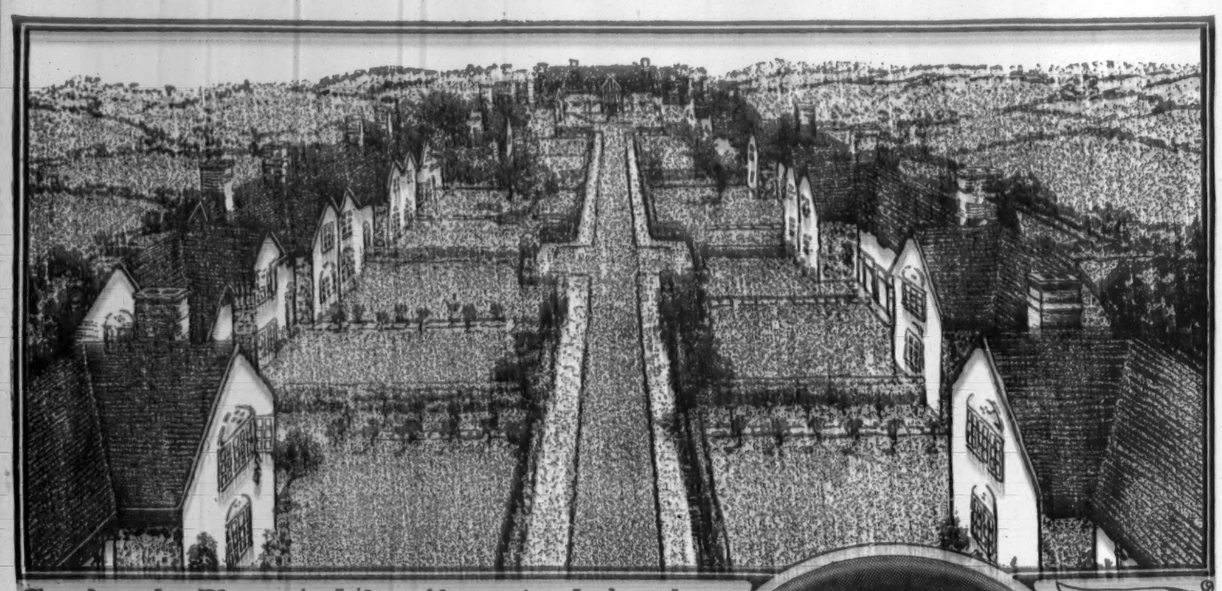
"Ellen Terry's motto taken early in stage life from the lips of Beatrice in 'Much Ado About Nothing' is 'There was a star danced and under that I was born.'

"Ellen Terry has often been asked which is her favorite rôle. 'I have no favorite,' is her answer. 'The one I'm acting at the time is always my favorite. If it were not, I could not throw myself into it.'

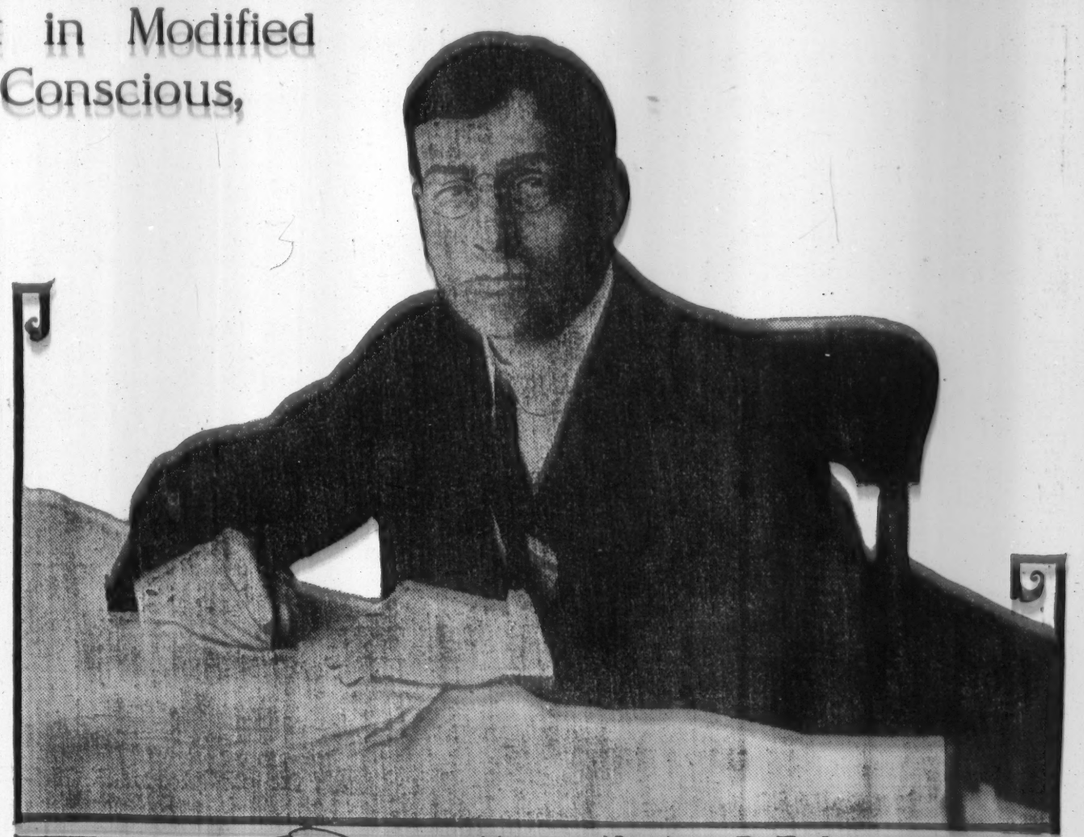
"When asked to sum up the qualities necessary for a great actor she gave these: 'First, a good heart, and then three I's—Imagination, Individuality, and Industry.'"

TO BUILD AMERICA'S FIRST MUNICIPAL MODEL SUBURB

The City of Cleveland Is to Try an Experiment in Modified Communism, and to Provide for a "Deliberate, Conscious, and Orderly City Growth."

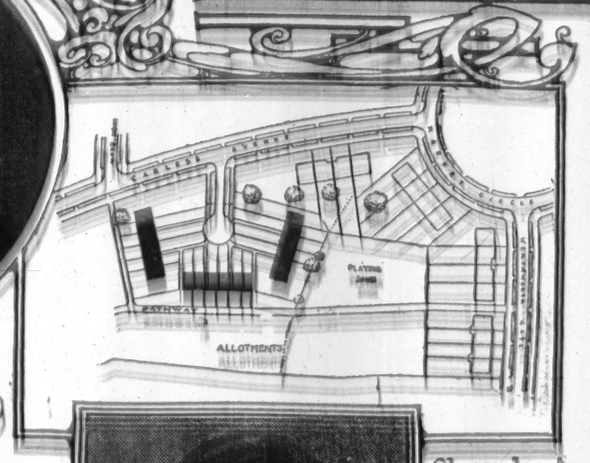


Cleveland's Plan is Like Hampstead, London



Mayor Newton D. Baker

Paul Feiss.



Cleveland's Plan is to Arrange Dwellings in Groups Around a Series of Small Centers

Dr. J. E. Cutler

THE City of Cleveland, Ohio, plans the development of a model suburb of 500 houses, on a municipal allotment of ninety-three acres, a project which stands alone in the history of American cities.

It is to be more than the orthodox suburb or model dwellings as developed by real estate speculators. Cleveland's model suburb is to institute a modified communism, upon basic ideas which violate the most hoary traditions of American town plats. It is to be a municipal experiment in "deliberate, conscious, and orderly city growth."

It is to provide enough land to allow full play to every legitimate impulse of its tenant families; a fixed percentage of the land is to be devoted to frontyard and backyard gardens and another percentage to playgrounds, including small children's grounds, tennis courts, croquet grounds, baseball diamonds, and so forth.

It is to group dwellings into units, and by the arrangement of these dwelling units it is to seek a complete and harmonious expression of its organized community life.

It is to establish a positive community control over every square foot of its land.

It is to fix a new size and shape of lot, to adapt street widths to building heights, to seek a maximum of narrow streets, and to hold improvement costs as low as is consistent with durability, for economy's sake.

It is to inject a definite and suggestive meaning into the vague and uncertain term "model suburb." And this is to be the term's new significance, as it was described to THE TIMES correspondent by Mayor Newton D. Baker.

City growth, under the individual operations of rival real estate dealers, has necessarily been haphazard. The city, as it stands to-day, obviously cannot be reshaped into a neat and orderly city scheme, however great the need. But on unbuilt suburban land there really is in hand the development of an orderly, lands can be directed into a consistent and orderly expansion, conscious and orderly expression.

Cleveland has now an ordinance requiring the submission to city authorities of an allotment plan for all four little of the city's lands. But the measure is not intended to further nonspecific suburban development; the allotment plans which are to be submitted will be those which, striking the old haphazard way of city growth, then fell prey to those housing and health problems which, during increase of population, increase in congestion and hours to make its model suburb, and to store by its model suburb to demonstrate to the city that it is not deliberate, conscious, and orderly city growth."

Description of the Land.

And there you have the spirit of keen, and there you have the spirit of keen, endless experimentation with problems the old approaches do not solve, experimentation on street names where lying within the city limits, where the names and the numbers increase along 140th Street and Euclid Avenue, the land lies overlooking from a new suburb, the big Newburgh mills of the American Steel and Wire Company or Dawes alone, the slows thousands of steel workers are housed. Local conditions have thus far prevented serious experiments, the city plans to draw into its first model suburb the Americanized foreign and the skilled laborers of the Newburgh mills. The city's allotment is close to the business centre of Newburgh, now an annexed village, and a prolongation of the Union Avenue car line from Ninety-third Street to 116th Street is to connect it with downtown Cleveland, seven miles away.

The project arose as a by-product of Cleveland's park plans. A boulevard system, which encircles the city, required for its completion a narrow strip of land between Woodland Hills Park and Garfield Park. To supply the missing link, two farms were purchased for $125,000 early in 1912. After the boulevard strip had been staked off, city officials faced the problem presented by the remaining ninety-three acres.

It was the conviction of Mayor Baker tha township of land within its own borders not only enables a city to retain much of the increment of wealth which its own growth creates, but also to control its own growth. Mr. Baker cited German municipal practices, which openly control land movements by a large ownership of land, the City of Ulm carrying its control of land speculation so far as to reserve the right to buy back land within 100 years at the price at which it was sold.

Mr. Baker further cited the example of Minnesota, which, by its refusal to sell any of its school lands, now reaps, without appropriations, an abundant maintenance for its State University.

English Ideas Helped.

With Mayor Baker insisting on city ownership of the land, the problem of its disposition was placed before the City Committee on Parks and the Housing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Here entered Dr. J. E. Cutler, Professor of Sociology of Western Reserve University, the Housing Committee's expert. And with Dr. Cutler entered the idea of the copartnership plan of a dozen English suburbs under private auspices, out of his first-hand acquaintance with these Dr. Cutler has formulated the plan which is to be followed in Cleveland's municipal suburb.

Architects who, it is expected, will soon be asked to enter a plans competition, are to face the following requirements under Dr. Cutler's proposal:

1—The land total is to be divided into a percentage for street purposes, a percentage for building purposes, a percentage for gardens, and a percentage for playgrounds. The English suburbs, which build four-room houses in groups of eight to ten, limit the number to ten for every acre, and pre-

scribe that one acre shall be open for every ten built upon. The City of Ulm, Germany, in which the percentages are drawn to fit the character of the building zones, enforces this percentage for its zone of villa residences—20 per cent. of land for buildings, 17 per cent. for streets, 13 per cent. for backyard gardens, and 50 per cent. for frontyard gardens. Cleveland's percentages are to be fixed in consultation with Flavel Shurtleff of Philadelphia and Adolph Schmidtlap of Cincinnati, town-planning experts.

2—Streets are to be narrow, with the exception of necessary main thoroughfares. It is not expected that the city's tenants will own either automobiles or horses, and neither land nor money is to be wasted in anticipation of them.

3—No lots are to be of a deep, narrow shape. Dr. Cutler blames the long, narrow lot for the most acute evils of overcrowding which accompany a city's growth. He cites the "dumb-bell" tenements of New York City, which were invented in 1900 to house as many families as possible on lots which measure 25 by 100 feet.

These tenements, built in a solid series on contiguous lots, furnish airshafts about 60 feet long, five, six, or seven stories deep, and only 5 feet wide, as the sole source of natural light and air for ten out of fourteen rooms on each floor, out of fourteen rooms on each floor.

4—No lots are to extend to the middle of the block. There is to be space left in which to provide for future adjustments of playgrounds, buildings, and gardens, or for changes in the character of the suburb.

To Confer on Streets.

The arrangement of streets remains to be taken up with Mr. Shurdless and Mr. Schmidtlap at a series of conferences. The thoroughfares may follow the usual gridiron plan, or they may be modeled around the dwelling units within the blocks. There are members of the Housing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce who insist that the organized life of the community can be made better to express its communal economy and convenience by paying no heed to the regularities of traditional town plats. The erection of grouped dwellings for widows and aged persons who live alone and for other classes of tenants of peculiar wants, is to be discussed with the experts, and the decision of the conferees will play a part in deciding the question of street regularities. English suburbs, plans of which are being followed as closely as possible, have deliberately given up street regularities and are using the streets, in common with every other item in the architecture of the suburb, to bring into bold relief the dwelling units.

Dr. Cutler does not hope to produce a City Beautiful, but restrictions will be placed on the manner of building in order to avoid conspicuous blemishes in the landscape. These restrictions also remain to be determined during conferences.

The houses are to contain from five to eight rooms, and are to be built with a southern aspect as far as practicable, in order to insure a maximum of Winter sunshine. By co-operative construction, the City of Cleveland plans to give steel workers the simple luxuries that have heretofore been denied them—shower baths, broad porches, plenty of trees, sleeping porches, and so forth. House plans are also to be decided upon in conference.

The rental method which Dr. Cutler proposes is also a copy of the English scheme. The tenant is to pay from $8 to $12 a month for space which rents at present in the Newburgh district for $12 and up. The difference in rental is to pay, of course, for houses of different size and is to assure a social variety in the municipal suburb. The tenant must subscribe for stock. In the English suburbs, a minimum is fixed at £50, non-resident investors securing a £20 minimum. To prevent any perversion of the communal principle, the amount of stock which can be held by one person is to be limited as in the English suburbs, where the maximum is £200. Interest is to be paid on the amounts paid on stock, withdrawable in cash after it has reached a fixed point. In England this point is £50. The English suburbs also pay interest on loan stock and on loans at short call.

Under this plan of operation the Hampstead suburb near London has reached a valuation of about £125,000. Its first sod was broken in May, 1907, and two years later the suburb had 205 houses completed, and 44 in course of construction.

The immediate method of launching Cleveland's municipal suburb is being studied by the Housing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, headed by Paul Feiss. Present indications are that the city will be asked to grant a long lease on its ninety-three acres to a Board of Trustees, the general scheme of development with the city desires to be written as a set of restrictions into the lease. In this manner it is thought the present plan can be followed without the enactment of special legislation, the enactment of which Board of Trustees, thus incorporated, is to begin actual development of the municipal allotment by the sale of stock to non-tenants, but the rules forbids that when the allotment is sufficiently developed tenants themselves can obtain a majority of the stock, and Cleveland's municipal suburb will be a self-governing community.

May Be Banished.

In the event of an impossible tenant-landlord, says Mayor Baker, the lease of trustees, by vote of the stockholders, may be terminated, the property reverting to the city, the suburb

MAKES SIX OCEAN TRIPS TO STUDY STEERAGE REFORM

Ernest C. Cotterill Reports on the Bad State of Affairs Among the Immigrants on Some Ships and Offers Recommendations for the Improvement of Conditions.

By Edward Marshall.

HERE are the recommendations of a man who for several years has been frequently crossing the ocean in an effort to discover what would remedy conditions which he has come to think intolerable in the steerage of steamships.

His name is Ernest C. Cotterill; he is a resident of Philadelphia, where he is in business and acts as Secretary of the Manufacturers and Traders Association. We talked the matter over at his place of business.

In his investigations of steamship steerage conditions he has been backed by Lord Northcliffe, (Alfred Harmsworth,) the famous English journalist; the celebrated English Cadbury family of cocoa fame, and a group of rich and prominent Philadelphians, who are convinced that something should be done to better things in the great vessels which act as feeders to the melting pot of which Miss Jane Wald spoke so intelligently two weeks ago in this section of THE SUNDAY TIMES.

At the very start I must declare that no steamships will be named in this article, nor will any lines be designated, although, for some reasons, this course seems unjust.

It apparently lays all lines and ships open to suspicion. But it should be carefully explained that Mr. Cotterill had little to say in criticism of the greater lines; he had far more praise than blame to offer of the great German and English companies and ships.

His chief definite recommendation for the betterment of conditions concerns the establishment of an additional class in steamship travel.

On the larger liners there are now first, second, and third classes, the third being generally known as "steerage." He believes a fourth class should be established.

While that is his most important definite recommendation, the arguments which lead up to it, and this wholesale traveler's personal experiences during his quest for information, will be found to include several other, if minor, suggestions.

Individual morals first, individual health second, the welfare of this nation third, might, he believes, be safeguarded by changes in the existing system.

He prefaced his talk with the remark: "Those steamship companies which are most at fault will vigorously deny that the conditions which I charge exist; nevertheless, they do.

"For various reasons I shall not enter into details of the worst things I have found. There always is a chance that by presenting what seems to him to be the worst side of a situation an individual observer may be magnifying some unusual, non-characteristic thing. I am anxious not to seem to do that.

"In order to secure the data for the report which I have recently completed and submitted to my principals," said he, "I have made six trips. During one of these I traveled as a steerage passenger, straight; during the other five I traveled as a first cabin passenger, but with prearranged privileges of spending in the steerage as much time as I liked, and being, to the steerage passengers, myself a steerage passenger.

"The problem of reform in steerage travel is one for which I am not yet prepared to offer a definite solution, planned to embrace all existing evils; but I have made some suggestions which I hope will be valuable.

"I am certain of the great importance to the public of reforms which will protect young and old steerage passengers from the wiles of money sharks, the swindles of traveling gamblers, and, above all, which will protect the morals of girl travelers.

"Moral conditions on the steamships are better than they once were, but it is probably true that definitely organized agencies, planned for the especial purpose of preying on the ignorant, are doing more harm to-day than they ever did before.

"There is real necessity for public investigation—investigation more complete and searching than is possible to an individual—and for amelioration of certain existent evil conditions. Public-spirited people on both sides of the Atlantic, without delay, should press for such legislation as may be found to be most likely to bring about reforms.

"It seems to me obvious that such an investigation as this would be likely to bear fruit far more important than could possibly result from the average local investigation of scandalous conditions ashore. True, even a slow steamship voyage lasts but a few days, but they may be made very dangerous, very harmful days.

"We are corrupting youth in steamship steerages and thus infecting our whole country with a moral plague; we are tolerating in steamship steerages the operations of financial sharks, who there prey unrestricted on the often ignorant, and therefore often helpless, horde who start toward us from their old homes in search of a square deal.

"That this and other Governments, as well as the progressive influence at work within the shipping trade itself, have done much to ameliorate the physical discomforts of steamship travel cannot be denied.

"Food is comparatively good, quarters are comparatively comfortable, medical inspection now guards us to a remarkable degree against the importation of contagious and infectious diseases—are very hopeful signs.

Evils Still Exist.

"The recent announcement of the most progressive German line that the single men's and single women's quarters on their boats are now absolutely isolated speaks well for that line, and is an evidence of praiseworthy progress, but this voluntary improvement on the part of that and other individual lines does not protect us against uncorrected evils upon other less progressive lines which dump upon our shores by thousands the corrupted product of their heedless practices.

"The public has done almost nothing to cleanse ocean travel of its moral evils. What has been done has come automatically within the companies and ships themselves, through the increase in the size of vessels, the shortening of the voyage, and a general improvement, along efficiency lines, in steamship management.

"All these influences are impersonal, and it is unsafe to leave entirely to them anything of such paramount importance as is included in this matter of the voyage of newcomers from their old to their new homes.

"The sea has always been neglected as an arena of reform. Reasonable protection of the workingman upon the sea—the sailor—came long after much had been done for workingmen on land. The Captain is still the king of every ship, his word is its supreme law today, as in the days of old.

"And, while this may be necessary, an evil has grown out of it, for conditions have changed greatly.

"The duties of a modern steamship's Captain are extremely complicated. He must be far more than an old-time sailor—he must be a scientist. And, in a way, he must also be a social leader in the cabins.

"Welfare Captain" Needed.

"It is asking far too much of him to demand that he shall also be a sociologist. Men capable of such a threefold combination must, of necessity, be rare. Yet there is need of what might be called a welfare Captain, or might be called a Captain of the ship's police, upon the mammoth immigrant ships now plying the Atlantic.

"Two points have especially impressed me in the course of my investigations. One is the necessity for some provision upon transatlantic ships for the protection of girl travelers. On some ships conditions remain absolutely lax; on nearly all is shown a lack of proper management.

"The second point is the necessity—and this is very great—for the establishment of a fourth class, especially upon crowded, westbound voyages.

"Let us first consider this second necessity as being less unpleasant to discuss.

"With conditions as they used to be three classes were enough. The first class then was what the second class is now; the second class was what the third is now. But the first has gone away above old standards in both luxury and price; the second has risen correspondingly. The cost of ocean traveling has risen 50 per cent. in fifteen years.

"This leaves a large number, even of Americans, native and naturalized, who are by no means poverty stricken, but who must travel in the third class or steerage quarters even when they are eastward bound.

"It leaves a much larger number of fine, self-respecting foreigners traveling in our direction and compelled to herd, en route, with a new class of travelers—the very low, uncouth, unmannered, practically uncivilized.

"To-day we find in the steerage quarters of our ocean steamships, especially in those westward bound, very numerous travelers of a class to whom the impulse of emigration never reached in the old days.

"The 'submerged tenth' of the European slums, to whose depths the news of the promised land at first did not percolate, is in these days coming to us in a multitude; the long oppressed and socially undeveloped Far Eastern European and Far Western Asiatic peoples are now trending with a great impetus in our direction; especially (because of intolerable home conditions) is this true of the semi-barbarous natives of the Balkan States.

"The unfortunate effect of even seven days of close association with these people is notable, especially upon the young of the far better class, which the freedom of our country long has tempted and happily still tempts.

"While they are traveling to the United States, children of comparatively careful European homes are compelled to the companionship of semi-savages, are forced at the common table to watch such spectacles of gluttony and animalism, are subjected in the sleeping quarters and even on the open decks to revelations such as fortunately forever remain undreamed of by the average native-born American.

"To immigrants in general class, and as I have said, especially to young immigrants, the journey to America by some ships must be either an intolerable or a very dangerous experience.

"A voyage in the steerage of many a ship is now seven days or more in an unspeakable slum, in a den wherein are herded human beasts. And this enforced visit to the slum is not made as a sightseer, but as an integral part of the vile group, a resident in the slum, for the association of life in a steamship steerage is necessarily exceedingly close.

"This surely does great harm. It means that potentially good material for citizenship in the United States, even among the mature, may very well suffer the shattering of such ideals as may have hitherto existed and prompted emigration; it means that youngsters, on the way to the United States, become imbued before they land with the idea that in America the uncouth, the vulgar, the obscene will be the usual, become convinced upon their way to us that, once upon our shores, liberty will mean license.

"Such disillusionment of foreigners, mistaken though it may be, is not good for the United States. That the more decent and developed traveler, even though he or she be traveling in a steerage, should be compelled to such associations, is deplorable.

"The establishment of a fourth class might save this situation. This could certainly be done upon the larger boats; and even on the liners operated by the more progressive German and English lines there is much immigration which would be glad to take advantage of the cheaper rates at which such travel would be offered, while on these boats especially is much travel which, if such a class existed, would be saved, by entrance into that above it, from seven days of horrifying and harmful intimacy with the barbaric.

"Setting entirely aside the unfortunate moral effect of a week spent in company with the human animals who form so large a proportion of some steerage crowds, and considering the ethical effect alone, it must still be admitted that America surely suffers through conditions as they are.

"It must be remembered that it is the worst and not the best who make the atmosphere on shipboard. Among them will be found the more aggressive travelers. Their own unworthiness is sure to make them inconsiderate of others' comfort, and this will make them dominant.

"They should be isolated. If a difference in price is made—and perhaps a slight increase in the third-class rate might be used as an offset to the slight decrease in the fourth-class rate—they would isolate themselves.

There Should Be Reforms.

"It would be contrary to the spirit of American institutions or, at least, it would be contrary to the law at present on our statute books, to exclude from entrance to this country the uncouth, the ill-mannered, even the practically uncivilized. It is contrary, however, to the interests of good citizenship to force the best among our third-class immigration to a week of association with the large number of undeveloped human beings who would naturally gravitate, in traveling, to the fourth class, if one existed.

"During one of my voyages upon a certain very high-class ship of one of the best lines an experiment was tried. At my request the Captain, the chief steward, and the doctor were present at steerage meals.

"The result was that for that voyage at least something was done. Those steerage passengers who actually ate with their hands were placed at separate tables, where their savagery in feeding neither offended nor influenced for evil those passengers who had advanced beyond that point in their development.

"If nothing else were done, this, at least, should be arranged at every steerage table. Those who feed like animals should be herded by themselves. In my report I have classified these people as 'eaters with their hands.' They are common among the Poles, Russians, Hungarians, and, as I have said, among the natives of the Balkan States.

"In the course of my six trips it became apparent to me that the frequently decried impression that we are definitely and intentionally made the dumping ground for immoral characters from practically every part of Europe must be continually confirmed. It is a fact which certainly is susceptible of proof that at least many and probably practically all English cities devote certain sums to deportation of undesirables, many being impelled in our direction.

"The funds thus used are very largely furnished by private charity; city charities, more or less, unofficially contribute to them; they are veiled under the guise of funds to 'assist stranded emigrants,' rather than admitted to be funds to be devoted to making possible the deportation of the undesirable.

"Undoubtedly we are getting a considerable quantity of very definitely bad citizenship material from exactly such sources, although this will be vigorously denied. We are getting immoral persons and criminals of both sexes in this way; in this way we are constantly receiving probable paupers.

"Landing with a sum of money satisfactory to our laws, the fact that, throughout the period of their sojourn elsewhere, they have proved themselves incapable of self-support is quite unknown to us, and, by our present methods, undiscoverable.

"But were an American official at hand on shipboard to observe suspicious travelers and try to learn the truth about them, it usually would be revealed.

"In speaking of shipboard conditions it is impossible to avoid mention of the peril of recent years discussed so widely as the 'white slave problem.'

"As things at present stand, promoters of this traffic are practically free to do their worst on ships which carry, in a year, an immense aggregate of passengers. On many vessels moral supervision is either lax or altogether wanting. On one ship I watched the manoeuvres of two men who certainly belonged to this despicable class.

"Their method was to get acquainted with young girls by helping them, if they were ill; by entertaining them if they were left lonely and unattended, through the fact that they were traveling alone, or because of the neglect of those who properly should have watched over them.

"Such neglect is common, even on the part of parents, and may be accounted for in several ways. The attention of the parents may be monopolized by the needs of younger members of their families, often infants; they may have no knowledge of the perils threatening their daughters, and therefore be wholly off their guard; they often are such sufferers from seasickness that they are unable to give attention to their girls.

"The girls, ignorant, unsuspecting, filled by the very fact of emigration—an epochal matter to most of them—with an excitation which amounts to an intoxication and puts them off their guard, unprovided with any harmless amusement to occupy the long, tedious days of the voyage, greet with gratitude the attractive and attentive male stranger.

Dangers for Girls.

"I have seen two steerage passenger girls quarrel with violent jealousy over the attentions of a man whom they had met for the first time on shipboard, and who, I was morally certain, but could not prove, was cleverly working toward the downfall of them both.

"Such men, definitely agents of vice promoters and, I am told, frequently spending most of their time at sea, are found on most of the less-guarded immigrant ships. They are usually young, good-looking after their own fashion, well dressed and well supplied with money. They understand their vicious trade in its last detail. They are sympathetically helpful to the sick girl, they are entertaining to the girl who is thrown on her own resources for amusement.

"I have no doubt that on the boats of some of the smaller lines, which, although they may be reckoned as 'small' lines yet bring us many thousands of immigrants, the petty officers of the vessels and more especially the steerage stewards are in league with these agents of the dive.

"Nor is this vicious work wholly in the hands of men. I am informed by petty officers and stewards who, while they feel the certainty are unable to prove their assertions, that unscrupulous women travel regularly, girl hunting, in steerages of certain vessels.

"The unguarded condition of ships' decks at night, the non-separation of the sexes, or their imperfect separation due to a lack of sufficient stairways or passages, which makes it necessary, for example, for the unmarried men, on certain occasions, to traverse the quarters presumably reserved for the unmarried women, contribute on many vessels to a deplorable state of affairs.

"Usually one lonely seaman is assigned at night to watch a large section of the steerage deck. Were such a man ever so conscientious he could not properly perform the task to which he is allotted; if he be not conscientious, but, instead, is open to the bribes of the unscrupulous, infinite evil may result in the space of an ocean voyage.

"On more than one vessel upon which I have traveled men were permitted to wander where they listed, even to pass through the unmarried women's quarters at any hour of day or night.

"In Summertime, upon certain vessels, in which effective ventilating appliances have not been installed, men and women, boys and girls, throng the unlighted decks at night, with results which cannot be described.

"Nor is the steerage free from gamblers' operations or the presence of other swindlers—boarding house runners, even land sharks. The public is familiar with stories of card sharpers in the first cabin smoking rooms of the great liners; the stories of the gamblers who start their 'little games' down in the steerage do not get into print. But there are many swindlers of the sort, and they often find 'rich pickings' among thrifty immigrants.

"In the first and second class travelers are provided with libraries, deck games, rooms for card playing, smoking, &c., but for the steerage passenger no entertainment whatsoever is furnished. The card party in the little cabin in which the traveler who promotes the game occupies a berth is therefore a welcome episode for the bored emigrant.

"Use of the tiny steerage cabins for such purposes is practically unrestricted on some of the minor lines, and occurs frequently on more than one of the greater ships.

"If a steerage passenger asked an officer's permission to have such a card party in his room he probably would be refused; if he proceeds without consulting any officer the chances are against official interference.

"Such card parties, because of their very privacy, their semi-secret nature, are most undesirable. They may result in heavy losses to the swindler, they may merely be used by him as means of learning who among the steerage passengers is well supplied with money, the knowledge being utilized as a guide to future operations after both have landed. In either case the immigrant may suffer very heavily. The chance of this would be very largely decreased if some public place for card playing were provided in the steerage.

"Upon the vessels of some companies—upon those of one of the principal German lines, especially—a real effort has been made to guard against such mulcting of the steerage traveler. But until a recreation room is furnished in the steerage for each sex even the best meaning companies can scarcely stop this evil.

"They are confronted by a ship's population speaking so many languages, crowded into such amazingly close quarters, that much dependence for information as to the behavior of individuals must be placed by the officer upon stewards or their assistants. These men are not highly paid, and are amenable to tips; they are sometimes callous and not swayed by sense of duty.

"Nowhere else, perhaps, is the potentiality of a tip so terrible. In the steerage of an ocean steamship it may bring blindness to a steward's eyes when his blindness means the ruin of a woman's life or the loss of a man's little fortune on which he and his family are depending for their start in the new world.

"I believe that if some recreation room were furnished for steamship steerage passengers such evils would thereby be notably decreased.

"There is probably less drunkenness in the steerage of the average ocean liner than there is in its first cabin. No frequent ocean traveler by the first class has failed to see in the smoking room sights which filled him with regret.

"But the first cabin passenger, presumably, is better able to afford his gaming losses, better qualified to cope with card sharps.

"And girls and women of the first class are not subjected to the sight or influence of gambling, nor sufferers from the license of such men as promote it. I am, however, less cognizant of gambling evils in the steerage than I shall be before my investigation is completed.

"Sanitary conditions on the newer ships are good; upon the larger ships, again particularly of the German lines, they are very good, indeed.

"On some of the older, smaller vessels of the minor lines devoted principally or wholly to steerage traffic, rats, roaches and other vermin abound.

"Conditions likely to unfavorably affect physical health are generally good, for the ships' doctors are held accountable for the condition of each passenger, and those who are refused admission by our immigration authorities because of diseases or physical infirmities may be deported from the United States at the expense of the steamship companies upon whose vessels they arrive. The presence of contagious disease on board ship, too, results in quarantine, and that means immense loss to the companies. Therefore, the safeguards against it are elaborate.

"I have not made the southern trip; that is, the journey on any of the ships which bring us immigrants from the Mediterranean ports, and therefore I am not personally familiar with the worst which happens upon immigrant ships or with the worst filth conditions.

"Here, recapitulated, are the remedies which I believe to be essential to the moral health of the vast hordes incoming to America. Once let them be applied with anything approaching the minute care shown concerning physical health and great evils will be extensively eradicated in this country.

Segregation Is Advised.

"A separation of the unmarried sexes, which is really a segregation, is essential. This might entail some rebuilding of steamship interiors, the construction of some new stairways, and give rise to some bulkhead complications, but it would work a greater good than any one unfamiliar with conditions as they are can accurately imagine.

"Careful and continual supervision of all steerage quarters and passengers, a supervision amounting to an unremitting night-and-day police vigilance, is a definite necessity. This would entail additional expense upon the operating companies, but it would not be large.

"Some provision should be made for the amusement of the steerage passengers; at least something should be provided to healthily occupy the minds of the young folk among them.

"At least as careful a search for and supervision over professional gamblers and swindlers should be common to the steerage as is now exercised over men of like class but different degree who sail in the first cabins of our ocean liners.

"Last but by no means least, a demand exists for the establishment of an additional—a fourth—class in ocean travel, for some arrangement whereby those who have progressed in cleanliness, in public decency, in moral development beyond the crudely brutish state peculiar to thousands of westbound Atlantic travelers may be separated from them and relieved of the horror and contamination of intimately sharing traveling quarters with them."

IMMIGRANTS ON THEIR WAY TO THE UNITED STATES © Photo by Bain News Service

THE THANKSGIVING OF THE VILLAGE LOAFER

HE WAS the village loafer, and he went
Unconscious of a care, and all content
Along his way in poverty and rags—
Such is the outcome of his daily jags.

Where did he come from? No one stopped to ask,
So long as he went well about his task
It did not matter what he might have been
Long years ago among the run of men.

Thanksgiving morning brings a tip to him
That pricks his appetite, and sends a vim
Through ev'ry nerve that's sodden by the drink
Poor chaps like him put in, and never think.

Five dollars! what a wealth of riches lie
Beneath the surface—bubbling with old rye.
"Kind Lord, You're good!" he murmurs low and soft
While struggling with the hay up in the loft.

The morning work is over, and he slips
Along the main street for the sundry sips
Awaiting him in places where he drinks;
The price? Yes, in his overalls it clinks.

Before a market, hanging from a peg
A turkey with attenuated leg
Invites his sight; a little girl and chap
Beneath it stand with childish lips agap.

The village loafer pauses on his way
For beverage to list what they may say.

"I wish," the little girl, she softly said,
"We had it"; and the boy, he bobbed his head.

It may have been a tear, perhaps 'twas not,
That laid upon the loafer's cheek a dot
That glistened in the wrinkles like a gem
Dropped from some passing angel's diadem.

He takes the hungry little tots in tow
Into the shop; he fills to overflow
A basket with the best that can be had;
He sends them homeward—and his heart is glad.

What does he have for dinner? Nothing much—
Some scraps; ah! ev'ry morsel has the touch
Of something that is tasteful, and is nice
To the poor loafer in his paradise.

But, somewhere in the town a table's spread
With good things; and a widow's prayer is said
For some unknown who fed her babes.
That's all,
For the poor loafer dreaming in his stall.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

A Novel Egg Chef

THERE was no gas, the lamp was empty, the stove wouldn't draw, the fire wouldn't burn, the water wouldn't boil, and there was no way to boil the eggs for which the sick woman in the bed was famishing.

"I'll get 'em cooked," said the small boy. "Just give 'em here."

The visitor "gave 'em here," and the lad was off like a shot. In less than five minutes he was back like another shot, with two piping hot eggs.

"The frankfurter man on the corner cooked 'em for me," he said. "He always keeps a pot of bilin' water to cook frankfurters in, so he just chucked the eggs in and biled them at the same time. He often biles eggs for people that can't get hot water any time they want it."

THE BIG WORK THAT IS DONE BY A SMALL COLLEGE

"MAY-DAY PAGEANT"

President Main of Grinnell in Iowa Explains Why Courses of Large Institutions Cannot Take the Place of Those of Smaller.

IF the members of the Senior Class of Grinnell College ever defied President John Hanson Thomas Main, he would spank them. He is not a particularly irascible person, nor did he impress THE TIMES reporter who called on him during his recent visit to New York City as an oversevere disciplinarian. But he is a man of muscle as well as of intellect; vigor radiates from every inch of his six-foot frame and he has the face of a refined and benevolent heavyweight champion. Perhaps he would not spank the Senior Class, but he could if he desired to.

Grinnell College is in Iowa. It is a small college—small, that is, in the number of its students, but large in ideas and potentialities. President Main calls it "a school of citizenship"—and no one can hear him without believing him.

Grinnell is a college, and unlike most colleges, it has no desire to develop into a university. President Main told the reporter why.

"A college," he said "is a unified group of people. A university is a composite institution, consisting of a College of the Liberal Arts, a School of Medicine, and various other technical schools. Size is not the important thing in the difference between a college and a unviersity. One hundred persons might be diversified in their interests and purposes, and one thousand might constitute a college group.

"No[illegible] College of Liberal Arts in a [illegible] can never take the place of the independent college. The professors in the college of a university use intensive methods; their purpose is to keep the minds of their students concentrated on especial lines of their instruction. The spirit of the university is not such as to develop unity.

Unification Results.

"On the other hand, the traditions and ideals of such a college as Grinnell unify the students. Every student is a member of the college; inevitably he acquires a social consciousness. And this marks the chief difference between [illegible]ege and the university.

"For instance, no university—no one of our State universities in the West, at any rate—provides an assemblage of its students. The universities do not group their students together. In some of the great universities the students do not get together as one body once in a year."

"How do you make the students come together at Grinnell?" President Main was asked.

"We do not make them come together," he answered; "we merely give them an opportunity to do so. Nearly every day at Grinnell at least seventy-five per cent. of the entire student body meet for the voluntary chapel service. I call it a service, but it is really a meeting with the definite purpose of cultivating the group spirit.

"Of course, this chapel service is not compulsory. That would be contrary to the whole idea of it. But we aim to make this assembly hour so vital, so significant, that even the freshman sees that if he misses it he loses something important.

"The student accumulates from these assemblages a certain attitude toward life. That is what the college should give—the power to gain a proper attitude toward life. Life—that is what the student comes in touch with day after day in these assemblages in our chapel at Grinnell.

Deal With Topics of the Day.

"For our chapel service does not consist of a hymn, a prayer and a reading from the Scriptures. There is a place for religion in the service, of course. But the main thing is the discussion of some current problem—political, economic—whatever may be attracting the attention of the world at the moment. Perhaps the Vo[illegible] disaster may call for a careful consideration, or perhaps some one who is thoroughly informed on the subject will deliver a brief and illuminating analysis of the situation existing between the Greeks and the Albanians. Any topic that is displayed prominently in the columns of THE TIMES may be taken for discussion at one of the assemblies. Among the speakers who are invited throughout the year are noted addresses to us. Senators, Congressmen, governors, Members of the Cabinet, ambassadors, and other distinguished people. Famous people who happen to be in the city, passing through the city, come to us. I read recently of a service in the magnificent chapel at Columbia University. There were one hundred and fifty persons present. Only one hundred and fifty persons present. Only one hundred and fifty students—in spite of that beautiful building, that splendid service with its wonderful music! You see, the total momentum of the university does not work through the chapel service as it does at Grinnell.

"At Grinnell," said President Main, "we try to give our students a knowledge of music without their knowing that they are getting it. And as an instrument to this end we use the chapel service. We give song recitals, organ recitals and piano recitals in the chapel.

Does Not Know Programme.

"These things are not announced beforehand. The student comes to chapel with no idea of what is before him and he may hear 'Anitra's Dance' or 'In the Halls of the Elfin King' from Peer Gynt, or the Troisième Ballade of Chopin or some other selection of the world's great music, vocal or instrumental. So after four years he accumulates a consciousness of classical music. He finds, perhaps, that classical music is all that he enjoys hearing, even if he disliked it heartily at first.

"At some of the universities they are making much of folk dances and pageants and similar exercises. We have had folk dancing and things of the sort at Grinnell for many years. Here is a picture of some of the performers in a pageant we gave recently."

He took a photograph from a portfolio. It showed the reporter that Grinnell is a co-educational college—and convinced him that co-education is desirable.

Thinking of certain problems that have recently perplexed Eastern educators, the reporter asked: "Have you any fraternities at Grinnell?"

"No," answered President Main, "we have no fraternities. Fraternities do not contribute to the spirit of democracy.

"At some of the famous New England colleges, Williams, Amherst and others, in spite of their vaunted democracy, the finest buildings on their campuses are fraternity houses. This certainly is an anti-democratic development. They can preach democracy in such institutions, but evidently they can't practice it.

"Grinnell cultivates among its students the fraternal spirit, which is a very different thing from the 'frat' spirit. Some of the best of the intercollegiate fraternities have, from time to time, approached Grinnell with the idea of establishing chapters. And, occasionally, a little company of students has started a campaign for the establishment of a fraternity chapter. But always the idea was frowned upon by the students themselves. Fraternities could not live in the Grinnell atmosphere."

A GROUP OF BUILDINGS, GRINNELL COLLEGE.

J. H. T. MAIN, PH.D., LL.D., PRESIDENT

"What do you have as substitutes for fraternities?" was the next question.

"Well," answered President Main, "we have nothing that approaches the fraternity idea. We have literary societies, which are supported with enthusiasm, which play an important part in our college life, and we have eating clubs. But our social groups are democratic, they are not self-perpetuating. The student is at liberty to join whatever literary society or eating club he may select. In a word, the student selects the society, not the society the student."

"You mentioned eating clubs," said the reporter. "Then I suppose you have no college commons?"

"No," answered President Main, "we have no commons. The students eat at their boarding houses and some of them have formed eating clubs. We are planning to have a commons soon and also to build a dormitory for men. We have a dormitory now for women, accommodating fifty. It is to be enlarged to hold a hundred. You see, when we began in 1854 Iowa was just emerging from the wilderness. Since then there has been a steady, irresistible growth, requiring a constant physical effort on our part to keep up with it. Now we have between six and seven hundred students."

President Main returned to the topic of the university and the college. "The university graduate," he said, "gets as a rule from his four years' training no particular attitude toward life. But at Grinnell we give to our students a broad outlook. Our aim is to inject a spirit of culture into professional life.

"We have in our curriculum the grouping system, which is widely different from the group system. A man may choose two subjects to be the nucleus of his college course. With these he must associate certain other studies, language, philosophy and the rest. Then the rest of the course he may select for himself.

"These two subjects which form the nucleus of the course, the majors, as they are called, make up 33 1-3 per cent. of the course, the fundamental studies associated with these constitute another 33 1-3 per cent. and the balance is made up of three electives. So when a student finishes his college course he can enter any professional school.

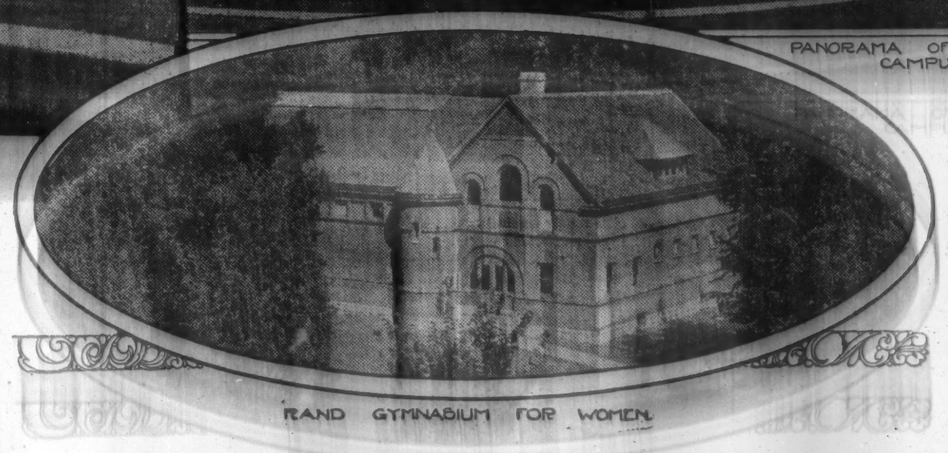
It Makes Good Citizens.

"The fundamental purpose of Grinnell College, as I said, is to give a cultural basis to professional life. This, I think, is a distinctive thing. We don't believe that you can drill a man into religion, but you can develop an atmosphere of that kind of culture which we call religious. Life is the fundamental thing; we are concerned chiefly with attitudes toward life. We have at Grinnell a school of citizenship."

President Main talked, with pardonable pride, of the triumph of his college. Of the seven Rhoades scholars appointed from the State of Iowa three were students of Grinnell College. And Grinnell is not without its distinction in athletics. Its baseball and football teams rank high in intercollegiate sports in the West.

"We have compulsory gymnasium work for men and women for two years of the course," he said. "And the students enjoy this training so much that they seldom abandon it. Most of them are regular in their gymnasium work during all four years. We do not let athletics interfere with other academic work—one 'condition' keeps a student from representing Grinnell on a team.

"And, on the other hand, we do not neglect the importance of athletics as a regular and important part of the curriculum. For example, recently one of our most brilliant students was, as he thought, ready for his degree. But it was discovered that he had not completed one semester of his required gymnasium work. So he was obliged to take that work and pass his examination in it before he could graduate. Our object in all our gymnasium work is to give the student health consciousness, just as by means of our music and other exercises in the arts we try to give them aesthetic consciousness."



GRAND GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN

PANORAMA OF THE GRINNELL COLLEGE CAMPUS.

Grinnell College has grown to be a leader among American institutions of learning, particularly in regard to its work in the political, economic, and social sciences. President Main told a little of its pioneer work in this direction.

"Back in the seventies," he said, "when the political sciences were just beginning to receive recognition, Prof. Jesse Macy, who has just retired from active work after forty years of service to Grinnell, was teaching history and giving it political and social interpretation. Grinnell became one of the first colleges in the country to give systematic and practical attention to the teaching of political science.

"Prof. Macy was in the course of time made Professor of Political Science. His work gained recognition at home and abroad, and at present four men are giving full time to the teaching of subjects naturally associated under the same general head. In addition there are four lecturers on business, commercial, and corporation law.

Has Written Much.

"Prof. Macy is a recognized authority on both sides of the Atlantic on problems of government, international relations, peace and arbitration, and party systems. His textbooks, which have been widely used for thirty years, have contributed notably to the better understanding of problems of government, local, national, and international.

"Prof. Steiner is generally considered a leading American authority on problems of emigration and the numerous social and political problems arising from it. His books, especially 'On the Trail of the Immigrant,' have done valuable work in shaping public opinion and in directing attention to problems arising from race movements and national and international relationships. Prof. Wyckoff is a student of industrial problems, social economics, business organizations, finance, transportation, trusts and corporations, and their relation to public welfare. Assistant Prof. Gannoway has given special attention to legislative methods, political organization, administrative systems and the relation of politics and the press.

"These men are actually conducting a department of public affairs, a school of citizenship. I think that this work done in Grinnell, in an independent institution supported by the voluntary contributions of interested friends, is unique in American colleges."

President Main spoke with considerable enthusiasm, for he was dealing with a subject evidently very near his heart. "A distinct function for the college student," he said, "should be to teach citizenship. At Grinn[illegible] we think that good citizenship is a[illegible]e an accident than is good engin[illegible] or good professional capacity in [illegible] line of action. Good citizenship has a historical, an economic, a social, a political basis. Every day it is having wider application, and it is coming to include world relationships. That no college has recognized this fact in a practical and organized way is an educational oversight that should have speedy correction.

"There are recognized groupings of subjects in nearly all colleges of good standing that relate more or less directly, in the way of general preparation, to the technical and learned professions, but there are few or none relating to citizenship.

What Grinnell Seeks.

"There may easily be an oversupply of schools and courses leading to the various technical and professional callings. There is no danger that there will be an overemphasis on courses leading to a clear understanding of problems of government and public affairs. Every college man, whatever may be his plans for his life work, has a right to claim an introduction to such subjects, for he is to be not merely a citizen of a country, but a citizen of the world. And that is our chief aim at Grinnell, to make our students in the fullest sense citizens of the United States and citizens of the world."

"I suppose you have not many foreign-born students at Grinnell?" asked the reporter.

"No," answered President Main. "Our students are American born for the most part. But they are not all from Iowa. Twenty-three States were represented last year.

"No student," he said in answer to a question, "spends more than $600 a year for tuition, food, lodging, clothing, everything. In his senior year a student who is well to do may spend $600, perhaps, but the average yearly expenditure is about $500. [illegible] Grinnell College is a democratic institution. If the student is not democratic when he enters we give him democracy. What higher purpose can a college have than to be a school of citizenship? A student is not democratic when he enters we give him democracy. What higher purpose can a college have than to be a school of citizenship?"

FARCE, COMEDY, AND MELODRAMA IN THE CHIROPODIST'S OFFICE

How One Would-Be Swindler Lost a Foot—Women Better Patients Than Men.

NOW that chiropodists have attained the dignity of a society that gives banquets with Bishops for guests, anything that a member of the society says deserves respect. Therefore, when one taper-finger expert declares that he knows as much about human nature as he knows about feet—nearly—it does not become the layman to contradict him, but to seek for further particulars. These the expert furnishes, prefacing them with the cheerful statement that business is going with a whoop.

"It always is brisk in the Autumn and Winter seasons," he says. "As a rule we are not very busy in the Summer, but when the town season opens and people get on their dancing togs and raise a crop of chilblains by standing around on cold curbs for ten or fifteen minutes at a stretch waiting for cars and motors, with nothing but a thin layer of silk and paper between the foot and the stone, then our harvest begins.

"The majority of our customers in the Winter time are women. In the Summer men are our best patrons. The cold months, therefore, are not only most profitable financially, but they are most pleasant, for no matter what alarming, pessimistic critics may say, I have always found women enough sight more tractable as patients than men. It is true that they are nervous and fidgety at times while under treatment, and given to crying out before they are hurt, but men are always claiming that from the time they take the chair until they get up under treatment, and given to groaning and cursing afterward. Why, the funny, odd incidents that have come up in my experience illustrating peculiar twists of character have had a man for the central figure.

"It was a man that was at the bottom of that Armstrong case that came so near to working my utter ruin four or five years ago. Orin Armstrong was his name. He was a funny duck. I remember as well as if it were yesterday the day he first came into my office. He was a thin, pale, little fellow, all a-quiver with nervousness, which was caused, he said, by the intense pain he was suffering from pedal infirmities.

"'My foot is in a terrible condition,' he said, 'and it will take a tip-top chiropodist to treat it. Do you think you are competent to undertake the case?'

"'If I wasn't,' said I, 'I wouldn't be here.'

"That settled him for a while, and I set to work. I exercised extreme care in the operation, and after an hour or so I had him all trimmed, anointed, and bandaged. 'Now,' said I, 'I think you'd better come in day after to-morrow and let me know how you are getting along.'

"Before he went away I gave him a simple, harmless lotion, with instructions to apply it to the disabled foot in case he should suffer pain from the wounds I had inflicted. When the day of the appointment came round I looked for Mr. Armstrong according to agreement, but he did not come. The next day he failed to put in his appearance, but on the third morning I received a telephone message asking me to call at his house without delay. I went over in post haste and found Armstrong in bed, surrounded by half a dozen doctors and nurses and a host of weeping relatives. Armstrong was weak, but he was not incapacitated for speech.

"'You infernal rascal,' he said, 'you've done me up in good shape. You've ruined me, that's what you've done.'

"I turned white to my finger tips. 'What's the matter?' I gasped.

"'Blood poison,' said one of the doctors.

"'It was that stuff you gave me to put on my foot that did the business,' said Armstrong. 'It was rank poison and rushed all through my system like a flame of fire in a can of oil.'

"I was already quaking like a leaf, and when the doctor said, 'It is still purely possible that his life may be saved, but amputation will be necessary as a means thereto,' I thought I should expire with dread. But even in the throes of agony I retained sufficient presence of mind to defend my medicine.

"'It may be,' I said, 'that this gentleman is suffering from blood poison, but I am in no way responsible for it, as the lotion I gave him is absolutely pure. If you doubt my word, give it to an expert chemist and have it tested. In no way responsible [illegible]

"'There isn't any left,' Armstrong [illegible] put it on my feet.'

"'But we have plenty at my office,' I said, and I insist upon the test.'

"'I am afraid,' said the doctor, 'that the substitution would not be accepted by a jury.'

"'Why, I'd swear,' I said, 'that there has been some mistake in the mixing of the lotion, whereby some poisonous element was introduced into the liquid you gave Mr. Armstrong. At any rate, he has been poisoned, and that through the foot, which must be cut off immediately in order to save the rest of his body.'

"All in vain did I protest and argue and explain. Armstrong's foot was amputated, and as soon as he was able to be about again he brought suit against me for $5,000.

"Of course I fought the case, but the jury decided in his favor, and every stick of property I had in the world was about to be attached to settle the indebtedness when his wife flew into a tantrum and gave the whole show away. Armstrong, it seems, was a loafer and a schemer from the word go. He had deliberately rubbed poison into the lacerated portions of his foot, with the malicious intention of recovering damages. He was actually so lazy and good-for-nothing that he preferred losing a leg to working and earning an honest living, and I was the victim whom he had selected to furnish him with the income which he argued the world owed him.

"That was the worst scrape I have ever been in since I became a chiropodist," the expert went on, "but I have had other experiences with one-footed people that are worth mentioning. I have [illegible] that man Parker, for instance. He's one of our most reliable customers. He comes on exactly the same day every week, rain or shine, just as regularly as clockwork.

"I've learned to know the man pretty well, and I think a heap of him now, but on the occasion of his first visit, more than a year ago, he scared me into a duck fit. I thought sure he was crazy. He came thumping into the office one day as big as Pompey and plumped himself down into that chair without saying aye, yes, or no to anybody.

"'Left foot,' said he. 'Will you get to work?'

"His feet were encased in silk gaiters and silk hose, which peeled off easily, and before I realized what had happened to me I was sitting here on the floor with his shoes and stockings in my hand, looking at a foot that made me feel as if I had run up against a ghost.

"'Heavens and earth, man,' I said, 'you don't want me to treat that foot, do you? Why, that's papier mache.'

"'Of course,' said he. 'Don't you suppose I know that as well as you do? I want it treated, anyway. That foot gives me more trouble than ten ordinary feet. I haven't had a minute's peace since I got it.'

"It is every bit as bad as the one I lost six months ago. That one always gave me no end of trouble, and I had spent so much money on it and had suffered so much in the operations that I really felt relieved when a mowing machine came along one day close to where I was lying under a tree and shaved it off.

"I thought that at last I should enjoy a respite from torture. But it was not to be so. All during the time of my convalescence I endured intense agony from strange shooting pains which it was impossible to locate. But the minute I put on that artificial limb it was easy enough to give the misery a local habitation and a name. The twinges that had been peculiar to my lost foot straightway transferred themselves to the same old tenderness in the ball of the foot. [illegible] the delicate and tedious exercises I recommend, and as soon as I recovered my balance began to feel [illegible] regards to Teresita since I have already proved a great benefactor to one gentleman who has to restrict at a cost of $50 for a processed and thick sole, and who has been [illegible] since. I have already wiped away two feet, which the old gentleman has had to replace at a cost of $50, but he says he doesn't mind that so long as the weekly operation affords relief."

12 THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF NEW YORK IS NOW ON

FIRST INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF NEW YORK IS NOW ON

The Merchants' Association Is Directing a Remarkable Collection of Data Which Will Aid in Bringing Factories to New York City and in Bettering Facilities of Factories Now Here.

THE Merchants' Association of New York has undertaken to make a survey of New York City. This is not to be the surveying of streets or building lots, the making of drawings or blueprints. This survey is to be an economic survey—a survey of the industrial and economic features of Greater New York.

The survey is being made for the purpose of finding out exactly what New York's situation is regarding industrial advantages and disadvantages. After this is found out The Merchants' Association proposes to take steps to eliminate the disadvantages wherever feasible and to give publicity to the advantages for the purpose of developing the industries of the city.

The impression seems to have gone out that New York is handicapped as to its industrial facilities in comparison with other cities, usually smaller and farther West. This impression is the result of ignorance. Experts declare that for every factory which moves away from New York, ten new factories come into existence, and five factories from somewhere else move in.

The facts about the industries of New York are notable. The public usually thinks of Chicago and Philadelphia as great manufacturing centres. But of New York it is often said: "New York is not a manufacturing city; it is commercial; trade is the breath of life to New York."

Has Commanding Lead.

The fact is that New York City is the greatest manufacturing centre in the world. New York's manufactured products—products actually made here, and not including those of nearby New Jersey—are greater than the products of Chicago and Philadelphia put together. Pittsburgh's products are but a drop in the bucket compared to those of New York. This city produces almost one-sixteenth of the manufactured goods in the United States.

New York produces one-quarter of all the country's printed goods, and this includes newspaper and job printing, which is carried on at every four corners throughout the land.

New York produces more than one-half of the clothing of the United States.

There are over 700,000 men and women working in the factories of New York; this is considerably more than the combined factory populations of Philadelphia and Chicago.

There are more workers in factories in New York City than in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Boston, Rochester, and Buffalo combined.

In the past, New York has made no special effort to develop its industries and manufactures. They have been allowed to take care of themselves. As a result many factories have moved away from here, not because conditions elsewhere are better, but because the manufacturers have not fully understood all the facts and their significance in regard to conditions in New York and other cities. New York is so large that it is quite possible to have a poor location in one section while an admirable one in another section may be unoccupied and unheard of.

New York is declared to need a sentinel to stand guard over its industries and protect them from enemies within and without. Marauders from other cities are constantly coming in and inducing industries to move away. Their soft words are often backed up by such hard facts as free sites, bonuses and remission of taxes.

Cities all over the country are clamoring for new industries. Every town of sufficient importance to appear on the map—and some of not so much importance—are bidding for factories. Many of these cities aid their claims with cold cash. Ignorant of what constitutes an industrial city, without knowledge as to the requisites of successful manufacturing, some of these towns have plunged ahead. They have raised big bonuses and presented them to designing promoters who erect flimsy factory buildings—sometimes only promise to erect them—and then, after a few weeks or months, depart for new fields, leaving behind them empty factories, empty pocketbooks, but heads wise and full of experience.

The city which has real economic and industrial advantages to offer the manufacturer will soon become a lodestone for factories and industrial establishments, so the Merchants' Association believes. An industrial survey is thus to be undertaken for the purpose of finding out exactly what are the economic advantages and disadvantages of New York.

In its need for an industrial survey a city is like a business establishment. Every business establishment needs a periodic stock-taking. A city needs an industrial survey for the same reason.

A city, industrially speaking, has a certain stock in trade—a stock in trade like no other city. This stock is always changing; inroads are made upon it from this direction and from that; it is being added to, now in this way, now in that. This industrial stock in trade consists of the market, its variety or its richness in certain lines; of the labor supply, its quantity or its special ability; of the railroads and terminal facilities; of the navigable waterways, the rivers, bays, piers, and docks; of the industries, their greatness in numbers or their greatness in reputation; of the availability and cheapness of new industrial sites; of the accessibility of raw materials for this or that line of manufacture; of the nearness or cheapness of fuel; of the economy of power; of the health and happiness of the community and of all that goes to make it. The big city as well as the small city can make good use of the survey.

Experts say that no policy could be more futile than for a city to attempt, without due consideration of its own resources, to attract factories and industries. It may be that such manufactures, attracted by free sites or exemption from taxes or bonuses, are entirely unsuited to the locality. A keen analysis of a city's resources will point out what industries can, with advantage to all concerned, be encouraged.

On the other hand an industrial survey may, and probably will, reveal in industrial conditions serious defects which can be improved. The improvements, when made, will not only very much assist the industrial interests already located, but will also, in themselves, attract other industries.

The first and most important facts to be gathered in an industrial survey are those general ones which are already known and need only to be collected and put into usable form. Such are the facts concerning population, industries, health, geographical location, and physical characteristics of the locality. Here also will be included the number of railroads, statistics on the route and terminal facilities, data on the water-frontage, docks and piers, on the amount of traffic, the commerce, exports and imports.

Important Features.

The next most important set of facts might be included under the term "market." These are the facts which make one town a centre for the printing industry, another a centre for the glove industry, still another a centre for the automobile industry. These are the facts which cannot always be stated in figures, and it is often not easy to explain why this city predominates in a certain industry and that city in another.

But, having acquired such prestige, it is a decided advantage for the manufacturer to be located near the recognized market. Therefore, all the facts about the localization of industry, the various lines of related products, specialized machinery, and the whole arrangement of resources with special regard to such an industry are of special importance.

No group of facts is more important and more difficult to investigate successfully than the labor supply. The labor supply is usually the first and last concern of the employer. Yet the public knows little or nothing of the labor supply and what are thought to be facts are probably more inaccurate and unreliable than in the case of any other group of industrial statistics.

The complexity of the labor market is illustrated by the great variety of factors entering into it. It has to be ascertained what nationalities are predominant and whether they are literate or illiterate. Are skilled workers plentiful or is this a great market for the unskilled and untrained? Among these workers are qualities of leadership found which may be developed into foremanship? Are the workers efficient or inefficient and at what lines of work? Long training in a single group of industries may have fitted or unfitted them for some other industry.

The employer with a bigger vision looks—or will look—for the other elements. The housing facilities—are they adequate or inadequate, good or bad? Can workers be expected to retain reasonably good health while living there? Are there wholesome facilities for recreation and amusement? Are the standards of the community high or low? Is the cost of living such that happy, normal, healthy family life will be encouraged? All these things are in addition to such pertinent facts as wages, hours, and unorganized labor.

Still another group of facts which should play an important part in an industrial survey are what might be included under the term "natural resources" of the city, such items as the accessibility of raw materials, the supply of fuel and power, and the availability of sites suitable for manufacturing.

The result above all others that will follow from an industrial survey will be a body of data for a comprehensive plan of industrial development. It will give:

First, the actual state of existing industrial conditions.

Second, the strong industrial points of the city.

Third, the weak points of the city from an industrial point of view.

To the city which is developing a city plan, the industrial survey is of prime importance. For the things fundamental to a city's growth are its commerce and industries. Its commerce is determined mainly by its transportation facilities, water, and rail. Its industries are determined by a complexity of causes which are fundamental in a city's growth—transportation facilities, proximity to power and fuel, the probable market, the supply of labor.

The industrial survey further exerts an influence which it is hard to measure in any tangible way. This lies in the growth of public spirit. To each citizen is brought home just what his city stands for, what it has done, what it is doing, and what it hopes to do. He sees its virtues and its faults. A civic awakening occurs—as it did in Pittsburgh, Birmingham, and other cities.

To carry out this industrial survey the Merchants' Association has established an Industrial Bureau, under the direction of the Industrial Committee, one of the most active of the association's committees. This committee is composed of Henry Morgenthau, Chairman; F. H. Bethell, John F. Calderwood, Clair Foster, John F. Galvin, Frank Hedley, W. H. Milnor, and C. G. M. Thomas.

The formation of the Industrial Bureau is due to the fact all over the country there has come into existence in the last few years a new form of community organization—co-operative action on the part of the business community to build up the home town and the local neighborhood. The business men of many communities have realized that they prosper as the city prospers, that their success depends upon the progress of the city in which they live, depends on the growth of commerce, trade, manufactures, and population.

One of the most important of the various activities of these commercial organizations has been the encouragement and development of new industries.

New York City as a whole has never carried on any work looking to the establishment of new industries. So her industries became the prey of every crossroads commercial organization in the country. They all had the same story—cheap land, cheap rents, cheap taxes, cheap labor, and cheap everything. It looked attractive and many a manufacturer took the bait and swallowed it whole. Many a New York manufacturer has furnished thunder for local commercial organizations and has paid dearly for this privilege.

Advantages vs. Drawbacks.

The argument always brought into play by other cities when seeking a New York manufacturer is "the heavy cost of manufacturing in New York." And experts admit that it does cost more to manufacture in New York than to run the same plant in Utica, or Alliance, Ohio; or Streator, Ill., or Baton Rouge, La. Land in any of these can be bought at a much less figure than in New York City. Taxes, insurance, power and even some of the labor might be cheaper.

The manufacturer's paper and ink accounting may thus show him costly items of expense in New York City but fail to show him the great advantages he derives from this metropolis of trade, commerce, and manufacturing. A financial statement shows only what is paid out and not what is saved in transportation charges, not what is saved on incoming water consignments, not why a large volume of business has come into existence because of a location at its great market, not how a skilled and inexhaustible labor supply has been at hand to meet every emergency. The financial statement does not even show the ease of securing capital to carry business over the periods of heavy buying.

The Industrial Bureau has thus found many functions to perform. It seeks to offset the advances and blandishments of other cities, and to show the manufacturers now located in other cities that they can economically locate in New York. It is not sufficient, however, for an Industrial Bureau in New York to talk in vague and glittering generalities.

The Industrial Bureau has another function, besides that of getting in new factories. This is the improving of local conditions, so that the city will afford better facilities for industrial development. The officers say that in no department of its work can the Industrial Bureau be more useful, nor can it utilize to such good advantage the material and information collected by the industrial survey, because it is more to any city to have the industries already located therein succeed than to bring in new enterprises comparatively unknown and untried.

HENRY R. TOWNE

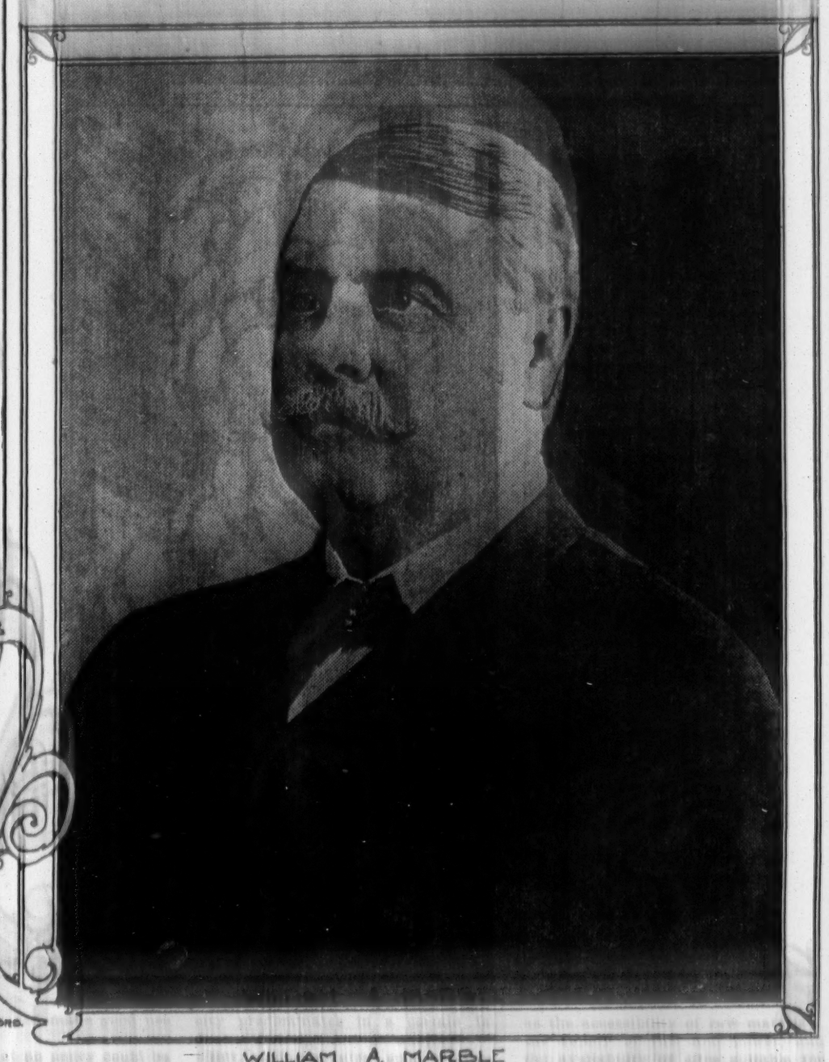


PHOTO BY DAVIS AND SANFORD.

WILLIAM A. MARBLE

INDUSTRIES IN WHICH NEW YORK CITY LEADS.

New York stands first among the cities of the United States in the following industries:

Artificial Flowers, Feathers	$21,098,000	Gas Illuminating and Heating	$34,117,000
Blacking and Polishing Preparations	1,998,000	Gold and Silver, Leaf and Foil	833,000
Bread and Other Bakery Products	61,904,000	Hair Work	7,817,000
Boxes, Cigar	1,848,000	Ink, Printing	3,965,000
Boxes, Fancy and Paper	9,430,000	Jewelry	20,580,000
Buttons	5,235,000	Leather Goods	17,770,000
Chemicals	12,945,000	Liquors, Malt	33,400,000
Clothing, Men's	218,411,000	Marble and Stone Work	12,205,000
Clothing, Women's	266,477,000	Millinery, Lace Goods	51,230,000
Coffins, Undertakers' Goods	2,102,000	Musical Instruments, Pianos, Organs	25,516,000
Confectionery	20,062,000	Paint, Varnish	20,664,000
Cooperage	3,446,000	Paper Goods	8,833,000
Copper, Tin, Sheet-Iron Products	23,303,000	Patent Medicines, Druggist Preparations	24,984,000
Cordage, Twine, Jute, Linen Goods	7,874,000	Pens, Fountain	3,219,000
Engravers' Materials	828,000	Photo-Engraving	2,517,000
Fancy Articles	6,087,000	Pipes, Tobacco	3,157,000
Flags, Regalia, Society Emblems	1,347,000	Printing and Publishing	188,509,000
Food Preparations	8,046,000	Smelting and Refining	5,417,000
Furnishing Goods, Men's	25,496,000	Tobacco Manufactures	62,488,000
Furs and Fur Skins, Dressed	41,088,000	Toys, Novelties	1,634,000
Gas and Electric Fixtures, Lamps, Reflectors	10,750,000	Umbrellas, Canes	6,374,000
		Stereotyping, Electrotyping	1,961,000
		Window Shades, Fixtures	4,126,000

SHE BETS AND SHRIEKS AND PITCHES AWAY HER MUFF---THE FOOTBALL GIRL

Girls Frivolous and Sedate, Girls Artistic and Practical, Girls Pretty and Not So Pretty, Girls Witty and Dull---All Get the Grip of the Game.

A DAINTY tea gown, and on it spatters a very small drop of tea.

"Oh, I beg pardon, Elise."

A flinty stare.

"Bob, you're very careless. You know, dear boy, tea stains. And papa doesn't buy my gowns by the dozen."

A drenching rain descending upon the football crowd.

"Elise, you're getting soaked. Hadn't we better go in?"

"Go in?" Her look is drippingly scornful. "Why, I wouldn't for the world."

Can Münsterberg explain her? Does James tell us why? Yet isn't it so? Isn't the football girl a different species, a new variety of the ever-changing type, Woman?

Football to her is an end; everything else a means. She hoards pennies, she borrows clothes, she travels hours, she braves weather, she endures hardships, she cuts exams, she eludes chaperons, she breaks rules, she catches grippe—she does anything and everything for the sake of a football game.

Meek little girls who don't know a forward pass from a Highland fling shriek ecstatically at the first ten yards, and at a touchdown throw their muffs away for very joy. Sedate girls, all unconscious of form, clutch their escorts' arms, squeeze their hands, and pound their knees. Precise girls revert to the vernacular: "Swat him, oh, oh, go it! Eat 'em up, old boy!" Frivolous girls forget their red noses and blue chins and blowing tresses, and sing blithely on, regardless of dishevelment. Artistic girls wear orange streamers on red coats and glory in their daring. Schoolmarms beat the air, sigh, groan, howl. Ugly girls glow and sparkle. Vivacious girls stiffen and grow tragic. Sensible girls sob and laugh. And they all adore it from the depths of their souls and care not whether the rest of the world survive.

What is it? Why is it football takes such a hold on them, makes them new people, turns the rules upside down, and complicates the woman problem a hundredfold? It's a chapter the psychologists have yet to write.

It might be technical appreciation if they knew anything about the game, but they usually don't. A few with brothers can follow the plays, and a very rare one may really understand. But most of them can only appreciate the stack-up, and know that a touchdown means 2. Playing on the boarding school basket ball team does help, but it cannot give the fine points.

It might be the old primitive instinct for fight and blood, the love for warfare and combat. The cave woman watched her man cleave his axe into the head of the animal, and yowled and howled with all the satisfaction of an appetite appeased. The Roman lady leaned far over her box railing to watch the sharp, deadly struggle of the gladiators. The Spanish señorita claps her hands in delight at the onward rush of the bull.

But the football girl is not so bloodthirsty. She shudders and sighs at the entanglement of legs and arms, and at the slightest accident there is a gentle wailing all over the grandstand.

"Oh, what's the matter?"

"Poor chap!"

"Do you think he's hurt badly?"

"The brutes, they all jumped on him at once!"

"Oh, is that a doctor?"

"There, now he's up again."

"Oh, I'm so glad!"

"See how he limps."

"I don't see how he can play."

"Isn't he brave?"

Surely, the tender-hearted football girl does not hunger for human life.

What is it, then? The gaming, gambling love of chance? The conjecture of outcome, the flirting with odds, the wooing of the little god, Fortune?

For they pore over sporting sheets in the college library and wonder and guess and—bet as to the results. While their brothers are staking their fortunes and reputations, the little sisters are not idle.

"I'm betting on Princeton this week, Sally Jane. I have three boxes of fudge up now."

"Well, of course, you know you're going to lose those bets, for Yale is the boy this week."

"Want to bet?"

"Yes. What?"

"Oh—a crepe de chine tie. I'm dying for one, and if I lose I can borrow yours."

Yes, there is something of a gambler there.

Is it loyalty to a cause that moves the football girl, the heroic spirit of Boadicea, Joan of Arc, Emmeline Pankhurst? For they are loyal to the bitter end. In the face of victory they smile proudly and triumph openly. In the teeth of defeat and ignominy they boast, they vaunt, they defend. Dear old Whatever-It-May-Be forever! Down with opponents! Take that and that and that!

The football girl's reason for loyalty is not always so obvious as the fact. Often it is because some "bright particular" graces the halls of the favored university, a brother or otherwise. Brothers are safer, for then the allegiance does not swerve. But it is awkward for a girl to root for Harvard for two years, and then because she doesn't speak to the man any more to be calling for the blood of fair Harvard the next. Awkward and disconcerting.

"Why, Betty Lou, I thought you were strong for Harvard."

"No more, my dear; he's a horrid man. And Billy goes to Cornell, you know."

One little girl has no brothers, no Billies, but she does have her football shrine.

"I picked out Princeton, because it's in New Jersey, and my uncle lives in New Jersey, you know. And I thought tiger furs would be becoming to me, and I'm crazy about Woodrow Wilson."

West Point and Annapolis have their fiercely faithful constituents. Uniforms and gold buttons, military hops and officerships are strong appeals.

The football girl molds her life to the season. Saturday classes are absolutely tabooed; week-end invitations are politely declined until after Thanksgiving, and the wardrobe is planned accordingly.

"I'm going to pamper myself and buy a white chinchilla coat, girls. I must have it for the Yale-Harvard game, and I saw a beauty in the window. Yes, I know I need a suit, but I've got to have that coat for the game, that's all. It's just the thing to wear violets on."

"It's much easier to dress in the Winter than it is in the Summer, don't you think? I remember last Spring when I went up to the boat races, I fussed about dresses and waists and ribbons and ruches until I was nearly crazy. But for a football game, put on a big coat, a smashy little hat, your room-mate's furs, and your toilet is complete. The chrysanthemums will do the rest."

"Oh, isn't it corking that we're all going? I can scarcely wait until Saturday. Don't you wish the football season lasted forever?"

"Forever!"

Adorable, but can you explain her?

Goethals' Job

Is there any job to fill
That requires the utmost skill?
Who's the chap to fill the bill?
Goethals.

Is a city on the blink?
Who's the man of whom they think?
Offer quicker than a wink?
Goethals.

When New York would fain bestir
A Police Commissioner,
Who's the man for whom they spur?
Goethals.

Any one without a cook,
With a wild appealing look
Offers all if they can book
Goethals.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

At Fourscore

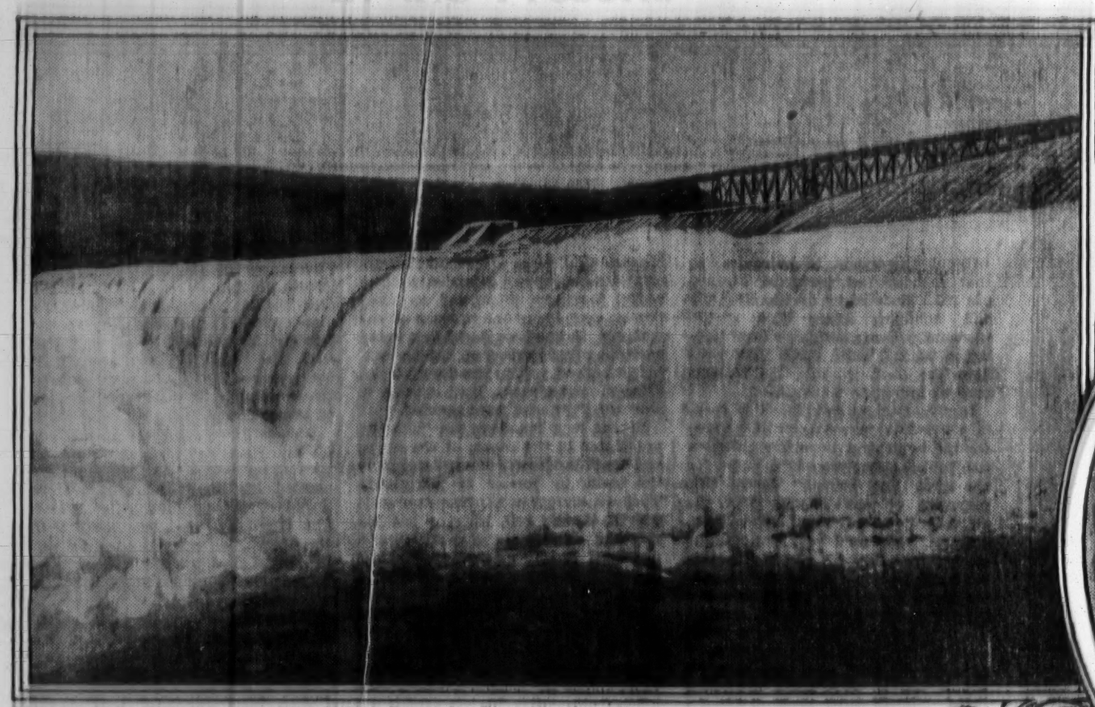
THE hours glide tranquilly away;
I mourn not the unfinished task;
I watch the placid close of day,
Nor answer give nor question ask.
I grieve not for the counsel spurned,
The broken will, the conscience stilled,
The long, hard lesson yet unlearned,
The purpose unfulfilled.

No Spring can wake the old desires;
No sadness greets the fallen leaf;
In ashes of the ancient fires
Relives no spark, however brief.
I reck not now the battle's stress,
The distant cries, the trampled plain;
Ah, respite after weariness!
Quiescence after pain!

JAMES B. KENYON.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS OF WATER POWER CONSERVATION

A New Conflict Between State and Federal Interests and Powers—Conservation for the Future Versus Utilization in the Present.



Rainbow Falls Showing Dam from Which Power for Electrification of Railroads in the Rocky Mountains Will Be Used.

Great Falls of the Missouri, Where a Dam That Will Be Used to Develop 130,000 Horse Power Is to be Built.

HON. WALTER L. FISHER Secretary of the Interior

Summer Condition of a Stream Flowing from Deforested Watershed.

THE National Conservation Congress was founded as a Western body five years ago. It held its fifth meeting in Washington in the latter part of November, and was captured by the element which the Western contingent calls the Eastern "dream book conservationists." The result was a split which has the capacity of playing an important part in the next and near Presidential campaign, for which the pipes are already being laid.

The alleged "dream book" chief showed a high degree of practicality in the manner in which he captured the organization and reversed the programme devised against him when it was upon the verge of realization. A meeting of the Forest Association was called for the day preceding the Conservation Congress, and it was no more than natural that those who attended the association meeting should also attend the congress.

Among them were 162 accredited from the District of Columbia, and mostly members of the Government Forest and other services. The District of Columbia counted for sixteen times the State of Washington, where the congress was born. New York had sixty-eight votes, and Oregon seven. In the words of one of the founders of the congress, Albert Johnson, the Representative in Congress from the State of Washington:

> When a vote was taken without a roll call, the voice of the East sounded like the voice of Niagara, while the voice of the West sounded like the chirp of a canary bird; on a vote by States the Eastern States found themselves with twenty votes and the Western States with but ten. Most of the Southern States had ten delegates along with the West, and no Western idea of outline was given the slightest consideration. The men who had founded, financed and kept alive the Conservation Congress found themselves neither welcomed nor wanted.
>
> The whole thing was a sample of what may be expected under increased Federal bureaucracy.

Pinchot for Senator.

The politics played in the congress had reflex action outside. It had hardly adjourned before it was announced that Gifford Pinchot was a candidate for Senator from Pennsylvania, where he has a home at Milford. In the same week with the congress was published the autobiography of the arch conservationist, Mr. Roosevelt, wherein he propounds theories regarding his eligibility as a third-term candidate which make it impossible to doubt his ambition to be the first President for a third term. Apart from these two candidacies, which cannot be said to be substantial at present, is the certainty that wherever there are Progressive candidates conservation is part of their platform. For this reason it is important to know what conservation means since the congress, which defined it anew and differently from ever before.

Proceedings of the Congress.

The Water Powers Committee unanimously reported a declaration of principles which was approved by a vote of 434 to 154. The report was in favor of Federal control, and was supported by President Taft's Secretary of the Interior, Walter L. Fisher; Gifford Pinchot, President Roosevelt's Forester; James R. Garfield, President Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior; President Taft's Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson of New York, and others as well known in politics as in conservation. The Arkansas and Washington delegations left the congress in a body, alleging that it had been packed in the manner already described. In the words of a Vice President of the Congress, Walker Powell of Little Rock:

> We have discovered that the brand of conservationists attempting to run the National Conservation Congress are in the game from selfish reasons, and we have decided to withdraw from the organization.
>
> C. A. Watts, one of the Alabama delegates, startled the convention by charging that the Vice President of the Alabama Water Power Company was a member of the delegation to the congress from that State, and that there was "a dark plot laid to defeat the will of the majority in this congress."

As a result the irrigation and water power interests called a meeting to form a permanent organization, which will be entirely divorced from the National Conservation Congress.

The next day the Federal conservationists pressed their advantage. The declaration of principles was only favorable to them by interpretation and by construction of the incidents of the day. There had been an unmistakable State rights majority resolution, and an unmistakable minority Federal control resolution. The rules were suspended for the discussion of water power conservation on the open floor.

Steam Roller Was Working.

Scores protested that the proceedings were irregular, and that the congress really preferred a mingling of State and Federal control, but the steam roller was under excellent control and Federal control won another victory. The State rights majority report by two to one had condemned the present policy, and had urged development as rapid as consistent with public interests. This reflected upon the deviser and promoter of that policy, Gifford Pinchot, and he secured from the congress the adoption of the minority report.

There was no love lost between the opposing camps. Ambition and selfish personal reasons were motives attributed to the Federalists. The Federalists declared that the States' rights faction were reactionaries who sought to make it appear that conservation spells reservation to future generations of what is needed for the present. The Congress closed with a condemnation of monopolistic control of water powers. During the proceedings Charles L. Pack, President of the Congress, took occasion to exclaim to Mr. Pinchot:

> "Oh, Gifford, Gifford! We have been friends for years. For ten years I have stood by you in everything that you have urged. But we have reached the parting of the ways. I cannot follow you in a course that seems to me destined to disrupt and nullify every bit of good that the Conservation Association has done. I am through."

The Kansas, New Mexico, and Wyoming delegations walked out, following the lead of Arkansas; the Colorado and New York delegations split.

The argument upon which Mr. Pinchot carried his case was that concentration in water power control has doubled in ten years. The ten leading groups control now twice as much as the leading ten controlled ten years ago. The ten leading interests to-day control 65 per cent. of all the developed water powers in the United States. Concentration increases faster than development because "high risks and low returns keep capital away." And yet the fact is that water power investments are safer than other industrial ventures.

That they are attractive to capital is not open to doubt, for there is an exact official statement on record, made when President Roosevelt first raised this issue. The Bureau of Corporations then reported that inventions and discoveries had made electric transmission of power commercially possible over a 200-mile radius, opening 120,000 square miles of area to the sale of power from a single plant. The result was a strong impetus to concentration of the business in the hands of shrewd leaders in the industry most aware of the opportunities opened. Strictly judicial proof of community of interests between undertakings apparently independent was not obtainable, but evident facts and obvious deductions were reported by Commissioner Smith.

He lists the water power enterprises controlled by the General Electric and Westinghouse concerns and individuals associated with them in details not suitable for reproduction here, but which are accessible in the official report.

In summary the General Electric controlled then, at the beginning of the tendency toward concentration, 252,000 horse power, the Westinghouse 180,000 horse power, other large companies 875,000 horse power. Adding the horse powers of affiliated interests, thirteen selected companies control 1,827,000 horse power.

According to the census, the total installation is 5,300,000 horse power, so that these thirteen companies control one-third of the horse power, and probably one-half of the strategic sites whose control restrains the development of those less excellent from fear of potential competition. The control of the power carries control of the industries dependent upon the power and marks a tendency regarding water power resembling that regarding oil, coal and iron resources, which are mostly in the hands of owners who use or refrain from use according to their individual judgment of their individual interests.

The conservationists' plea is that this tendency should be checked before it is too late, and before the water power passes from public control. The opponents of this view take the ground that the public needs development rather than control. They assert that since the original Federal legislation in 1906 only seven plants have been built, and only two are of considerable size. Investors cannot be induced, they argue, to furnish capital for developments under permits subject to revocation at the discretion of an official.

Alaskan Possibilities.

The specific argument regarding water power is strengthened by reference to the experience regarding Alaska, which has fallen under the influence of similar ideas of public control. After visiting Alaska Mr. Roosevelt said that it was capable of supporting a population as great as that of the Scandinavian peninsula, or nearly 8,000,000. In 1900 the population of Alaska was 63,592, and in 1910 it had gained 764.

So complete is the stagnation that it is recognized no progress can be made without Governmental intervention, and proposals are pending for the expenditure of a score or two of millions of taxpayers' funds in the construction of a Government railway. That undoubtedly would attract population, and make accessible the buried coal and copper and other natural resources which are conceived by natural difficulties even more effectually than by statute. With millions of acres of forests and coal deposits Alaska imports timber and fuel.

The Government has accepted $500,000 from would-be coal miners, some of the money being paid a decade ago. But not an acre has been granted, nor a dollar returned. British Columbia affords an example of a contrary policy. It is being developed rather than conserved, and by Americans rather than Canadians, who mine and sell coal to Alaska and transport it over roads which conservation prevents being built in Alaska.

Theory Against Practice.

The reason why the Conservation Congress split into Eastern and Western fragments seems to be explained by the fact that the East knows conservation only as a theory for political use, while the West suffers from it as a practical matter. In the United States there are conserved 190,828,733 acres of forest. The total area of forest reservation east of the Mississippi is under one million acres. It was the West which seceded from the Conservation Congress in which the minority report was adopted by methods already described.

It is unwilling to suffer regarding its power development as it is suffering regarding its forests, agriculture, and mines. In the two States, Oregon and Washington, there is a potentiality of 5,000,000 horse power, and there is a development of 300,000. It may not be premature to begin a policy of conservation, but it might be moderate until the progress of development is further along.

A beginning might be made in the utilization of the 1,400,000 horse power running to waste over Government dams, or one-quarter of the total horse power in use. There is a theoretical capacity of water power development to replace every mechanical power now in use, including all the uses of power for manufacturing, transportation, and lighting. But it would be folly to pour millions into water powers for the purpose of making valueless investments in mines. Because running water costs nothing it does not follow either that it is worth nothing or that it can be made of priceless worth. Unharnessed water is like unmined metals.

It is worth nothing until investment has made it valuable, and its value then depends upon questions of competitive substitutes. The theory of conservation is subject to economic limitations which defy universal application, either by inflexible statutes or by official discretion which opens the way to many abuses. Each water power is exceptionally local in its uses and individual in its conditions.

Government many miles distant is not qualified to judge regarding matters about which it is hardly possible to be well informed without some inquiry. Here lies the root of the split of the Congress into State rights and Federal wings. Even if the treaty is right the practice of conservation in the Washington style is not liked by those who have experienced it.

Do the water powers belong to the States, as they own the public lands within their boundaries? If the States own the water powers ought the nation to control their development on the ground that the States lack the power?

It was over these questions that President Roosevelt first ran athwart the Supreme Court and announced his theories of nation supremacy, regardless of the constitutional source of the power he sought to exercise.

The Arkansas River rises in the mountains of Colorado, near Leadville, flows through Colorado about 357 miles, about the same distance through Kansas, and thence southeasterly through Oklahoma and Arkansas to the Mississippi River. Settlers in Western Kansas dug ditches to irrigate lands adjacent to the stream with capacity to absorb the flow of the river. Citizens of Colorado later did the same, with the result that the river runs dry at the time the Kansans want the water of which they first made use. Litigation followed.

Kansas asserted a claim to have the river run to it from Colorado, although Kansas proposed to act toward Oklahoma as Colorado acted toward Kansas. The United States intervened, claiming that the river was interstate in its character, and that the right of the nation was superior to the right of the respective States.

Hoyt Sent to Talk.

It was a novel case, for the Arkansas River is not navigable in those regions. There was no written law governing the question which the Supreme Court was asked to adjudicate. Neither was there any precedent for the Government's intervention. At the same time the National Irrigation act was threatened, with destruction of all the public and private investments under it. Under these conditions President Roosevelt sent Solicitor General Hoyt to make an argument in support of national regulation from necessity of the case. The argument for Federal control was thus stated by Justice Brewer:

> Counsel for the Government relies upon the doctrine of sovereign and inherent power, adding: "I am aware that in advancing this doctrine I seem to challenge the great decisions of this court, and I speak with deference." His argument runs substantially along this line: All legislative power must be vested either in the State or the National Government; no legislative power being in a State Government other than those which affect solely the interests or welfare of the State, consequently all [illegible] scope must be found vested in the Congress of the United States.
>
> It was a far-reaching claim, and made not regarding water alone. President Roosevelt previously had personally propounded the theory that the nation was supreme in the twilight zone where otherwise there would be a failure of either State or Federal jurisdiction. Where the States lacked power the nation should take it rather than that there should be failure of power to act in the public interest. The nation was not truly a nation unless it had a nation's power. The test of the possession of the power was not the Constitution, but the exercise of similar powers by other nations. It was the corporations and the trusts which quoted the constitution in limitation of such beneficial powers. The wealthy malefactors urged the Constitution in defense of corporations and trusts, and in limitation of the régime of social justice. Therefore, he sought the aid of the Supreme Court in support of extra constitutional powers, if not unconstitutional.
>
> The decision of the court was as broad as the application, and will stand regarding water powers and all other purposes until overruled as part of the campaign now preparing as well as in Mr. Roosevelt's South American tour as in the proceedings of the Conservation Congress. The principle of this decision is too much a part of our times to be epitomized, and is worth expression in the words of the court. It quoted the words of the Constitution:
>
> "The powers are not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

The People Not Considered.

And then proceeded with reference to the plea by Mr. Roosevelt's Solicitor General.

> The argument of counsel ignores the principal factor of this article, to wit "the people." Its principal purpose was not the distribution of power between the United States and the States, but a reservation to the people of all powers not granted. The preamble of the Constitution declares who framed it, 'we the people of the United States,' not the people of one State, but the people of all the States, and article X reserves to the people of all the States the powers not delegated to the United States. The powers affecting the internal affairs of the States not granted to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, and all powers of a national character which are not delegated to the national Government by the constitution are reserved to the people of the United States. The people who adopted the constitution knew that in the nature of things they could not foresee all the questions which might arise in the future, all the circumstances which might call for the exercise of further national powers than those granted to the United States, and after making provision for an amendment to the constitution by which any needed additional powers would be granted they reserved to themselves all powers not so delegated.
>
> Upon this basis of principle the court ruled that the United States had no standing to intervene; that the only control of the waters of an interstate stream by Congress is in respect to the question of navigation; that the land belonging to the national Government within the States is subject to the laws of those States; that the national Government cannot override the State laws in respect to the general subject of the reclamation of arid land, in other words that the State law is supreme within the State; that a State has full jurisdiction over all the lands and non-navigable streams within its borders, and that it may determine what laws shall govern with respect to such land and water. It is idle to think that a decision regarding the reclamation of arid lands is not applicable to water powers. The decision is not regarding the exercise of the power, but regarding its possession. Mr. Roosevelt's argument is that, in the words of his Osawatomie speech,
>
> The complete change in economic conditions means that Governmental methods never yet resorted to must have to be employed in order to deal with them.
>
> But, again, to quote the words of the Supreme Court:
>
> Constitutional provisions do not change, but their operations may extend to new matters, as the modes of business and habits of life of the people vary with facts succeeding generations. The law of the common [illegible]

transportation on land was by coach and wagon, and on water by canal boat and sailing vessel, yet in its actual operation it touches and regulates transportation by methods then unknown, the railroad trains and steamships. Just so it is with grant to the national Government of power over interstate commerce. The Constitution has not changed. The power is the same. But it operates to-day upon modes of interstate commerce unknown to the fathers, and will operate with equal force upon any new modes of such commerce which the future may develop.

States Must Legislate.

It makes no difference whether water is used by or for irrigation or navigation or power. It makes no difference whether transmission is electrical or by belt and pulley. Regulation within the States must be by the States, except that the nation may regulate the navigation of interstate waters. If the people wish it otherwise they have only to express their will. The power is the people's, not the Government's, it must be sought from the people and not from the courts, not usurped even for good objects.

The effect of this decision is not so adverse to conservation as it may at first appear. It is sure that if the nation should exercise this duty it would lessen the activity of the States, and the interest of the States together is greater than that of the nation as defined by the Supreme Court. If it be desired that the nation should act together with the States a constitutional amendment would enable it. Even without a constitutional amendment the States could co-operate with each other by agreement between them, according to strong opinions expressed at President Roosevelt's conference of Governors held after the decision quoted above. On that occasion Senator Root said in part:

> Forty-four sovereign States are represented here to-day. All are sovereigns. No one can overestimate the importance of maintaining each and every one of the sovereignties of the States, and no one can overestimate the importance of maintaining the sovereignty of the United States. The nations cannot perform the functions of the States' sovereignties. If it were to undertake to perform these functions it would break down—the machinery would not be able to perform that duty. I feel deeply impressed with the idea that the forty-six sovereign States in the performance of their duties are lagging behind the stage of development which other sovereignties of the earth have reached. I regard this meeting as marking a new departure, the beginning of an era in which the States of the union will exercise their reserved powers upon a higher plane of patriotism than has ever existed before.

The significance of this speech is great, for it reversed an earlier expression upon the subject in which he had agreed with President Roosevelt's views about national control of natural resources, as embodied in the triumph of the Pinchot faction in the Conservation Congress. President Roosevelt in an oration on the occasion of the dedication of the Pennsylvania Capitol Building had said:

> We need through executive action, through legislation, and through judicial interpretation and construction of law, to increase the power of the Federal Government. If we fail thus to increase it we show our impotence.

On this text Senator Root had said publicly:

> It may be that such control could better be exercised in particular instances by the Governments of the States, but the people will have the control they need either from the States or from the National Government, and if the States fail to furnish it in due measure sooner or later constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised—in the National Government.

The issue raised by the split in the Conservation Congress is whether the States shall exercise their powers as interpreted by the Supreme Court, or whether they shall be allowed to fall into disuse, and be absorbed by the National Government. In principle it amounts to recasting the frame of our Government. In specific application to waterpower, the secession of the State rights element expresses the opinion that the Washington Government does not know local needs, and that conservation suffers by the extreme complication of national control to which attention is called. The middle course is that suggested by Senator Root's reconsidered views. The [illegible] of conservation by agreement between the States [illegible]

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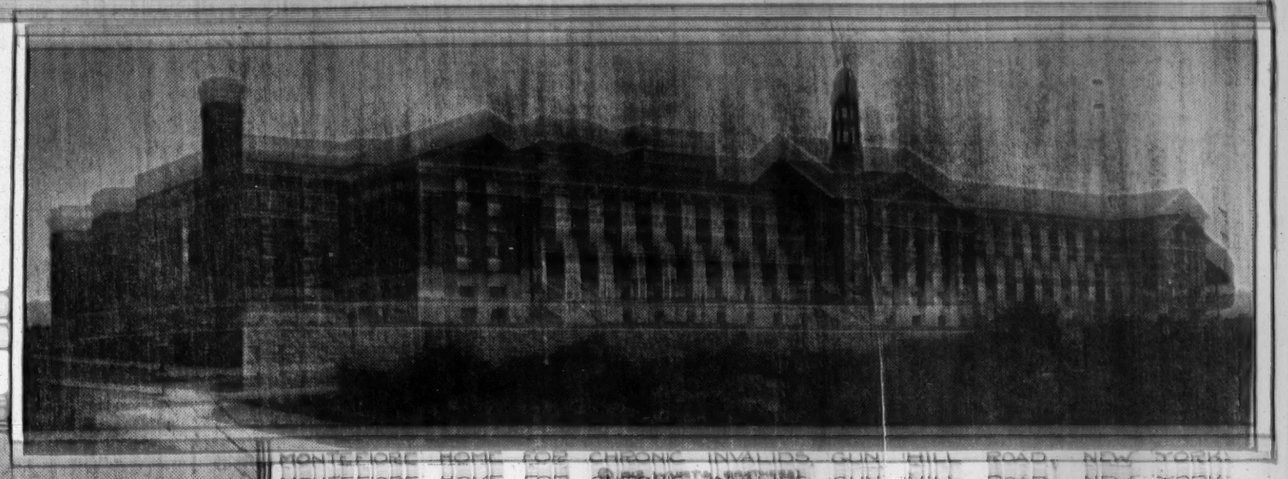

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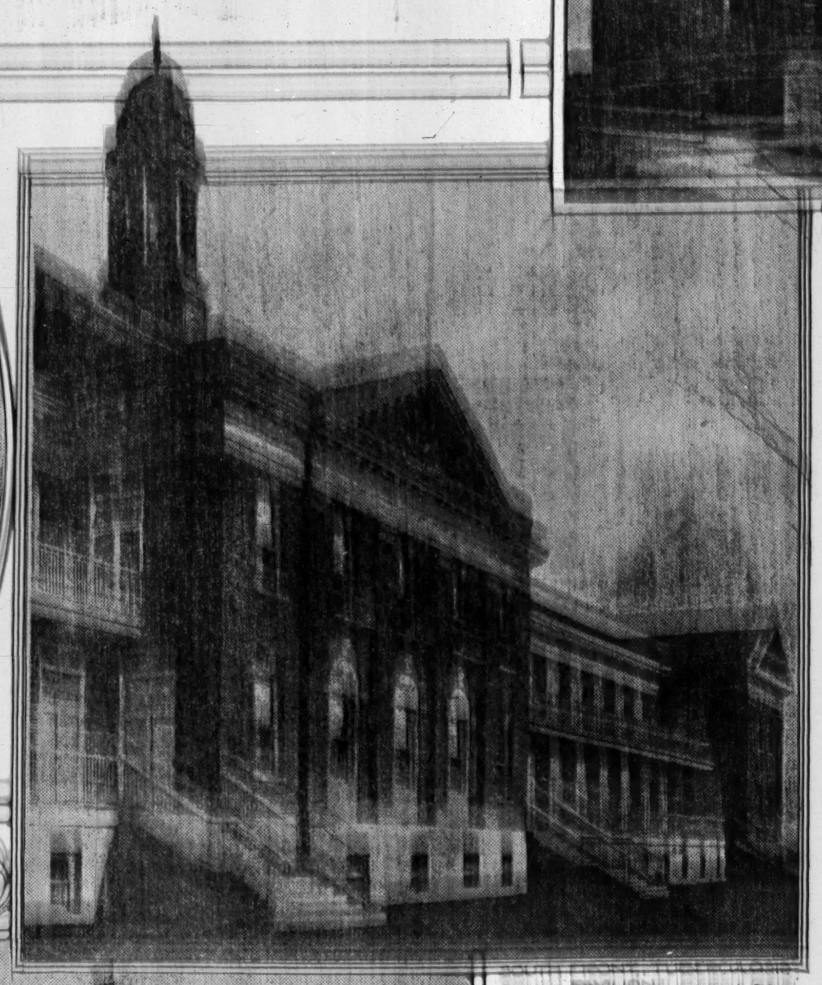
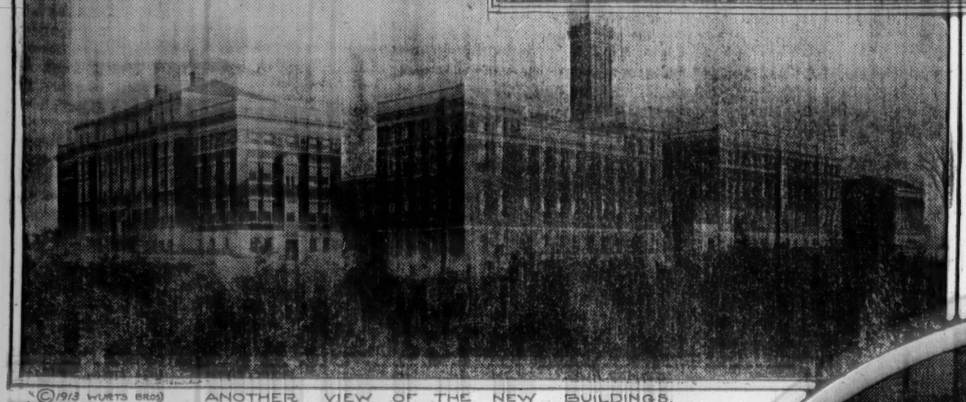


SOUTH FRONT, TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION.



(©1913 WURTS BROS) ANOTHER VIEW OF THE NEW BUILDINGS.

GROUP FROM THE CHILDREN'S WARD.

THE largest Jewish hospital in the world will be dedicated at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the annual meeting of the Montefiore Home, a hospital for chronic invalids and country sanitarium, at its new buildings in the still open country at Gun Hill Road and 210th Street. It will be the third and by far the finest and most splendidly equipped home that the institution, long the pet of Jewish philanthropy in this city, has had since it began its great career of service in a modest frame building at Avenue A and Eighty-fourth Street in 1884, with thirty beds that were filled almost as soon as its doors opened, and with a long waiting list day by day thereafter, a tired waiting list of worn and hopeless invalids who came for a home to die in and never dreamed of cure.

Since then, things have changed at Montefiore Home, in its policy as well as in its physical plant; and to-day, in the fine new home of nine modern hospital buildings and pavilions, the steady stream of pale and cheerless invalids who come there are treated not as incurables whose hope is for shelter and whose horizon is the grave, but as invalids to be cared for tenderly and wisely with the best care medical science can give, and, wherever possible, to be cured.

The First Home Outgrown.

The first home on Second Avenue was soon overcrowded, and the Jewish community, realizing this, contributed liberally to a building fund for a new home at 138th Street and Broadway, then on the green and houseless outskirts of the city. Here nearly 300 patients were accommodated, and in 1899 the Country Sanitarium of the home, at Bedford Hills, in Westchester County, was opened with accommodations for 180 more patients in the early stages of tuberculosis. The opening of the Broadway Subway, however, soon turned 138th Street and Broadway from a suburban to a very much built-up urban district, brought the city around and to the doors of Montefiore Home in ever-increasing numbers. And so it had to move and grow again.

Its new home, which is to be dedicated this afternoon, is located almost within a stone's throw—two blocks, to be exact—of the 210th Street station of the new subway now being built. But in the construction of the institution's buildings and the laying out of its grounds this time ample provision has been made both to prevent congestion from the upspringing of the future city roundabout and to permit of comfortable and extensive growth in the future upon the present site, without moving again to new and subwayless parts of the city.

The new home consists of nine fine buildings in colonial style, of reinforced concrete, with tapestry brick facing and white limestone ornamentation, each constructed so as to permit of easy extension upward on the present strong foundations and with the present power plant and provisioning and supply facilities. The buildings are provided with ample grounds, a 60-foot wide parkway surrounding the outer fringe of the eight-acre site, with two additional parks, each 125 feet square, in the midst of the pavilions, and with white cement walks cutting the green lawns and circling the flower beds.

Cost $2,000,000.

The new home, including the site and the equipment of the buildings, cost $2,000,000. The necessary funds were raised by popular contributions and by the sale of the old site of the home, together with the use of part of the institution's existing funds.

The new buildings were less than two years in construction. And when, on Nov. 12, in the short space of three hours, the 300 patients of the old home were transferred to the new, they found a hospital and home with a staff and medical and surgical equipment awaiting them surpassed by no institution in the world. An hour later they were dining in the main dining room as if they had lived there all their lives.

The new home consists of nine buildings—an administration building, a service building, a synagogue, a dormitory, four pavilions, and the medical director's home. All are fireproof and of the most modern construction and equipment. All are connected by corridors one-story high, to enable easy transit from one to another without subjecting patients to the dangers of inclement weather or of changing climate that might ensue in transit between isolated pavilions. There is a central power plant and service building, a central kitchen and dining room and laundry for all except the tubercular patients, and a refrigerating system for all the buildings.

The five-story administration building is devoted half to quarters for the sixty nurses and an equal number of orderlies, and half to offices, staff quarters, and board and meeting rooms. The nurses' quarters are furnished with study rooms, recreation rooms, and a little laundry and mending room. The offices are arranged logically, being adapted to the institution's mode of admitting patients. There is an ambulance entrance, although the home will conduct only a limited emergency service.

It is in the service building, which contains the power house, kitchen, laundry, and dining rooms, that the distinctive features of the institution as a Jewish home are first encountered. There, for example, are to be found two kitchens—one for meat foods and another for foods containing milk or butter; the Mosaic dietary laws, with their strict prohibition of "seething the kid in the mother's milk," are strictly observed in this, as well as in all other particulars. There are double sets of dishes and linens—"milchig" and "fleischig"—for the dining room also for the same separative purpose.

The main dining room is much larger than in other general hospitals, seating 250 patients. There is a separate dining room for the tuberculosis patients in another building. In the service building also is the refrigerating plant and bakery and a receiving station for supplies, large enough to permit of housing a supply of stores for many months, with resultant economy in escaping the seasonal fluctuations of the market.

Beautiful Synagogue.

The religious needs of the patients of the home, however, are not met only with the observance of orthodox ceremonials. There is a beautiful synagogue on the grounds, with simple but impressive interior furnishings of mahogany amid walls of white and yellow, seating about 300 persons. It is there, too, that the annual meeting will be held by the Directors of the institution to-day, and the dedication exercises, with an address by the President, Jacob H. Schiff, will take place.

Rabbi Dushkess, the resident chaplain, will have charge of the religious services here, together with Rabbi Victor Freitag, the former chief rabbi of the home, who has been connected with it for more than twenty-five years, though not a resident rabbi. The services will be conducted according to orthodox ritual, without the musical services and organ found in reform temples.

Between the synagogue and the Administration Building there runs a long white corridor, which is to be known as Memorial Hall, and the walls of which are to be covered with marble tablets bearing the names of large donors to the institution and founders of beds there.

The dormitory building is five stories high, with 160 beds, two in each room. It will be devoted entirely to sleeping quarters for the attendants and help, exclusive of the nurses. The building has separate entrances for men and women help, and is divided into two isolated sections, the northern part for the men, the southern for the women.

At present, as in the past, Montefiore Home is a home for free patients only. None of the patients in the four pavilions pay for their care or keep. The largest of the pavilions is the five-story central pavilion, where such patients are accommodated as need most nursing, sufferers from paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and the like.

In this T-shaped building there are 225 beds. On each floor are three large wards and several small ones, and the day rooms and balconies are specially large, with all doors leading without thresholds to balconies, so that patients can easily be wheeled out from their rooms to the fresh air and sunlight. There is a special room for patients suffering from loco-motor ataxia, with tatami footprints upon the floor, whereby the patients may be taught to walk again.

In this central Pavilion also there is a special playroom for children—for the home is a home for children, too, by no means merely a home for the aged and infirm. Above this playroom on the ground floor the children have a special schoolroom, with a special and very patient and tender teacher. There is in this pavilion also a workroom and occupation room for adults, where they can engage in basket-weaving, caning, needlework, and a little light metal work and the weaving of small rugs—occupations that help the invalid's heavy day to pass more cheerfully and yet do not tire or wear out the worker. There is also a pharmacy in the central pavilion.

The main synagogue is used only for Saturday or holiday services and special occasions, but many of the orthodox patients of the institution have been wont to address themselves to thrice-daily prayer to offer thanks for the morning light and for the joy of the midday and for the eventide, "nightly standing as servants in the house of the Lord." The wants of these is also met, by means of a smaller service room in the central pavilion, devoted to daily prayer, whenever "minyan," or a faithful ten are present.

The West Pavilion of the home is the medical pavilion, devoted to the treatment of acute cases. Here is a fully equipped X-ray department and laboratories with complete scientific apparatus. The X-ray department was the gift of Samuel Sachs, Chairman of the Building Committee of the home.

There is also a special cancer department in this building, the gift of Mrs. Louis S. Wolff, and here treatment is conducted in connection with the Crocker Cancer Fund at Columbia University. The laboratories are twofold, a chemical laboratory and a pathological laboratory, the latter endowed by the Directors of the home several years ago at a farewell dinner given in honor of Jacob H. Schiff, President of Montefiore Home, just before Mr. Schiff's trip to Japan.

For Surgical and Drugless Cases.

The East Pavilion, a four-story building, is devoted exclusively to surgical cases and drugless treatments. It is one of the best-equipped of the kind in the world. On the ground floor are physical treatment rooms, including a Zander room, or medico-mechanical gymnasium, the equipment of which was imported from Germany by Mortimer Schiff and which is devoted to the cure of joint diseases through exercises on mechanical apparatus.

On the same floor, also the gift of Mortimer Schiff, is a Tyrnauer electrical baking apparatus like that used in Karlsbad to loosen stiff joints. There is a complete hydriatic department, with douches, showers, tub baths, Nauheim baths, and sweat boxes, and there is a room devoted to electro-therapy.

A novel feature of the bathrooms here and in all the wards is that they are built a foot above the floor, so as to permit of better cleaning of the floor beneath and more convenient treatment by and more attentive treatment by nurses and attendants. The water, moreover, is turned on from faucets completely out of reach of the patients. It has been found that many patients, after turning on the hot water and allowing it to run freely, have, through anæsthesia, been unable to stop the flow, and have been scalded.

In the new buildings the bathtubs are placed in the centre of the rooms and the flow of water is regulated from the walls by nurses or attendants. There is, moreover, hanging over each tub an electric bell, whereby the patient or the nurse can summon a physician in any emergency, and the patient need never be left an instant alone.

The second and third floors of the East Pavilion are taken up with wards for men and women patients, respectively. The fourth floor contains operating rooms for general surgery, neural surgery, and orthopedic and dental surgery, and a large medical meeting room and a medical library donated by the grandchildren of the late Joseph Liebmann, a Brooklyn brewer, in memory of their grandfather.

For Tuberculosis Patients.

It is in the South Pavilion that all the tubercular patients are treated. This consists of two floors, each containing sixty-two beds and large outer balconies built on the Sarasohn plan, the upper set several feet further in than the lower, so as not to cut off the light of the balcony below. Patients who can walk about are housed on the ground floor, and bed patients on the second floor. For all there are steamer chairs and rest chairs. The requirements of the Board of Health as to floor space and cubic air space are more than satisfied. The patients in this pavilion have their own dining room and two resident physicians ever within a moment's call.

Just across 210th Street from the hospital grounds is the home of the Medical Director and General Superintendent, Dr. Siegfried Wachsmann, who has been connected with Montefiore Home for twelve years. The Director's home is a pretty three-story dwelling built in the same Colonial style as the buildings across the street, with bright white trimmings and a portico. All the buildings were constructed by the architects, Arnold W. Brunner and Buchmann & Fox, along lines suggested by Dr. Wachsmann as a result of his experience at Montefiore Home and studies abroad, and in constant consultation with Dr. S. S. Goldwasser, Superintendent of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Plans have already been completed for a private pavilion for patients who are in a position to pay for their treatment and care, and a building will be started for this purpose next Spring. Already $50,000 has been contributed by each of the following men for this pavilion: Jacob H. Schiff, Samuel Sachs, Solomon R. Guggenheim, and Ferdinand Sulzberger.

The patients that come to Montefiore Home from all sections of the city are not only Jewish patients, although the majority of the contributors and inmates are of that faith. The institution is non-sectarian. Those who come to it range from 1 to almost 100 years—sufferers from chronic nervous diseases, diseases of the circulatory system, of the lungs and joints, and metabolic diseases like diabetes and gout; and sufferers from malignant growths, cancer, and the like. But patients with mental diseases are barred.

It is not only with its sick, however, that Montefiore Home concerns itself. It has established a social service department with a special fund to look after the welfare of the families of its inmates—hungry and helpless ones whose wage-earner has been temporarily removed. The institution also has a special fund to assist its discharged patients for a few weeks after leaving the hospital. Sometimes this assistance takes the form of paying for their board and lodging until they find suitable work; sometimes the patient is started in a modest little way in business.

Since its beginning, Montefiore Home has spent about $3,000,000 on its maintenance. Next year, for the first time, owing to the greatly increased cost of maintenance of the new buildings, it expects to get aid from the city. The number of beds alone has been increased by 160. In all, it now has some 500 beds, 300 in the city and 200 in the country, and when the private pavilion is opened the total number will reach 700.

In the old city home, at 138th Street and Broadway, 500 patients were accommodated each year, and 400 more were taken in each year at the country sanitarium at Bedford Hills, where the patients in earlier stages of consumption are treated under a medical staff headed by the medical director, Dr. L. Rosenberg.

The length of the stay of patients varied widely. Some cancer patients died within a few days, coming as they did to the institution at an extremely advanced stage of their disease. On the other hand, some hard-case paralytic patients have enjoyed the hospitality of the home from ten to twenty years, chief and certainly one perhaps the chief and certainly one of the most ardent supporters of Montefiore Home ever since its inception has been Jacob H. Schiff, regularly every Sunday Mr. Schiff has called at the Home and gone through it with paternal eyes and kindly words, until the patients there have come to know him well and to welcome him eagerly. The hope was expressed there by many of them that he would still continue his weekly visits now that the home has been moved further away, and the hope seems very likely of fulfillment. Mr. Schiff, from the beginning, has emphasized the essential difference between Montefiore Home and most other institutions for the care of chronic invalids.

"If any of the general hospitals were suddenly to be put out of commission," explained Dr. Wachsmann, the medical director of Montefiore Home, yesterday, "their patients could be taken care of by the other hospitals. If Montefiore Home were to be put out of commission, however, a new home of the sort would have to be built immediately, for there is no other hospital established for the treatment of chronic invalids with the idea of bringing about a cure whenever cure is possible. The treatment of chronic invalids has not received sufficient scientific attention until now."

On Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays friends and relatives of patients may call at the home to visit them. On those days there is always a steady stream of cheerfully smiling folk winding its way up to the doors of the home to bring to the sick within a cheerfulness and comforting they do not feel themselves. At the new home a special entrance and waiting room has been provided for such visitors as come from far parts of the city and reach the institution too early.

The thought of the relatives of patients had also a large influence on determining the nature of the furnishings of the hospital wards and pavilions in the new home. It is noteworthy that although all the buildings have been constructed substantially with a view of attaining perfection as regards the comfort of patients, as well as regards durability, there is not to be seen any extravagance or lavishness.

As one of the Directors expressed himself, the lesson has been learned by those who built the new Montefiore Home that lavish display is harmful in many ways.

Most of the unfortunate patients come from sordid quarters and have to return to the same environments after their discharge from the institution. The patients are also visited by their relatives and friends, who do not live in extravagant homes, and the remark has often been heard in other institutions that the rich first neglect their workmen and when the latter finally break down with illness and infirmity, extravagant institutions are provided for them.

No Unnecessary Display.

Moreover, the Board of Directors, being after all only trustees of funds contributed by many of their coreligionists in this city, showed here that they have been very careful in spending it and have not lavished it on unnecessary display.

Dr. Siegfried Wachsmann, the medical director and Superintendent of Montefiore Home, is the head of its medical staff. He is assisted by Assistant Supt. M. D. Goodman and Assistant Medical Director Dr. V. Lowenstein, and a house and laboratory staff of ten. The Medical Board of the hospital includes consultant and visiting physicians of prominence under the presidency this year of Dr. Wolf Freudenthal.

Jacob H. Schiff is President of the home. Its Vice Presidents are Henry Solomon and Leopold Stern; its Treasurer B. J. Greenhut, and its honorary Secretary Arthur D. Wolf. Its Directors are George B. Berheim, Martin Erdmann, Supreme Court Justice Mitchell L. Erlanger, Aaron Garfunkle, Benedict J. Greenhut, Solomon R. Guggenheim, Berthold Hochschild, Bendet Isaacs, Samuel Kridel, Harold M. Lehman, Adolf Liebmann, Herbert S. Martin, Walter E. Meyer, Joseph Obermeyer, Supreme Court Justice M. Warley Platzek, Julius Robinson, Jacob Rossbach, Samuel Sachs, Jacob H. Schiff, Dudley E. Sicher, Henry Solomon, Fred M. Stein, Leopold Stern, Ferdinand Sulzberger, Louis Tim, I. Unterberg, and Arthur D. Wolf.

Experience

HARRY had just proposed to Ada and been accepted.

"Tell me, Harry," said the girl. "Did you ever say anything like this to any girl before?"

"Well, my dear," replied Harry, in an outburst of honesty, "do you think it could be done like this the first time?"

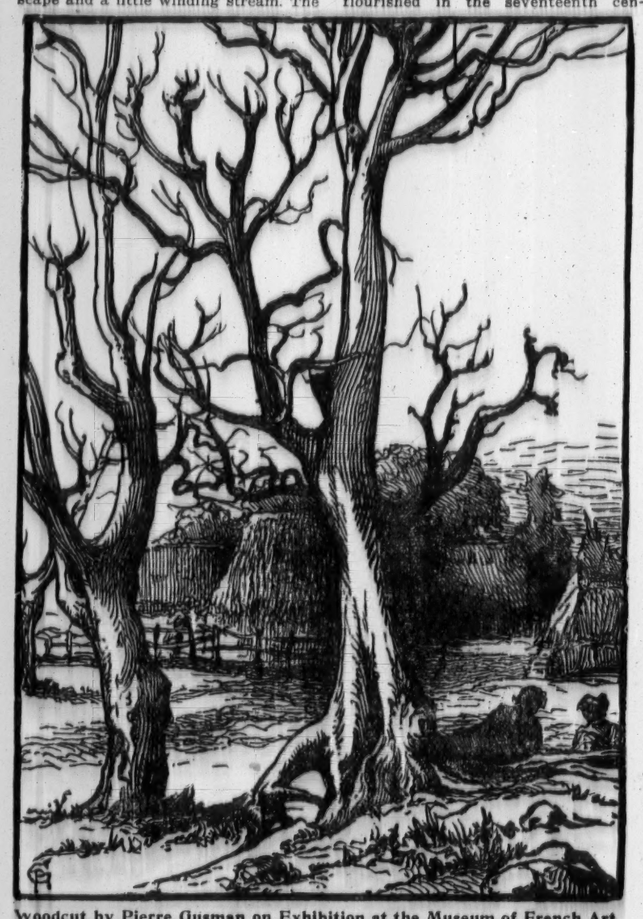
Notable Collection of Drawings by Old Masters to be Shown at the Ederheimer Gallery---Splendid Italian and Flemish Works of the Fifteenth Century.

THERE are two ways of getting pleasure out of a drawing. One is based on its intrinsic interest, which nearly always is very great if it is the work of an artist of any degree of imagination. The other is based on its relation to a completed work for which it has been made as a preparation for such.

Seen just for themselves, the drawings of the masters give any educated observer an immense and most gratifying sense of power within himself. They are like the ink pictures of the ancient Chinese artists who abjured colors and the statement of particulars, so that the imagination of the observer might be stimulated, so that he might really share in the work of creation and recreation which is so great a joy to the artist, so that he need not feel himself cribbed, cabined, and confined by the tightly defined limits of things known, but might feel himself free to get out of the synthetic black lines before him all the significance they were capable of holding. From this point of view the most inspiring are those that leave us with most work to do, the ragged first thoughts that dash across the paper intent on their mission. What fun one gets from some such mad race with an artist like Rembrandt, whose idea is wholly an artistic idea and who works with pen and ink so swiftly and so delicately that all our sluggish energies react to his fervor. On the other hand, patient drawings, as faithful and minute as Menzel's, often have an opposite charm, and convey by their slow elaboration of detail a pleasure in the thing seen that is restful to the mind.

A remarkably fine collection of drawings by the old masters is to be placed on public view to-morrow at the Ederheimer Gallery, 100 cautiously selected examples from a group of double that number, those chosen for exhibition being the top cream of excellence, and authenticated with the help of thoroughly trained experts, where this is possible, and where it is not possible, displayed without recourse to uncertain attribution, on their own rare merits.

In the section containing Italian and Flemish works of the fifteenth century are several pearls of price. The finest is given with reservation to Memling, and justifies such an attribution by the extraordinary simplicity and tenderness of the feeling and by the fine delicacy of the workmanship. The Virgin is shown in half figure, the Child at her breast. In the background is green foliage, a gentle landscape and a little winding stream. The stain of color touching the figure here and there and lending charm to the background appears to have been applied at the time the drawing was made. The whole effect is of serenity and pure sentiment, not the adoring Virgin but the adoring mother with her hungry little child. In very different vein is the "Roman Warrior," by Mantegna perhaps, or, as Mr. Ederheimer thinks, by Jacopo de Barbari, a stalwart figure carefully considered from the anatomical standpoint. From the School of Bruges at the end of the fifteenth century we get an amusing and competent drawing in two parts, representing the two groups of the wise and foolish virgins. The line is bold and clear, and the significance accentuated by little labels attached to the individual figures. Thus among the ladies whose virtue was prudence we find such thoroughgoing manslayers as Judith holding the severed head of Holofernes and Jahel with her victim. Among the foolish are Delilah, Semiramis, and Bathsheba.


Woodcut by Pierre Gusman on Exhibition at the Museum of French Art

Among the Germans the great name of Duerer is represented by a sheet of sketches made for the translation of "The Hieroglyphica of Horappollon," made by Pirckheimer, the friend of Duerer. One of the sketches is of Duerer's dog, who also appears in the "Melancholia" and in the "Knight, Death, and the Devil."

Hans Joerg Breu gives us a superb courtyard scene with knights and ladies feasting and playing on musical instruments, and in the foreground women bathing, a composition resembling those "Fountain of Youth" designs which were such favorites with the early Germans and in which elderly ladies emerged from their reviving plunge in the best of spirits and prepared for revel. There is a small and carefully executed circular drawing heightened with color ascribed to Hans Brosamer, illustrating the "Dream of Paris," the several figures vivacious in movement and free in gesture. An interesting group of Swiss drawings are ascribed to the glass painters of Zurich and Basle in the sixteenth century.

When we come to the Italian masters we find names of the greatest importance. Assigned to Titian is a highly finished drawing for the Jupiter and Antiope of the Louvre. The catalogue quotes an adverse judgment which gives the drawing to a period following the picture, finding in it a copy by another hand than Titian's, but Mr. Ederheimer justifiably lays stress on the high quality and spontaneity of the drawing as indicating an original sketch. A "Design for the Venus of Uffizi" also closely follows the painting except that in the background of the drawing a satyr peers from behind a tree at the lovely reclining lady whose resemblance to "la Bella di Tiziano" is famous. In the drawing she appears sprightlier, more engaging, and less mature than in the painting.

In these drawings it is obvious that the artist was working out his idea in careful detail, to convince himself of its total value. It is an evidence of the mental power of the old Italians, however, that the energy remained in their line and the freshness in their manner of presentation, in spite of the minute execution and richly developed style. With the Dutch masters we have many of these elaborated drawings, a number of them made for the engravers who flourished in the seventeenth century, but Rembrandt in his magnificent composition, "Diana and Calysto," swings his outline over the paper, dabs shadow here and a secondary tone there, and the whole swims in light and breathes of light. With Rembrandt light always, to quote Taine, is "the principal personage in the picture." The drawing is made with a reed pen and sepia, summary and careless and rough, with scribbles and dashes, a short cut, truly, to complete expression, but the work of an artist who knows so exactly what he means that all he needs on paper is the briefest record of his idea.

"Une Parisienne" by E. Boizet.
(In the Wood Engravings Exhibition.)

Landscape art is represented by interesting drawings by Adrian and Willem van de Velde, Salomon and Jacob van Ruysdael, Jan van Goyen, Allard van Everdingen, and others. Rubens heads the list of the Flemish artists with a portrait in black and red crayons, said to be that of Marie de Medici, Queen of France, and a design for the painting of Moses causing water to issue from the rock. There are several fine drawings by Van Dyck, a strong sketch of an ox standing in a landscape, by Jacob Jordaens; a portrait of Emperor Frederick IV. of Germany by Peter Soutman, which is accompanied by the engraving by P. van Sompel to show how much character could evaporate in the process of translation.

Among the French drawings is one by Prud'hon, who worshipped Lionardo, and in such little works as this highly finished, graceful composition, borrows not a little of his tenderness in representing feminine types. The title is "The Cruel Laughs at the Tears He Causes to be Shed," and the part of the Cruel is taken by Cupid, who stands laughing at a weeping woman at whose feet is a rose. In a style the antipodes of this is the sketch by Greuze for his painting in the Louvre, "The Bad Son Punished." Greuze was 40 years old when this picture was exhibited with twelve others in the Paris Salon. He was at the zenith of his powers, and these family subjects were what he had chosen for his first essays in art, before this natural predilection had been confirmed by the taste of the age, which, under the influence of Rousseau, swerved toward exaggerated and emphasized simplicity and the domestic virtues. The clean, vigorous play of line in the sketch, the effective rendering of the spirit of drama in the harrowing scene, show how completely and spontaneously it formed itself in the mind of the artist. The composition betrays neither uncertainty nor sloth. Each touch is quick with energy, and one marvels that an artist who could thus summon to his aid a rugged strength and economy could throw them aside so completely as he did in the sentimentalized painting. How vainly one looks in a painting by Greuze for this keen emotion, this swift descriptive touch, this manly reticence!

French Wood Engraving.

IT WAS a clever idea for the Museum of French Art to exhibit the work of the "Société de la Gravure sur Bois Originale." This society requires that each exhibitor shall agree in writing to send only original engravings on wood, in the production of which photography shall have played no part. The first salon of the society in the Winter of 1912 brought together nearly three hundred wood cuts by native and foreign artists and awakened eager interest in Paris, a city that boasts of at least ten great municipal, national, and private collections of prints, and of twenty societies of wood engravers.

Sketch for "Le Mauvais Fils Puni" by Greuze.

The French can be counted upon to carry through a difficult technical process with judgment and that manual dexterity and precision which spring from the Gallic ability to make the hand serve the brain in a reasonable manner, and the present exhibition is in itself a brilliant little monument to technical capacity. The most interesting examples, regarded from this point of view, are contributed by Auguste Lepère, one of the most flexible and free, the most fastidious and robust craftsmen produced by the present century, and an artist of fresh and sensitive vision as well. His etching of Rheims Cathedral is very well known; here he undertakes to render the Cathedral at Roüen in much the same spirit on the wood block, producing with his carefully related values a wonderfully atmospheric tone.

His "Paris sous la Neige" is in the same mood, an atmospheric and tender transcription of the city streets as they appear through the falling snow, and is quite the most beautiful piece of fine craftsmanship in the room. The mere cutting of the multitudinous lines on the block so delicately that they give the requisite aerial perspective is, however, a small part of the artist's task, so scrupulously performed. He has placed Notre Dame a little to the right of the centre of his composition, has veiled her rugged outlines with the feathery mist, but has left the mass of the structure the chief dark in the picture. He has kept the noble curve of the Quai aux Fleurs which leads toward the distant buildings on the opposite bank, and he has so placed his dark, sharp accents in the foreground and the sweeping flight of bats, birds chosen by artists and poets alike to express the romance of the cathedral, that the mists of the distance are given a greater mystery without resorting to fuddled outlines. It would be difficult to imagine anything more perfectly combining the precise and the suggestive. The freshness of Lepère's interest in his art and his willingness to turn from one style to another with a different type of subject are seen in his frank and brusque "Le Paysagist," evidently from the inscription a portrait, and a discerning interpretation of personality. Again, he is witty and vivacious in "La Seine au Pont d'Austerlitz," where the people on the bank are much disturbed by gusts of wind blowing their garments and threatening their hats.

Jacques Beltrand works with what might be called an orthodox technique, asking of the wood no effect that it does not render easily, yet exacting from it a complication and brilliancy. "Le Remise aux Chevreuils," a wood scene with no small amount of careful detail, is clear and firm in line, and the "Cathedrale de Rheims," with its brown foreground and blue sky, conveys the impression of massive structure. E. Boizot is brisk and coquettish in "Une Parisienne," and insistently Japanese in the "Promenade au Bois," a tour de force in composition, the modern French type of fashionable woman being placed in park surroundings without the slightest effort to compromise the national and modern aspect of the scene, but by the ingenuity of the arrangement and spacing giving the effect of a Hiroshige print.

Amédée Weter is definite and vigorous and hovers on the verge of caricature in "Le Petit Jardinier" and "La Ménagère." T. E. Laboureur is somewhat crudely humorous in his effective black and white "Souper Montmartrois" and cleverly capricious in the "Masque aux Cheveux d'Or," in which the hair is gilded to make the title literal. Other exhibitors are Paul Emile Colin, F. Chalandre, Pierre Gusman, Mathurin Mehent, Theodore Rally, and Achille Rouquet.

In addition to this exhibition there is one of French porcelains of the eighteenth century, especially designed to show to the public the beauty and exquisite quality of the productions of the less well-known factories, those of Saint Cloud, Chantilly, Mennecy-Villeroy, and Vincennes; but there are also many pieces of Sèvres, including delightful statuettes and groups, and examples of the Gros-Bleu, the Bleu du Roi, the Turquoise Trembleuse, and other colors the names of which in themselves reflect the age in which they were invented.

The set of knife handles of Chantilly ware with Chinese decoration is lent by Miss Margaret B. Gould and is remarkable for having the original blades, very seldom found in eighteenth century specimens. An interesting pitcher and bowl lent by Mrs. Thomas E. H. Curtis bear a classic design, and come from the Consular period between 1802 and 1804, when the factory at Sèvres opened for six months after the suspension of its activities during the Revolution and before it was re-established as a national factory by Napoleon.

The first Bulletin of the Museum of French Art appears this month and contains, in addition to a list of the exhibits, lectures, committees, and other more or less formal data, an excellent little essay on wood-engraving of the past and the present, which serves as an informing introduction to the exhibition of engravings.

Modern Mezzotints.

AT THE Crosby Galleries is an exhibition of mezzotints by Elizabeth Gulland, whose work in this field is marked by exceptional skill and conscience. During a period of five years she has engraved only nine plates, and on one of these, "The Age of Innocence," after Sir Joshua's picture in the National Gallery, she spent over a year. Owing to the poor position of the picture in the gallery and its general condition, it was a particularly trying subject, but the result has many points of interest. Through an artist who has been copying the painting regularly for about half a century, Miss Gulland learned that fifty years ago the sash, which now has a strong greenish tone, was pink, (alas for the experimental disposition of Sir Joshua!) also that the sash fell over the skirt, as it appears in Miss Gulland's plate, but not in other engravings.

The portrait of Miss Emily de Vismes, by Raeburn, in the Earl of Mansfield's collection, is the subject of another plate, and the history of its progress is given in the catalogue, and a number of impressions are shown of different states, together with a photograph of the first rough sketch made from the original. In the course of the work the artist took an impression with her to Scone Palace, where the original hangs, and made with three days' work a very careful and highly finished water color drawing to serve as a guide in printing the proofs in color. In the case of the Viscountess Althorp's portrait by Reynolds, the original painting was removed from its frame, and the artist spent a number of days in close study of its characteristics and in the comparison of it in its present unsatisfactory state with mezzotints made while it was still in good condition. In all cases she takes detailed notes of colors and underpaintings, tones and shadows, working with that "self-abnegating passion of interpretation" which has been called the genius of a translator. Even with this thorough and intelligent method, however, it is impossible that a sensitive engraver should not find one artist more possible than another to reconstruct with sympathy and fidelity. Miss Gulland is Scotch, and her artist is Raeburn. On his portrait of Mrs. Scott Moncreiff she has spent her most rewarding labors.

At the galleries of Arthur Ackerman & Son is a double exhibition of landscapes by Charles E. Brittan and garden subjects by Miss Lilian Stannard that will have an associative value for a very considerable public. Those who know the Cambridge gardens, the Girton Garden, and that of Emmanuel College, the Pembroke College Walk, and the Walk at Sidney College, will be glad to have their memory stimulated by these gay versions of the ancient places in the freshness of their Summer bloom. Not less attractive are the cottage gardens with hollyhock and lilies and deep blue larkspurs. Such pictures strike an intimate note that immensely strengthens the appeal to the aesthetic sense. The moors are a different matter. Their glooms and mists and the violet and rose of their heather carpet give an opportunity for dramatic treatment of which Mr. Brittan has not availed himself. He has seen the moors patiently and without emotion. But he has painted drenching mists that hang over Arran and the deep sunsets of Perthshire, and that is enough to recall the reality.

Thumb Box Sketches.

Thumb box sketches again at the Powell Galleries. Not many of them the first fine careless rapture; but rather intentional bits of spontaneity, and occasionally quite complete small pictures ready for a frame in a little room. The best place in the world for a small and daintily executed picture, by the way, is by the side of the telephone, where it will be studied with an attention not to be commanded elsewhere. Among the painters represented in this annual feast of entremets are Paul Cornoyer, Walter Douglas, Frank Bicknell, Hilda Belcher (with a frank little outdoor scene of exceptional charm,) Tony Nell, Althea Platt, Chauncey Ryder, Edward Dufner, Orlando Rouland, Martha Walter, Herbert Faulkner, Matilda Browne, Cecil Chichester, Jonas Lie, and others worthy of this excellent companionship.

The Making of an Etching.

MR. WEITENKAMPF of the print room in the New York Public Library announces that:

For the next few months the print gallery (Room 321) will be occupied by an exhibition illustrating the making of an etching. This may possibly look forbiddingly technical at first sight, but interest in this side of the subject is apparently growing, and the matter is here presented in so graphic a manner as to heighten the interest. The visitor is taken through the entire process, beginning with copper plates bare, grounded and smoked, through the matter of production by means of etching-needle, burin, roulette, aquatint, and other aids, the acid bath, the work of the printer to the finished product, the print itself. Even some pictures of print lovers and printshops are shown, and the rear end is brought up with a selection of etchings by the masters of the art. Wherever possible the actual objects are shown: plates, proofs, counter-proof, early and late impressions from the same plate, prints illustrating changes made on the plate, prints on various kinds of paper and on satin. Processes are illustrated pictorially; to name a few instances: Buhot is shown smoking a plate, Rembrandt appears etching, Neureuther shows the imps of the acid attacking the artists' handiwork, Whistler is seen at the press.

The Art League, now in the fourth year of its organization, is carrying forward an active campaign in various directions, particularly in school museum co-operation. At the present time lectures are being given once a fortnight in the Metropolitan Museum, on Saturday mornings, for the members of the league, and a second series of lectures, on intermediate Saturdays, for the pupils of the public schools. The latter popular talks are being repeated in Brooklyn before audiences of a thousand children at each session. These elementary pupils come from all over Brooklyn without escort of teachers or parents. Their conduct has been so good as to delight the Museum management, Mr. Fox, the Curator in Chief, saying recently: "The behavior of the elementary school children at the Saturday talks is excellent, and since these talks have begun we have had a daily attendance of school children traceable to this influence greatly in excess of any previous period in the history of the Museum."

The latest work of the league has been the organization of a junior membership among the high school pupils. These pupils pay nominal dues of 10 cents a year, and are admitted on their membership card to the lectures given to the regular members of the association. Nearly 1,000 high school pupils joined the association as junior members within the last month, and the league's officers confidently expect that this number will be doubled before the end of the year.

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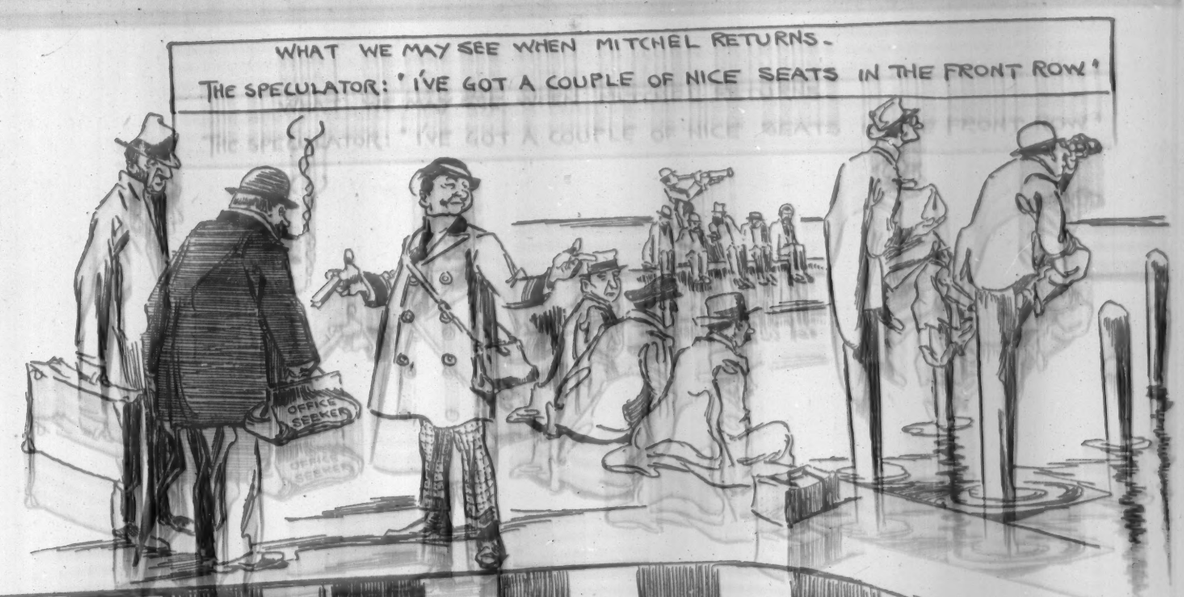

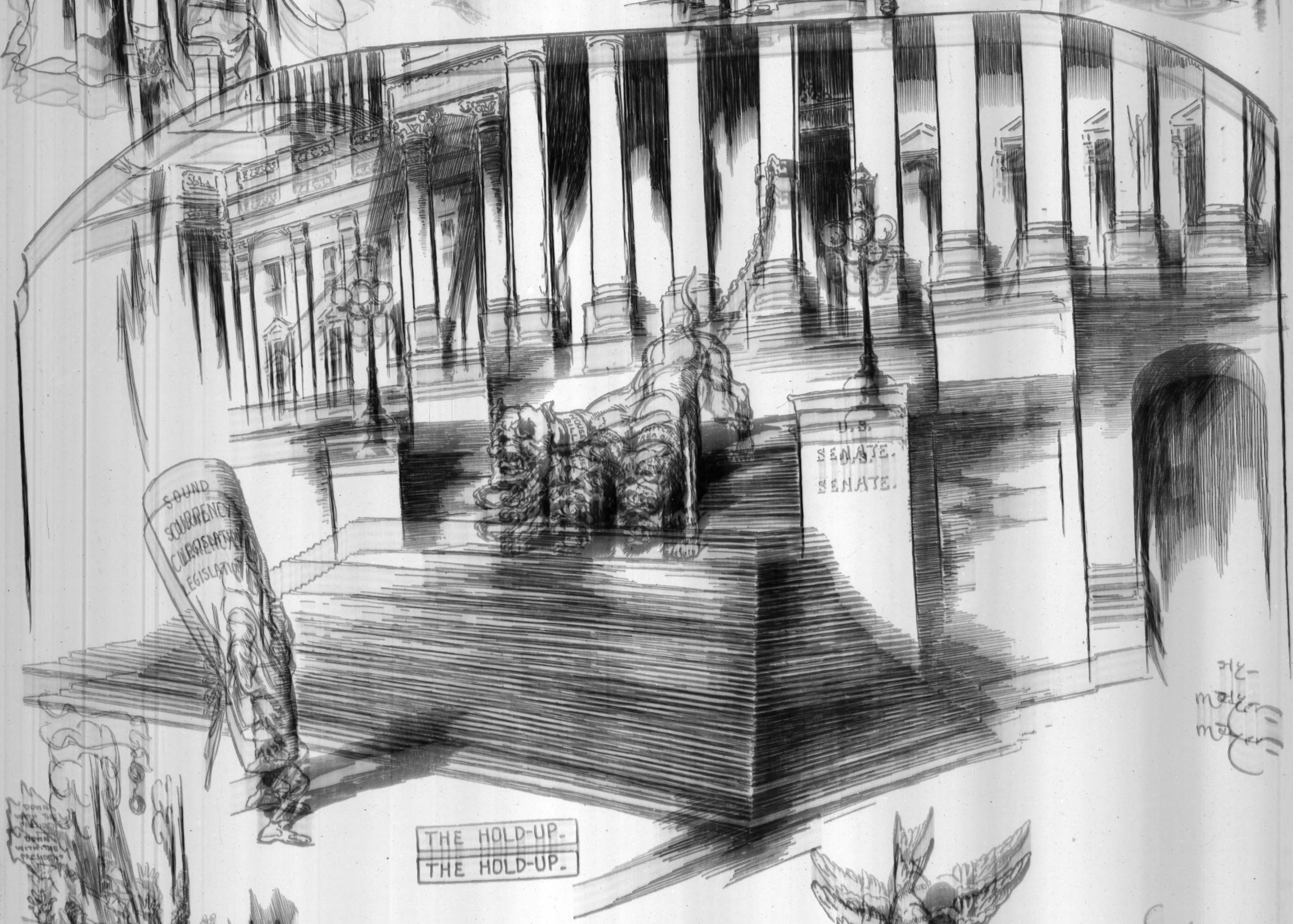

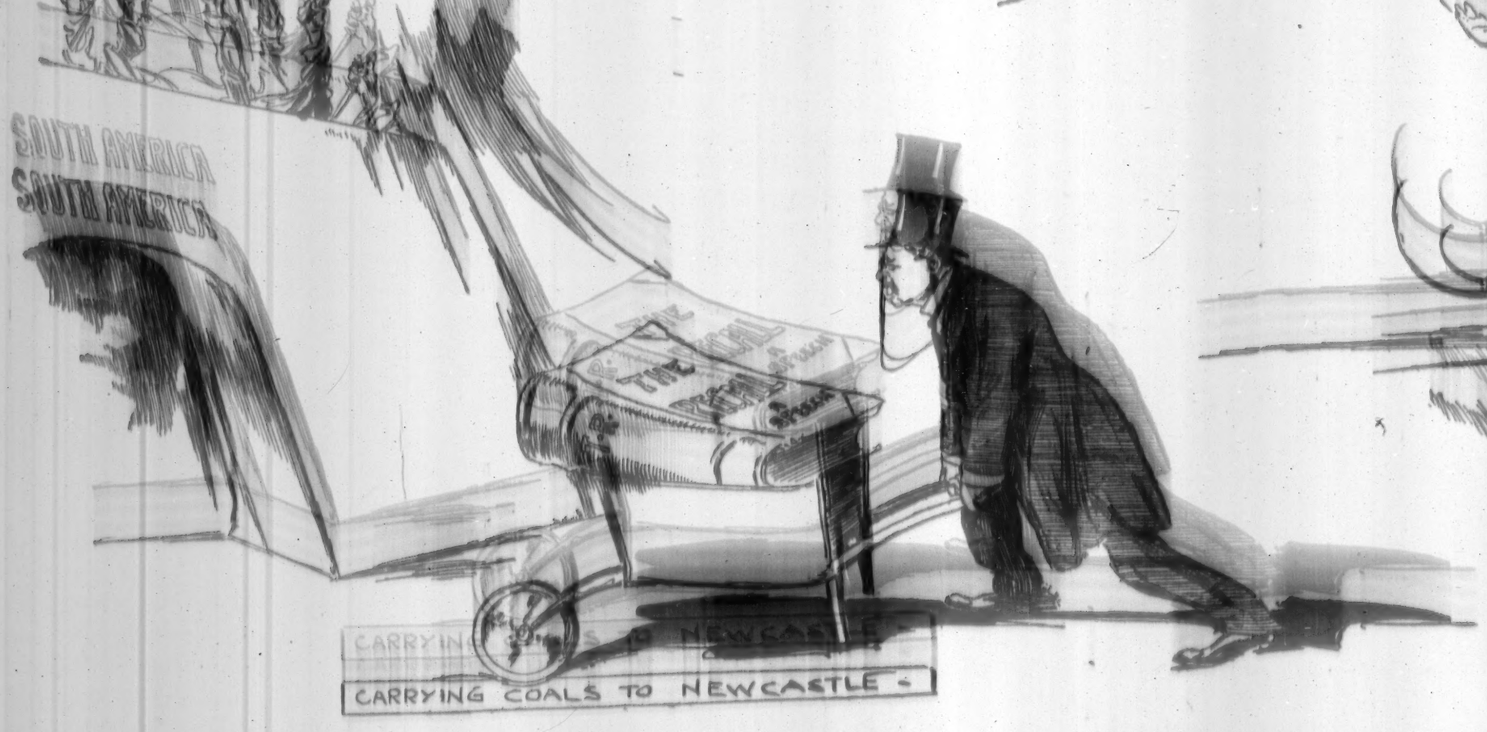

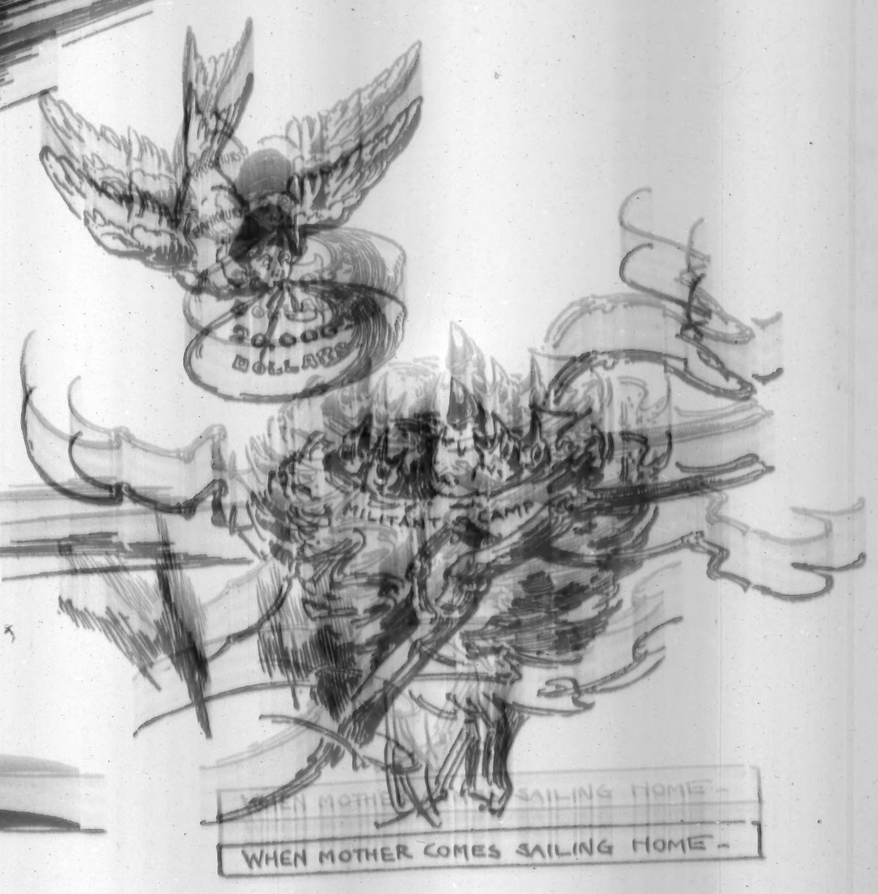

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The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

PART SIX NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30, 1913 64 PAGES

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In this article woman as portrayed in the novels written by men is contrasted with woman as found in real life, and it includes a study of Mrs. Walter Gallichan's "The Truth About Woman."

Socialism . . . . . By ALGERNON LEE

Educational Director of the Rand School of Social Science.

What the year has produced of importance in the literature of Socialism is told by Prof. Lee, who reviews at length Allan L. Benson's "The Truth About Socialism" and Morris Hillquit's "Socialism Summed Up."

Psychism . . . . . By HENRY M. ALDEN

Editor of Harper's Magazine. Author of "A Study of Death."

Interest in Psychical Research and in the possibility of a life after death has been greatly stimulated by Sir Oliver Lodge's recent address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Henry Mills Alden, who has long been known for his writings on immortality, discusses the year's contribution to the subject, and reviews Maeterlinck's latest book, "Our Eternity."

Eugenics . . . . . By DR. CHARLES B. DAVENPORT

Director of the Station for Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institute.

Prof. Davenport, who is recognized as a leading authority in Eugenics, reviews Dr. Woods's book, "The Influence of Monarchs," and points out what history contributes to the science of race improvement.

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THE CONQUEST OF MT. McKINLEY..*Belmore Browne*

Prof. Erskine Tells How the Selection Was Made

A WORD of comment upon the accompanying list will not be out of place. The compilers of it recognize the inadequacy of any such reckoning up of the literary output of the year, yet are confident that what they have attempted will not be without profit to their readers, as it certainly has not been without enlightenment to themselves. Sorting out the "best books" from a national or world literature is a recognized pastime for critics of an optimistic temper, and the genuine reader has usually found the selection worth considering; for even if we pretend to no omniscience, our preferences in books, like our other preferences, will reveal us to ourselves with more honesty than they conceal us to others, and will excite the interest in ourselves, whatever it may be, in our fellows. Even the cautious reader who calls some one great book better than any other is usually felt at stirring at least of wrath as the hardest soul who ventures the decide. And such lists do a good service by compelling us to inventory our tastes and appreciations. Of some it is obvious that since we have done not pretend, to offer the classics simply because they are the classics, the value of the book we think most worthwhile is a critical rating of it, and to like the classics simply because we set out to choose the best books of the current year, however, we can hardly fit the conventional taste, if we will: there are no undisputed classics to cling to. The danger of making a mistake is, therefore, greatly increased, but so is the excitement of the choice. The cautious pseudo-choice of a conventional, traditional or even the highest book of all, does not will here drawn up his hands in amazement in particular, with a gesture that is an honest confession of ignorance and quite comfortable in itself, they will be having shaken his hands of old in a Dante criticism, which must pick any average book out of many books, but must not be at all the choice of the best. A choice implies a consciousness of the merits of the books, and a good judgment in choosing them, which abounds with a choice should achieve. The fine art of criticism could be overdone, and the good news of the critics is not to be taken as the necessities of the time. Now the critical principles of criticism are even less clear than the principles of art, and yet, even though criticism often tries to guide our appreciation, as it were to teach time how to sift, the principles of criticism nevertheless are deduced from the judgments pronounced by the years, the centuries, and the ages.

We are, therefore, not disposed to apologize for temerity in separating these hundred books from the others published in America, or imported, since Jan. 1, 1913. We realize at the same time that in judging contemporary books the likelihood of error is great. Some books of which we have never heard may prove at last to have been the notable contribution of the years. The strongest improvement of our choice will probably come from the authors we have omitted, not from those we have included, and such an improvement may very well be just. We have tried, however, to make it impossible. We regret that we had not time to give every book published in 1913 a personal and critical inspection. But even if The New York Times had invited us earlier to make this selection, we should still have had to depend, in the case of many subjects, upon the opinion of competent judges who had read them. We have sometimes deliberately omitted textbooks and, still, highly technical monographs, because we felt we could not meet conditions which obtained in the additional matter of the important and serial publications, such as the Cambridge History of English Literature and the Dictionary of National Biography, which began to appear before 1913. Exception has been made of volumes which, though in a series, were practically by themselves. We do not claim that we have considered volumes which appeared after Nov. 15. Exception is again made on a few books of which we were able to determine in time that they would appear in 1913, nor volumes which appeared after the very significant revolution in the standards in which we have made, we think, in the revelation of certain trends in the year's literature. Still, standards are not singularly definite, attainable by opinion of experts and books. In special cases, the selection of a work of literature, by certain standards, was a matter of chance, because the opinions of experts differed, and we felt uncertain of the merits of the work. In other cases, it was a matter of conscience, or rather, as we felt, the opinion of the critics

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Feminism

Feminism

By ELLEN GLASGOW

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WHEN the most popular of men's heroines, after being blighted by love, went to the undertaker's to select her coffin, ordered that a broken lily should be engraved on the lid, and had it sent home to use as a writing table during her decline, an admiring eighteenth century public exclaimed that this touching episode had immortalized the womanly woman. No other heroine in fiction has been so passionately eulogized or so widely mourned, and even to-day she remains the most convincing of the feminine prigs with which the imagination of man has enriched the pages of literature. For Clarissa belongs not only to the evolving novel, but to the evolving masculine ideal of woman.

And since the hardest traditions to shake are those relating to women, since even a realist is apt to romance about women in English fiction, and so great a writer as Thackeray went to life for his heroes and to the Victorian pattern of femininity for his heroines, it is, perhaps, asking too much to expect an avowed sentimentalist to create a natural Clarissa. When woman herself has shown such eagerness to conform to man's ideal of her that she has cheerfully defied nature and reshaped both her soul and body after the model he put before her, one can hardly demand of a man novelist that he should write of her as she is and not as he desires that she should be. Ages of false thinking about her on the part of others have bred in woman the dangerous habit of false thinking about herself, and she has denied her own humanity so long and so earnestly that she has come at last almost to believe in the truth of her denial.

So it is not surprising that, until the day of George Meredith, English novelists, though they often wrote of men and things as they were, invariably treated woman as if she were the solitary exception to natural law, and particularly to the law of development. Fielding, Thackeray, Dickens, and a host of others prepared their womanly woman after the same recipe—modesty, goodness, self-sacrifice, an inordinate capacity for forgiveness, "about as much religion as my William likes," and, now and then, a little vivacity—all sufficiently diluted to make the mixture palatable to the opposite sex. And in time, after the manner of mankind, this formula received the sanction of custom.

From Richardson to George Meredith there was little change in man's ideal of the womanly woman. In fiction man might wear his cloak of many colors, but woman appeared changelessly white except on the occasions when, for purposes of plot, she was depicted as changelessly black. Never by design or accident could the colors run together—never could Amelia become Becky for an hour or Becky become Amelia. The womanly woman of the earlier novelists was wholly contented with her immemorial position as the spectator of man; and when she wasn't womanly, and wasn't contented, she was inevitably, as in the case of poor Beatrix, hunted to her destruction. Because it has pleased man to imagine that woman is passive and hates change, no English writer of fiction before George Meredith—or, I may say, instead, before Mr. Hardy—ever dared to recognize that she is, and has always been, in her heart at least, the adventurous sex. Even Fielding, who feared nothing else on earth, lived in terror of offending against the popular legend of the womanly woman, and was oppressed by the curious delusion that woman is made of different clay from man—that, while he progresses, she, corresponding to some fixed ideal of her, remains static. To be sure, the period in which he lived was one in which, to quote from his Mrs. James, "no woman could be genteel who was not en-

Ellen Glasgow
Author of "Virginia" photo by Bradley

earlier fiction of the period—for it is, after all, an imperfect transcript of life that paints man as a human being and woman as a piece of faintly colored waxwork. It was a cherished tradition of the century, and in the beginning was probably construed into a delicate compliment to the young Queen, that the womanly woman had been created by the hand of God wholly passive and perfect, without the faults or even the ordinary impulses of human nature. It is true that when she became old and ugly she was permitted to be funny; and it is entirely to the saving fiction of the womanly woman's imperishable outward loveliness that we owe some of the most entrancing characters in Dickens's novels. His heroines belong in a gallery of waxwork figures; but his old women, his ugly women, and his wicked women are wholly delightful. For the old, the ugly, and the wicked, growing cramped in their positions or dissatisfied with their entertainment as the audience of man, become miraculously alive. When they cease to be valued as witnesses of the achievements of others, they display an amazing activity.

But with Meredith and Hardy, woman, for the first time in men's novels, drops her cloak of sentimentality and appears not less human and vital than does the source of her being. And yet even here the ancient tradition is not completely discarded, and these great writers, unlike in so much else, are alike at least in this—that they both appear, in many of their books if not in all, to regard caprice as the ruling principle of woman's nature. That a real Diana would have sold her lover's secret is exceedingly doubtful; that a real Sue would have deserted the suffering Jude is almost unbelievable—but caprice is probably the last quality that the masculine imagination will relinquish in its conception of woman; and certainly to make the womanly woman capricious is a pleasant change from the earlier fashion of making her insipid.

For before Meredith's splendid heroines appeared, when English novelists portrayed woman in heroic dimensions, it was invariably in dimensions of sex. She lived for man, and failing this, she died for man, and at long intervals she even disguised her sex and wore man's clothes for man—but the beginning, middle, and end of her existence was simply man. Without the prop of man she was as helplessly ineffectual as the "tender parasite" to which Thackeray compared her. And with the sacred inconsistency possible only to tradition, she was represented as passive even in the single activity to which her energies were directed—for in love, as in all else, she was supposed to sit with smiling patience and wait on the convenience of man. When she grew restless it proved merely that she was not the womanly woman—since to grow restless in the opinion of most novelists is the exclusive prerogative of man. And so deeply rooted in the masculine mind is this inherited belief in the right of the male to want to rove, if not actually to pack up and go, that we find so essentially modern a writer as Mr. Galsworthy speaking of "the aching for the wild, the passionate, the new, that never quite dies in a man's heart,"—implying, one gathers from the context, that this aching has either never been born in the heart of a woman or has died there in its infancy. Yet Mr. Galsworthy possesses an understanding of woman's nature—of her strength, her weakness, her blindness to the virtue of expediency, her tragic wasteful ness in love—that is not equaled—that is not even approached by any other of our younger novelists. In his perfect novel "The Dark Flower"—for it is impossible for one who is by temperament a novelist, not a reviewer, to speak in measured terms of praise of work so rare, so delicately wrought as this—he has painted the portraits of four women that stand out as softly glowing, as mysteriously lovely, as the figures in Titian's Sacred and Profane Love. About them one and all, ardently as they are imagined, there is a certain wistfulness—a pathos that seems inherent in sex—as if Mr. Galsworthy were oppressed by the feeling that woman could never really be happy—that Nature had, from the beginning, ordained her for suffering. These four women are but exquisite variations from the indestructible type of man's womanly woman—the woman who lives by love alone—the woman for whom Goldsmith wrote his famous advice on the simplest and most satisfactory way of wringing her lover's bosom. These women exist only in their relation to man; and, despite a feverish energy that love gives them, one feels that they could never become free women, that they are doomed to remain the slaves of passion or of memory. Only in self-sacrifice have they power, and it is not often that the beauty of self-sacrifice in woman is denied by one of the opposite sex. But it is Mr. Galsworthy's peculiar distinction that in his masculine insistence upon the beauty of self-sacrifice in women, he should understand the full cost of it to women themselves, the tragic waste of useless renunciation, the bitter loss to the world of that joy which is the crown and heritage of fulfillment, never of crucifixion.

Now, it is only by perfectly realizing this tradition of the womanly woman, it is only by completely understanding how deeply it has colored almost all that man has written about woman from the wisdom of Solomon to the folly of Sir Almroth Wright, that we shall begin to grasp the profound significance of the woman's movement. For what we call the woman's movement is a revolt from a pretense of being—it is at its best and worst a struggle for the liberation of personality. After centuries of silence or of idle chatter on the part of woman about their own natures, there has come, within the present decade, a rather startling burst of world confidences. Women novelists are still content, with some honorable exceptions, to copy the models as well as the methods of men; but in the brilliant and fearless books of Ellen Kay, of Rosa Mayreder, of Olive Schreiner, of C. Gasquoine Hartley (Mrs. Walter Gallichan), woman has become at last not only human, but articulate. Mrs. Gallichan's "The Truth About Woman" is an honest and courageous attempt to view woman, not through man's colored spectacles of tradition and sentiment, but by the clear, searching light of reality. It is not a book for babes, nor, for the matter of that, is it a book for octogenarians, unless they have abandoned most of the opinions held by the octogenarians of my acquaintance. She destroys much that the world has long valued, and particularly does she destroy the image worship of the womanly woman of fiction. One may not always agree with her conclusions; but she has admirably succeeded in freeing herself from sex prejudices and superstitions, and she brings to the familiar facts of biology and history an entirely fresh point of view and a remarkable keenness of insight. In preaching the gospel of freedom to women, however, it is well to remember—and it is not fair to imply that Mrs. Gallichan wholly forgets this—that the best use man has made of his liberty

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in the past has been to place restrictions upon it. For love, which would be so easy a solution of life's problems if it existed as a pure essence, may become sometimes, through its strange intermingling, as morally destructive as hatred.

But Mrs. Gallichan writes with conviction, fairness and sincerity, and she appears splendidly above that feminine priggishness, the irritating assumption of woman's moral superiority to man, which to the present writer at least sounds out of place, though not without humor, on a woman's lips. For virtue, after all, is not biological, but spiritual, and is of an infinite complexity—yet there are modern crusaders who seem to have forgotten that the Wisdom that forgave the thief and the Magdalen had only scorn for the Pharisee and drove the money changers out of the temple. So it is a pleasant change to find that Mrs. Gallichan rejects the popular doctrine of man's natural grossness as fearlessly as she denies the other sanctified fallacy of "woman's consecration to suffering." Of the one, she says wisely: "We women are so easily deceived by the outside appearances of things. The man who calls a spade a spade is not really inferior to him who terms it 'an agricultural implement for the tilling of the soil,' and of the other: "The female half of life has not been pre-ordained to suffer any more than the male half; this belief has done more to destroy the conscience of woman than any other single error. You have only to repeat any lie long enough to convince even yourself of its truth. But assuredly free woman will have to yield up her martyr's crown."

And it is just here, in this yielding up of the crown of the martyr and the manner of the Pharisee, that Mrs. Gallichan seems to make her greatest contribution to her subject. There is a song of joy in her pages—a song so different from the many mournful hymns with which men have celebrated the fact of sex, that one is tempted to ask if, after all, the sorrows of woman have existed chiefly in the imagination of men. She rejoices in womanhood, but it is a womanhood so free, so active, so conquering, that the word takes a new meaning from her interpretation, and she strikes her deepest note when she adds: "that from which woman must be freed is herself—the unsocial self that has been created by a restricted environment. * * * Woman is what she is because she has lived as she has. And no estimate of her character, no effort to fix the limit of her activities, can carry weight that ignores the totally different relations toward society that have artificially grown up, dividing so sharply the life of woman from that of man."

In the three main divisions of her book—the Biological Section, the Historical Section, and the Modern Section—Mrs. Gallichan discusses at length, and with a personal enthusiasm that makes it very interesting reading, the evolution of the woman's part in nature as the guardian of the life force, and therefore as "the predominant and responsible partner in the relations of the sexes." The ancient social dominance of woman in the mother-age, the transition from this to the inferiority and dependence of the mother during the father-age, and the present unstable efforts of the sexes toward a balance of power—all these periods of bondage or of liberty she regards merely as nature's provisions for the better care of the race. In contrast with much that man has written about woman—in contrast with the intolerant bitterness of Weininger, of Nietzsche, of Schopenhauer—there is a large, calm justice in her criticism of this man's world in which we are living. To her clear vision man appears, not as a conscious tyrant, but, equally with woman, as a victim to the conditions of social evolution. Beneath the historic fact of man's dominance, she discerns the invincible purpose of nature without which man's efforts to dominate would have been as useless as a child's cries for the moon. If the balance of power passed from the matriarch to the patriarch, this was possible only because the growing race needed to cradle itself in the father-age before it could gather its strength. Not male tyranny, but the selective agency of life decided the issue. While the race needed woman's subjection, she was condemned to remain subject; when it needs her freedom, she is inevitably ordained to become free. It is as useless for men to fight progress as it is for women to fight men. "For to go on with man, not to get from man, this is the goal of woman's freedom. Just in measure as the sexes fall away from love and understanding of each other do they fall away from life into the futility of personal ends." In the harmonious adjustment of the future she sees:

"Neither mother-right alone, nor father-right alone, can satisfy the new ideals of the true relationship of the sexes. The spiritual force, slowly unfolding, that has uplifted, and is still uplifting, womanhood, is the foundation of woman's claim that the further progress of humanity is bound up with her restoration to a position of freedom and human equality. But this position she must not take from man—that, indeed, would be a step backward. No, she is to share it with him, and this for her own sake and for his, and, more than all, for the sake of their children and all the children of the race. This replacement of the mother side by side with the father in the home and in the larger home of the State is the true work of the Woman's Movement."

But where this very modern interpretation diverges most widely from the traditional ideal of the sexes is in the writer's rejection of the belief in woman's natural passivity, and by this single point, small as it may appear to some thinkers, will probably be decided the future success or failure of the movement we know as Feminism. If, as man has so confidently asserted in the past, woman exists, not as an active agent of life, but merely as the passive guardian of the life force, then, indeed, is her revolt doomed to fail and her struggle to bear fruit in her sorrow. If her fight is a fight against law, if it is nature's purpose that woman shall sit and watch, then, as surely as night follows day, she will continue to sit and watch until the end of time. To Mrs. Gallichan, of course, as to all feminists, this apparent passivity is not inherent, but acquired, and is obliged, therefore, to disappear in the higher development of the race. By an appeal to history, indeed, she shows how often it has vanished in the past when it ceased to be one of the necessary conditions of woman's relation to man. "Woman," she repeats, "is what she is because she has lived as she has." It is foolish to talk of a revolt against nature as if, by taking thought, one could change the principle of one's being; and it is not without deep significance that woman's long endeavor to exist artificially, instead of naturally, should result in the violent reaction of the present. For this hunger for freedom that is driving women to-day into strange countries, as it drove the pioneers of old across oceans to the wilderness of new continents, is bound up with the imperative striving of life.

Ellen Glasgow

A Trying Christmas

Grace S. Richmond's little holiday story, "Under the Christmas Stars," tells of the gathering of a houseful of sons and daughters and grandchildren at the old home for Christmas, of the general cold shouldering of the newest daughter-in-law because she was not quite conventional enough in dress and manner, and of how, during a wild storm, she met a critical situation with ability and turned a trying Christmas into one of joy and thanksgiving. There are decorated margins and end-papers and three full-page illustrations in tints by Alice Barber Stephens. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

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Socialism . . . . . By ALGERNON LEE

Educational Director of the Rand School of Social Science.

THE year has brought us a dozen important books dealing with the Socialist theory and the Socialist movement in one way or another. Excluding some as too special and others as too controversial for our present purpose, there remain two of such nearly equal value that they may be taken up together—Allan L. Benson's "The Truth About Socialism" and Morris Hillquit's "Socialism Summed Up." Both are addressed to that large American public which is eager for information on all live topics, but is impatient of big books and technical language. Both have been well received. If not exactly in the class of "best sellers," they are at any rate good sellers and promise to continue so for an indefinite time. They are alike, too, in their origin, and that is worth noting.

The contents of the fifteen-cent monthly magazines are perhaps the best barometer of public opinion in the United States. The number of persons who buy books other than novels is comparatively small. At a price ranging from one to two dollars the prospect of ten or even five thousand readers is enough to justify a publisher in bringing out a book. The appearance of such a volume, or even of several within a year, therefore, does not necessarily indicate a very widespread interest in the subject. On the other hand, everybody buys daily newspapers, and no one reads more than a small part of what is in them. The daily editor's rule must be that, if a subject commands the attention of even a small fraction of his local public, it deserves at least a little space. But the monthly magazine is neither a necessity of life for all nor a luxury for the few. In order to live, the magazine must sell in the hundreds of thousands. In order to sell, it must be "live" from cover to cover. Each month's contents determine the next month's sales. The reader wants the full value of his fifteen cents, and something more. He is a captious critic. Like Marie Bashkirtseff, "he dislikes the things that he dislikes more than he likes the things that he likes." The magazine editor, accordingly, eager as he is to have positively attractive "features," is still more intensely fearful of putting in a single article that will offend or fail to interest even a minority of his readers.

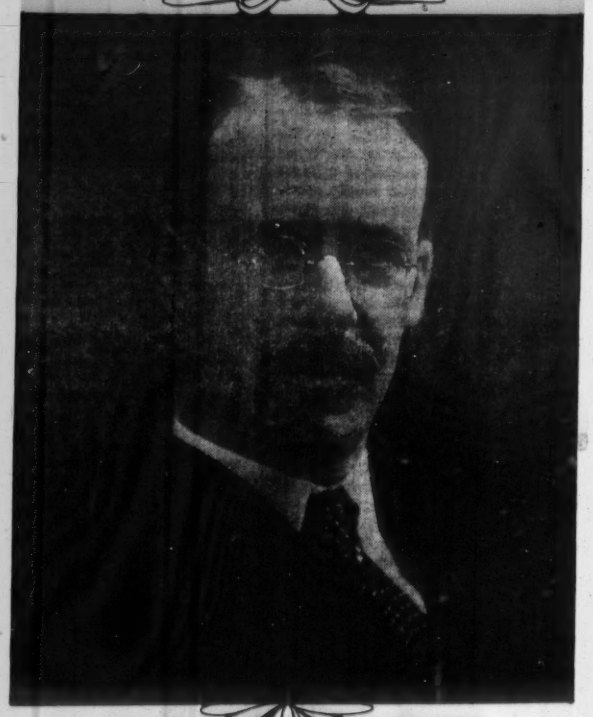
This is what lends significance to the fact that three of the great popular magazines have of late given liberal space to the discussion of Socialism. Mr. Benson's book is a reprint from the pages of Pearson's Magazine; Mr. Hillquit's first appeared as a series in the Metropolitan; Everybody's has since begun a series on the same theme; and all three periodicals have found the experiment more than safe. At least a million readers, most of whom never see the official publications of the Socialist movement, are welcoming its message as presented in these magazines.

Allan Benson was a newspaper man and magazine writer of established reputation before he became a Socialist. In fact, like Charles Edward Russell, he was brought to Socialism by the things he learned when, in his "muckraking" career, he got behind the stage settings of big business and practical politics and saw the real powers that shifted the scenery and prompted the actors. In "The Truth About Socialism" he tells, in very simple and direct language, the conclusions to which he has been led. He talks American—that is to say, a pure and unaffected English, easily understandable by alert, busy, and unbookish men. He avoids the error of those who imagine that, in order to be popular, a writer must think superficially and use cheap slang. There is nothing trivial in either his matter or his manner. He is dealing with a big subject and assumes that his reader is willing as well as able to think. Here is a part of the chapter "To the Disinherited" which introduces his book:

> This country belongs to the people who live in it.
>
> The power that made the Rocky Mountains did not so make them that, viewed from aloft, they spell "Rockefeller."
>
> The monogram of Morgan is nowhere worked out in the course of the Hudson River.
>
> Nothing above ground or below ground indicates that this country was made for anybody in particular.
>
> Everything above ground and below ground indicates that it was made for everybody.
>
> Yet this country, as it is to-day, is not for everybody. Everybody has not an equal opportunity in it. A few do nothing and have everything. The rest do everything and have nothing.
>
> The conditions that exist in this country to-day are indefensible and intolerable. This should be a happy country. It should be a happy country because it contains every element that is required to make happiness. The pangs of hunger should never come to a single human being, because we already produce as much food as we need, and with more intelligent effort could easily produce enough to supply a population ten times as great.
>
> Yet, instead of this happy land, we have a land in which the task of making a living is constantly becoming greater and more uncertain. Everything seems to be tied up in a knot that is becoming tighter. * * *
>
> If you have lost your hope of happiness, get it back. This can be a happy nation in your time. This country is for you. It is big. It is rich. It is all you need. But you will have to take it, and the easiest way to take it is with ballots.

There is the statement of the problem. It is a problem whose existence the majority of the people already recognize—are forced to recognize, because it comes home to them in daily life, because it is a problem of work and wages, of house rents and food prices, of comfort and health, of schooling for the little ones, of provision for sickness and old age, a question of giving the boys and girls a better start than their parents had or of slipping back bit by bit and dreading what to-morrow may bring.

The worshippers of Things as They Are never tire of quoting that fine phrase "America is another name for Opportunity." In sober fact, the phrase no longer rings true in the ears of nine-tenths of the wage workers who get less than $800 a year and have to send their children to the shop at fourteen to help keep the family together; nor in the ears of the small farmers who, though temporarily profiting by high prices, see a diminishing chance for their sons to get land and maintain a toilsome independence; nor even in the ears of retail dealers and petty manufacturers who see themselves being transformed into agents for the trust, and professional men who see their vocations being commercialized and are forced to live beyond their means in order to hold their own in the struggle for a livelihood. The generation that has now reached middle age was bred to the old ideal of climbing from class to class by individual effort. It was not a bad ideal in its time. But the younger generation, through hard experience, is learning a new and better one. "Give your brother a hand instead of clambering on his shoulders; strive to rise with your class, not out of it; cherish the dream of a classless society, and organize yourselves to make the dream come true"—that is the new gospel that is to-day saving the masses from dull despair or wild revolt.



Algernon Lee
photo by Mandelkern

That is the gospel that Benson preaches from cover to cover of his little book, never losing sight of the big idea, but confirming it on every page with appeals to every-day fact. The chapter titles will give a sufficient idea of the way in which he takes up the problem and sets forth its solution: What Socialism Is and Why It Is; The Virtuous Grafters and Their Grave Objections to Socialism; Why Socialists Preach Discontent; How the People May Acquire the Trusts; The Private Property Bogy Man; Socialism the Lone Foe of War; Why Socialists Oppose Radical Politicians; The Truth About the Coal Question; Deathbeds and Dividends; If Not Socialism—What?

On the whole, "The Truth About Socialism" is the best propaganda book since Blatchford's "Merrie England," which it somewhat resembles in style, while it has the advantage of being a native product and up to date.

Mr. Hillquit, unlike Mr. Benson, was reared in the atmosphere of Socialism and has been active in the movement since his early youth. For almost thirty years he has grown in and with the party and helped it to grow. A lawyer by profession, and a busy one, he early learned how to economize time and mobilize energy so as to combine with his practice an intense, continuous, and many-sided participation in the work of the Socialist movement. As a member of party committees, a delegate to national and international conventions, a lecturer, and a writer ("Socialism Summed Up" is his third book, not to mention numerous fugitive articles) he has had at least as large a share as any other man in framing, in expounding, and in executing the policies of American Socialism.

Although born in Russia, he has long since learned to speak and write an idiomatic English which, if it is not always as free and graceful as Benson's, is both clear and forcible. Hillquit's great strength, in whatever he does, is his sense of order and proportion, his ability to deal with large outlines and yet not neglect details. "The style is the man," and "Socialism Summed Up" is characteristic of its author—cool, leisurely, thorough, objective, concise, concrete, exact. Perhaps we may say that Benson's book is the more persuasive, Hillquit's the more convincing.

In his first chapter, "Causes That Make for Socialism," he shows in just what respects the problem of wealth and poverty in the present age differs from the class problems of the past. As a result of the development of social production by means of power-driven machinery—

> For the first time in history free producers found themselves divorced from the tools of their labor. The modern worker cannot revert to the simple tool of his forefathers. He must have access to up-to-date plants, machinery and equipment. His entire social usefulness depends on that machinery. Without it he is an industrial cripple. But the individual worker cannot own the modern machine, and the workers collectively do not own it. All the modern sources and instruments of wealth production are owned and controlled by a class of persons other than the workers. * * *
>
> Millions of workers yearn for the necessaries of life. The material for the production of these necessaries is right around them. They are eager to make their food and clothing by their own toil. They have the requisite skill and ability. But between them and their living stands the modern tool, the key to all wealth, and behind the tool stands the capitalist owner, with power to withhold its use from the people. * * *
>
> The poor have always been with us. But the poverty of former eras was a necessary evil due to the simple fact that man had not yet learned to produce a sufficient supply of necessaries by means of proper tools. Modern poverty is entirely artificial and wholly unnecessary. The marvelous growth of the productivity of labor within the last generations has enabled mankind to produce enough to satisfy all reasonable needs of all reasonable human beings. The mass-poverty of to-day is due solely to irrational and faulty industrial organization.

Then he sets forth "The Socialist Aim"—the social ownership and democratic control of all those means of production which, by reason of their magnitude and complexity, must be operated by social labor and whose use is necessary to the existence of civilized society. This does not mean "dividing up." It does not mean government ownership of typewriters and knitting needles. It does not mean government interference in the private life of the individual.

When we have done away with the right of some men to enrich themselves by controlling other men's opportunity of employment, and consequently with the interest of a few in using law and government to regulate the lives of the many, we need not fear that the economically free people in their collective capacity will out of sheer perversity use the political power to oppress themselves in their individual capacity. Not only will the realization of the Socialist aim

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THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM. By Allan L. Benson. New York: Huebsch. $1; in paper covers, 25 cents.

SOCIALISM SUMMED UP. By Morris Hillquit. New York: The H. K. Fly Company. $1.

diminish rather than increase the prohibitory and punitive activities of the State, but in another and still more important way it will widen the scope of liberty. It will free mankind from the domination of blind economic forces, which now so often compel rich and poor alike, in the competitive struggle, to stifle their noblest impulses and outrage their own individual sense of right.

When the Socialist speaks of the advent of Socialism as an assured fact, he is not merely expressing his determination that it shall be so. He bases his prediction on a study of existing society. In his chapter on "The Trend of Social Development," Mr. Hillquit shows that the logic of events is leading in that direction—the Socialist propagandist is but the spokesman or the interpreter of actual evolution.

The entire trend of modern economic development has been away from competition and toward combination. The true meaning of the great trust movement of the last generation is just this simple fact, that competition has become inadequate and incompatible with the modern large-scale industry, and must yield to combination. It is only a question of a short time when combination will become the absolute rule in industry. * * * Trusts represent a distinct tendency toward co-operation in industry and are developing the material basis for a Socialist form of industrial organization. * * *

In the domain of politics and legislation the socialistic tendencies have been even more pronounced. * * * The modern principle of control and regulation of industries by the Government indicates the complete collapse of the purely capitalist ideal of non-interference, and signifies that the Government may change from an instrument of class rule and exploitation into one of social regulation and protection. Like the industries, the Government is becoming socialized.

The remaining chapters include a rather detailed account of the methods of the Socialist movement and its working programme, a summary of its achievements in the Old World and the New, and a brief sketch of its history and present status in the United States.

The time is past for the Podsnaps to wave the subject aside with the phrases "not American" and "visionary," and "contrary to human nature." The Socialist movement has struck deep roots in American public life, it is a very solid reality, and a million voters have fought it quite compatible with their nature as human beings who long for economic liberty and social peace. Two recent occupants of the White House, not to mention a Vice President and a host of trust magnates, Senators, college Presidents, Bishops, and other distinguished personages, have declared that Socialism is the issue of the age—not merely of the day. It is worth everybody's while to know what this movement is, so that he may know whether he is for it or against it. Mr. Hillquit and Mr. Benson have done good service in making the information available in two such small and readable books.

Algernon Lee

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MAN is a being "looking before and after." If the terms "before" and "after" are used to express space relations, they are merely relative. But as terms of time they are capable of suggesting, if not expressing, something of not merely relative but essential meaning. Thus, if we apply these terms to a flowing river, we may be thinking of the static shore it passes, when they express only space relations; but we may be thinking of the passing stream itself—of its source and issue. That is different. The very idea of the source is far-reaching in its suggestiveness, leading us into the skies and involving the mysteries of thermo-dynamic alchemy.

But the idea of source as connected with a living being, and especially with a being like man, whose human distinction is that he has psychical activities, has a suggestiveness far beyond that caused by any other passing. Here we confront the subtler mysteries of psychical dynamics, and are taken out of space and out of clock time into what Bergson calls Real Time, meaning what the poet means when he creatively imagines Eternity—what the schoolmen meant when they conceived of form *sub specie aeternitatis.*

In common religious parlance, we are at death "launched from time into eternity," and this eternity is thought of as endless duration. What, then, of that other endless duration before birth? We can have no intuition of the reality of psychical life save as we see that eternity is its essential quality—here and now, as really as it ever can be—not its quantitative duration, past or future.

This is only to say that reality is inseparable from the genetic or creative quality of life, which cannot be better expressed than by the term "Becoming," which is Janus-faced, at once Source and Event—these two aspects of the genesis too intimately belonging together to be thought of in any formal relation, as that of "before" and "after," or that of cause and effect. They belong together in every living moment, also in the term of every individual life and in the whole cycle of humanity, which are only larger moments. Creative evolutionary procedure is through specialization, which also is creative. The entire procedure is dynamic, as distinguished from a contrived mechanical process, and fundamentally the dynamics is psychical, implying purposive intelligence, not as separate from, but as immanent in, the creative activity. Not only the consistent harmony of the universe, but every part, form, and proparent to our senses are as repetitious itatedly, an implication of creation itself.

The most illuminating intuition possible to reason or to faith is to see beginning and ending as complementary aspects of creative activity. The reason why the physical universe is a so blind leader to the human soul is that the beginning and ending of its vast cycles are hidden from us. We may detect signs of its decadence, and science may in due time disclose reintegrations as well as disintegrations, but its motions as directly apparent to our sense are as repetitious as those of a machine.

It is only in organic life—a brief season of macrocosmic Time—that, in the phenomena of birth, growth, decadence, and death, both the ascent and descent of life are open to observation, and in the human consciousness alone do we become aware of psychical activities, whose source, significance, and destination are in no sense referable to any visible phenomena. It is here, in the life of the soul itself, that man asks whence he comes and whither he goes—more especially and solicitously the latter question, taking, in all the ages, this form: If a man die shall he live again?

It is my purpose here briefly to indicate the present attitude of philosophic and scientific thought in response—so far as it is at all responsive—to this everlasting question. This purpose would not adequately be met by a formal review of the book whose title I have placed at the head of this article—Maurice Maeterlinck's "Our Eternity," though it is the most significant treatise that has appeared concerning the claims and results of "psychical research," to the consideration of which more than half of the volume is devoted. Philosophically the most valuable portion of the work is that part of it which had previously been published as an essay on death, mainly concerned with the question as to the survival of individual consciousness.

Every point and aspect involved in the speculative discussion of immortality, including the neo theosophical theory of reincarnation, are competently treated in this work, and with the author's characteristic charm. He appeals to reason alone, accepting no religious belief, and repudiating the most cherished of human sentiments, giving these not even the indulgence of a hearing in court. In full accord with science, he is not disposed to bring scientific data to the support of his position. He is psychological, dealing with psychical activities, but not technically a psychologist; he never subjects a mental function, as for instance that of memory, to analysis. Consciousness is to him a detached thing, he deals with its components and what we might call its habits, and even with its subconscious ground, but not with its genesis. He leaves this field to Bergson, just as he leaves to him the intuitional method. He leaves it to Sir Oliver Lodge to find in the ether the ground of continuity in the universe and, so, of the survival of human personal identity after death. It would never occur to the reader of his books to think of Maeterlinck as professor of anything. As I have said, he directly addresses the human reason, not as a trained faculty, and he does this in common terms—so cogently that the reason responds, complaining only that there is not something more positive to respond to.

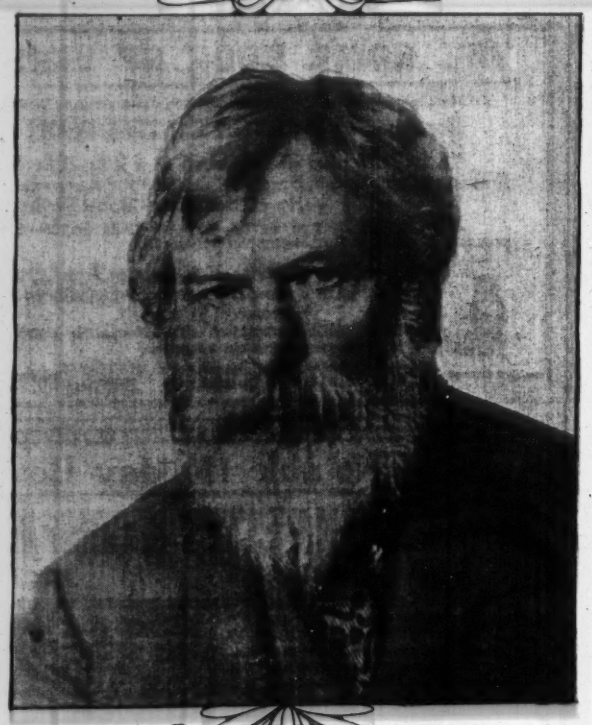
Simply human enough in his appeal, Maeterlinck is most unhuman in his detachment, which the reader follows to find himself in a cold, indifferent region, assured by his guide that he is still somehow a denizen of the universe, still somehow participant in the light and joy which are its essential gifts to the spirit. It is not so easy to realize the warmth of interstellar spaces. Maeterlinck is not a skeptic as to God or as to the future life. He does not accept annihilation, though evidently he eagerly would, as an alternative to the kind of future existence spiritistically disclosed, displacing a larger by a lesser mystery. "If death carried us to nothingness, did birth then draw us out of that same nothingness? Why should the second be more impossible than the first?" For the author insists upon what he calls "the two eternities"—that before birth as well as that after death. The emergence into a life to come is more novel, he holds, than birth. In the divestiture he leaves not a shred of the "ego," meaning by that the individual consciousness. There is no continuity of identity. What it is that emerges, however substantial it may seem in the author's mind, is not clearly and vividly presented to the imagination of the reader. It is something which assembles and controls the components of consciousness here and which may have the same relation to a new consciousness hereafter. Sometimes the word "mind" seems to stand for this—the desire for knowledge seeming to the author the highest and noblest of aspirations. One might almost vainly search the pages of the book to find the word "soul," or any indication of what the author considers the qualities and activities distinctive of the soul. His sense of the Reality of life does not, for the reader, get the better of his very keen sense of its Illusions.

Maeterlinck gives himself here mainly to showing what immortality is not. But surely little real knowledge has come to us from attempts that have been made to show what it is. Illusive hopes and groundless fears have given it, for religious sensibility, a vividly picturesque portrayal. Now that reason has so far dispelled superstition, eminent scientific investigators have honestly and, as is their wont, cautiously sought to find in their own field some solid basis for belief in life after death, and some of these have eagerly lent their service to the Society of Psychical Research. Sir Oliver Lodge has perhaps come the nearest to making the survival of human personality seem scientifically plausible. As to the results of psychical research, Maeterlinck admits that they have established as a fact "that a spiritual or nervous shape, an image, a belated reflexion of life, is capable of subsisting for some time, of releasing itself from the body, of surviving it, of traversing enormous distances in the twinkling of an eye, of manifesting itself to the living, and, sometimes, of communicating with them." But he is obliged to add that these phantasms soon fade away and disappear forever, and that they have never brought us a single revelation of the new estate into which they have passed. He attaches no importance to such supposed disclosures as have been made through mediums and automatic writing, except as indicating the supernormal powers of the living. Can any disclosure be made to us, or could we understand any that might be made, of a life that may be as different from ours as the organic world is from the inorganic? We are in full sympathy with Maeterlinck's feeling that "explanations should be superior to the silence which they break."

We do not ask an explanation of a life to come, and the time will soon come when immortality will cease to be a subject of discussion. We have called it "the everlasting question." But it could not have been a question to primitive man; rather it was a reality as intimate and indefinable as was the wonder of the world he was shut in with. It will not be a question when the life of reason brings back into clear light the immediate sense of living reality which primitive man felt in the darkness. The ages between Instinct and Intuition have been those in which man's mind in its making has put itself questions that could not be answered, but which nevertheless the speculative imagination, prompted by hopes and fears, presumptively answered.

The modern attitude of Science is not thus presumptive. Even for its hypotheses it waits to see enough of the truth, dispassionately observed and co-ordinated, to frame them by. The creative imagination may enter into the co-ordination, but it is the illumination of a real vision—the flash lighting up a completed circle—and to this extent science follows an intuitional method. Psychology, because it deals directly with the data of consciousness, can be more convincingly intuitional and, since it has come to realize this advantage, it has made a wonderful advance. The displacement of Herbert Spencer's uninspired exposition of evolution by Bergson's Creative Evolution is due to the most luminous intuition of our early twentieth century.

What will now engage the philosophic mind will not be an inquiry as to the immortality of the soul, or as to the conditions of its future life, but rather one as to its own nature and its creative activities. There can be no real vision of the scope of psychical life as confined within the term of an individual existence, or even within that of the existence of humanity on this planet. The limits which Maeterlinck has imposed upon his contemplation of "our eternity" preclude such a vision, leaving us blankly confronting the cosmic consciousness.



Henry Mills Alden

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Eugenics . . . . . By CHARLES B. DAVENPORT

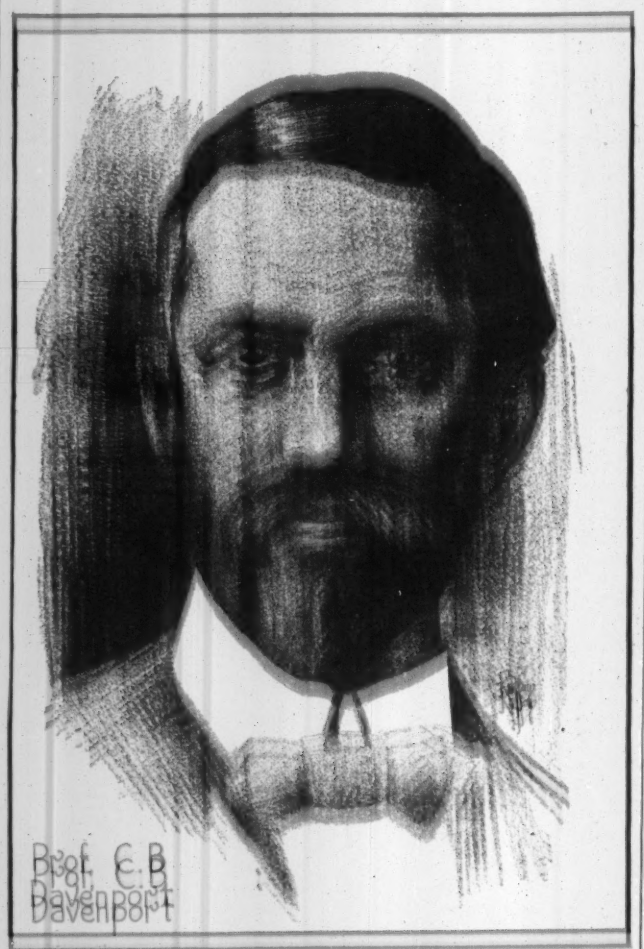
Director of the Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institute.

THE aim of this study is to appraise the influence of the innate qualities of a single man of a country on the history of that country during his active life. The single man selected is the reigning monarch.

The method of the study is to render a judgment, as objective and free from bias as possible, concerning the position of the reigning monarch in one of the three classes: Plus, plus-minus, and minus. In the "plus" class are placed men with exceptionally numerous and vigorous talents for leadership, in the minus class are placed monarchs with feeble intellect and few talents, and in the plus-minus class are placed the others. Similarly, the change in the political status of the country during the reign of the monarch is assigned to one of these classes. An agreement in the sign of monarchial ability and political progress during his reign counts one for the hypothesis of an influence of the monarch. A disagreement in sign counts against the hypothesis. The correlation in signs can be mathematically calculated and gives a numerical expression for the influence of the monarch.

This method is applied in the successive periods of the history of France, Castile, Aragon, United Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Turkey, Switzerland, and England. For example, Gustavus Vasa was a marked personality with very high ability; he was brave, cautious, economical, industrious, stern, virtuous. During his reign Sweden became independent of Denmark and increased in commerce, agriculture, mining, law and order. He was succeeded by Eric XIV., brilliant, endowed but devoid of practical wisdom, suspicious, violent, cruel, and headstrong, at times mentally deranged. During the reign of this rather unfortunate Prince public treasure was wasted, there was much discontent and suffering, and finally a rebellion arose and Eric was deposed. Here a weak ruler permitted to decay what his strong predecessor had built up. In this way the personality of Kings and the history of country of Kings and the history of civilization in the various countries of Europe are traced in parallel fashion. Favorable and unfavorable periods are traced in parallel fashion, and the whole makes an interesting review of European history, even if it accomplishes nothing else.

But Dr. Woods does draw several definite conclusions from the vast array of facts which he has so painstakingly assembled. There are all ranges of instances of a superior ruler associated with advancing conditions of his country, as against instances associated with decline. There are 87 cases of a weak ruler associated with the marked decline of a nation, and only 31 cases where a weak ruler is associated with an advance in the welfare of the country. Despite the fact that when the monarch is weak the Government is usually administered by some strong power behind the throne. If there were no correlation between the human and the political status the relation would be indicated statistically by 0. Were the correlation perfect it would be indicated by unity or 1. Actually the correlation figures out 0.6, or three-fifths of unity, and this is a very high correlation as anthropometric and biological correlations run. Granting this correlation, the crucial point still remains to be discussed, did the conditions of national development determine the eminence of the King, or, on the other hand, was it the capacities of the monarchs that determined the conditions of their countries while they were ruling? Dr. Woods finds the latter conclusion established by three lines of argument. First, the transitions from a state of progress of the country are not through transitional neutral stages, but are abrupt and irregular, and the irregular changes follow rather closely upon the accession of the new monarch. Second, during minorities or interregnum, if no member of the royal family is in control as regent the prosperity of the country almost invariably declines. Thirty-six such periods were periods of retrograding conditions, mostly under weak regents or councils with divided power. On the other hand there are only two divided regencies associated with progressive condi-



tions. Progress occurred generally when one strong leader was in control, and noted like a monarch. Third, if conditions determined the rank of the monarch there should be less evidence of an inheritance of the intellectual qualities of monarchs than of some character not influenced by conditions, as horse racing, but quantitative studies indicate on the contrary that the inheritance of abilities in monarchs is quite as marked as that of other qualities. Therefore their abilities can have no noticeably perceptible modified by conditions, but on the other hand the monarchs have determined the conditions of their countries.

Dr. Woods lays emphasis on the conclusion that the royal breed, considered as a unit, is superior to any other noble family, that of noble commoners. Proof that the superiority of results is due to innate qualities is found in the facts that younger brothers are just as eminent in intellect as are the inheritors of the crown; that many scions of royal houses have been exceedingly precocious; that on the whole their genius has been shown in war and government, (for which the blood was selected in the first instance;) and that 1 in 40 of royalty show intellectual preeminence of a grade not found in 1 in 4,000,000 outside of royalty. Finally, Dr. Woods portrays the rigid selection of the best that took place in establishing and maintaining royal families. After considering all these facts one is forced to the conclusion that royalty in Europe from the eleventh century to the end of the eighteenth century is a demonstration of the overwhelming importance to a country of its "best blood," an importance in comparison with which tariffs, currency bills, transportation problems, and the rest, taken by themselves, sink into insignificance. And just as the political progress of nations has been determined by those great in capacity for war and government, so the progress of nations in science, art, and literature has depended preeminently upon the presence of men possessing innate talent for these fields. It should then be one way a chief concern in secure in some way or other the multiplication of individuals from the strong and "gifted" stocks so that the proportion of such persons in the population shall increase.

In the United States the maintenance of the United States the maintenance and increase of the population by immigration approaches in importance the contribution made by reproduction. Our problem is both that of securing a relatively greater fecundity of the best stock in the country and a relative increase in immigration of the better strains into the country. This result may be brought about on the one hand, by restricting through sterilization and, if it seems desirable, even through extermination, the fecundity of persons who belong to mentally and morally defective strains and by excluding at our gates immigrants who belong to such strains. This result may be achieved on the other hand, by arousing our most efficient stock to a sense of the sacred duty that devolves on them of high fecundity and by encouraging the immigration of persons that we know to belong to good European stock.

In theory every man in America is a "king"; if bad rulers destroy the prosperity of a country, as Dr. Woods shows, woe to that democracy that neglects every proper means of securing strong rulers.

Chas. B. Davenport

THE INFLUENCE OF MONARCHS. By Frederick Adams Woods, M. D. The Macmillan Company. 1913. 422 pages. $2.

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He is a very poor little boy and his home is far away among the hills; but hands by a chance friendship around the memory of the days spent with him, and about whom we will believe no ill to him, and about whom he will believe no ill.

THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER

By Clarence B. Kelland

A part of the price of the great Betrayal slips from the pocket of Judas down into the hands of Thomas, who is an Judas along, through the mists of the story is dramatic as a play. A wish and a spiritual appeal of a poetic allegory. A rare Christmas book.

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By Norman Duncan

A big-hearted, merry man, a hustler, is one of the greatest travelling salesmen in his district. He is the little boy's drawing the same to him. His little boy. The first and the true blood, unbinding his reason. Then, during the night, he finds himself on Christmas Eve, alone on the hills of Bethlehem, he has a wonderful experience.

THE MANSION

By Henry van Dyke

In this new story spiritual truth burns radiantly this new story of spiritual truth burns radiantly in the lamp of fiction—so beautiful, so deeply spiritual, that it satisfies the reader while it stirs his conscience.

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LINCOLN AND THE SLEEPING SENTINEL

By L. E. Chittenden

A young soldier—a boy he was, half dead with fatigue—relieving a sick comrade on watch, and their fellow sleep sank him out of the soldier's shame, his dishonor and his saving by Lincoln.

JONATHAN AND DAVID

By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps

This is a simple village story, with an old man's gentle character and affection for his nephew, the gouty man, and belongs to the class of stories that take hold by reason of their sincerity and unaffected pathos.

THE APPLE TREE COTTAGE

By Elinor Macartney Lane

A little pastel sketch in apple-green—a story light, little, delicate, sweet, fresh, happy, her Summer story, light, and delicate, and perfect setting. Summer in the country, the apple blossoms, the bees, the sunshine, the gold and blue and Summer setting, that is, the stories the gold and black Summer setting. Illustrations in color by Frank Craig.

THE TOY SHOP. A Story of Lincoln

By Margarita Spalding Gerry

The kind of story that brings a lump to the throat, kind of story that brings a lump to the throat. Winter evening in London, visiting a toy shop in a Winter evening in London, visiting a toy shop in a Winter evening in London, visiting a toy shop in a

The Hundred Best Books of the Year

THE following reviews of the One Hundred Best Books of the Year are given in accordance to the classification decided upon by Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves, Dr. Carl Van Doren, the committee for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW from the Department of English, Columbia University. The list thus selected is the result of six conferences at which the members of the committee discussed the results of their independent investigations and came to a decision as to the books herewith chosen.

FICTION

THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY

By Edith Wharton. Charles Scribner's Sons.

In no previous novel has Mrs. Wharton displayed her remarkable gift for character analysis so effectively as in "The Custom of the Country." Her theme is one that she is peculiarly

Edith Wharton
Author of "The Custom of the Country"

fitted to develop—a comparison of certain elements in our new "smart set" with the old social order that still survives among the so-called exclusive circles of society in New York and Paris. Undine Spragg, the heroine of the story, is the only child of an uncultivated Westerner, who has made a fortune in a real estate boom and who comes to New York to launch his daughter in the "high society" that she craves. She is a woman of superlative beauty, and this, together with her father's wealth, furnishes her with the means by which to achieve something of the social success upon which she has set her heart. The absorbing interest of the book lies in the development of Undine's character. As a study in selfishness, the complete subordination of every minor interest to one consuming passion for power, this "social climber" of the twentieth century reminds one of Becky Sharp. Unlike Thackeray's heroine, however, Undine is not particularly gifted intellectually. She makes mistakes, she is guilty of errors in judgment, her conversation is anything but brilliant. But these limitations give to her portrait a stronger color of realism than one finds in the marvelous heroine of "Vanity Fair," while the art of Mrs. Wharton is further shown in the charm which Undine, in spite of her defects, exerts over her readers. As a satire on certain demoralizing tendencies in our modern society, Mrs. Wharton's book is a most significant contribution to recent fiction; as a story it is told with all the mastery of English and the charm of character depiction that long since won for this author a foremost place among the novelists of the period.

THE OLD ADAM

A Story of Adventure. By Arnold Bennett. George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

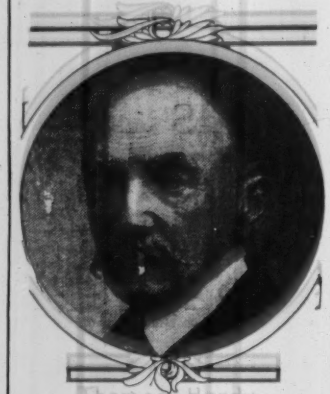
That "card," Denry the Audacious, who dodged and strode and mounted his successful way through the Five Towns in one of Mr. Bennett's previous novels, appears once more as the hero of "The Old Adam." Mr. Bennett has shown Five Towns to be England's Gascony and Denry its D'Artagnan. It is a middle-aged Denry that we encounter this time, to be sure, and we sigh regretfully for some of the youthful breeziness of the account of his younger days. But he is still Denry the Audacious, with the D'Artagnan flavor strong upon him. He has a wife and three children, and is known to his admiring townsmen as Alderman Machin and to his family as Edward Henry. He has the most modern house in Five Towns, with an electric chandelier which would have been "adequate for a lighthouse," an income of $25,000 a year, and various other accoutrements and symbols of success. But he longs for other worlds to conquer, and presently he rushes into the theatrical world of London, passes through several whirling experiences that land him on the verge of failure, but in a half chapter's breathless trip to New York he snatches victory from defeat and returns home with the laurels of still another success upon his brow, only to hear his son remark condescendingly: "Isn't father a funny man?" The book is pure farce, written in slap-dash, haphazard style, but it is always amusing, and rises occasionally to the point of brilliancy. Casual entertainment is its only purpose, and in that worthy aim it is eminently successful.

O PIONEERS!

By Willa Sibert Cather. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

Miss Cather's story of Western pioneers is practically a novel without a hero, but it makes up for that omission by having three heroines. There are men in the book, but the interest centres in two women, not rivals, but friends—the splendid blonde farm woman, Alexandra, and Marie, poor little spirit of love and youth snatched untimely from her poppy fields. And, as much heroine as they themselves, looms large the earth, the land, patient and bountiful source of all things.

The average American does not have any deep instinct for the land or



Thomas Hardy
Author of "A Changed Man and Other Tales"

vital consciousness of the value and dignity of the life that may be lived upon it. But "O Pioneers!" is filled with this instinct and this consciousness. It is a tale of the old wood and field worshipping races, Swedes and Bohemians transplanted to the uplands of Nebraska and of their struggle with the untamed soil and finally their conquest of it.

It is a good story, a direct, human tale of love and struggle and attainment, a tale that is American in the best sense of the word. A thread of symbolism runs through it, in which the goddess of fertility once more subdues the barren and stubborn earth. This attitude of the author toward the soil gives her story an unusual interest and significance, since it is so directly opposed to our characteristic American feeling toward the land. For we are prone to consider it, in both our life and our fiction, as a sort of springboard from which to jump into other and more congenial modes of living.

THE INSIDE OF THE CUP

By Winston Churchill. Illustrated by Howard Giles. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Churchill has embodied the spiritual problems of the age in his preacher hero, John Hodder, who voices clearly the spiritual unrest and yearning of out time. Revolting against spiritual inaction, he considers dogma of little consequence and demands spiritual virility, a Christianity that lives and acts rather than one that believes. The scene of the story is laid in a Middle Western city that might easily stand for St. Louis, but the stage setting and the actors are typical of our present-day American civilization. They strike true of well-to-do society in any of our large cities. St. John's might be any rich and fashionable parish between the oceans, and John Hodder, when he goes at the beginning of the book to minister to its spiritual needs, a virile young man, but orthodox and dignified, could be matched in a thousand parishes. The conditions he meets with in his parish, wealth exploiting poverty, financial power creating for itself more and more power, legal talent prostituting itself at their command, soon stir the young minister to deeper thought and closer observation of life. And finally he revolts against the domination of wealth in his church. But, instead of leaving it, he endeavors to bring it closer to his conception of what Christianity should be, and, supported by a portion of his vestry, starts sturdily forth upon his determination to make a new and better St. John's. It is a book tremendously in earnest, stamped with the zeal of a man who believes that he is setting forth in it truths of the greatest significance to his fellowmen. Dogma is of little consequence to the author or his preacher hero. What does matter is that the spirit of Christ should rule a man's actions in his home, his business, and in all his relations with his fellows. A story of dramatic situations and absorbing interest, it is also a significant indication of modern tendencies and an illuminating comment upon modern life.

CONCERT PITCH

By Frank Danby. The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

The artistic temperament plays an important part in this new novel by the English novelist Frank Danby, who, in private life, is Mrs. Julia Frankau. Incidentally, the book illustrates a myth in the making, a myth, indeed, that is nearly made, which the novelists have helped to develop into its present maturity—the myth that artistic genius, and especially that brand of it that is concerned with the making of music, is desperately selfish, and excessively egotistical and disloyal. The musician in Mrs. Frankau's novel is all these things and some other equally unpleasant ones besides.

Her heroine, Manuela, is young, lovely, and impulsive, and she and a certain Lord Lyssons are much in love with each other and engaged to be married. But Manuela has a stepmother who is

Henry James
Author of "A Small Boy And Others"
(PHOTO BY A. L. COBURN)

quite as objectionable a person, and equally efficient as a developer of dramatic situations, as was the stepmother of Cinderella. Between the blundering of Lord Lyssons and the machinations of the stepmother, Manuela is finally goaded into eloping with an artistic temperament in the person of a musical genius. She does not care for him in the least, and between her indifference to him and his indifference to the making of money for the purpose of buying bread she has a most unhappy time.

Finally comes along an evil genius of a man who is "a born co-respondent," and he weaves a trap for the ensnaring of Manuela's feet. By that time the artistic temperament has got itself entangled with an opera singer who refuses to sing in his magnum opus unless he worships at her feet. A shot from her husband's revolver ends that complication as well as Manuela's inconvenient domestic bonds. And when Lord Lyssons returns to his first love she welcomes him gladly and they live happy forever after.

THE GARDEN WITHOUT WALLS

By Coningsby Dawson. Henry Holt & Co.

The desire to climb garden walls rested heavily upon Dante Cardover even from his childhood and sent him forth many times on the old vain quest for freedom and happiness. Narrow affections, safe within the garden walls of convention, he passes by, often with a cruel indifference, longing always for the unwalled garden, yet a raid at the crucial moment to pick the bitter fruit although refusing to allow any one else to do so. For him, life revolves on the pivot of his love affairs and when this is suddenly removed the fabric crashes down around his ears and leaves him sitting with empty hands in the ruins. Apparently the conclusion that the author wishes to have drawn from his story is that happiness is the merest will-o'-the-wisp and that walls have nothing to do with its comings and goings.

The book contains enough of brilliant patches of love sentiment and of melodramatic situations to make it popular. But its real value is not nearly so much in these parts of it—so many novelists can do that sort of thing—as in its crowd of secondary characters which give it the color and feeling of actual life. The earlier part of the book, with its long sketch of the boyhood of Dante Cardover, is done with a delicacy and sympathy that give promise of future good things from Mr. Dawson's hand. When he paints the awakening, sensitive soul of a child he rises to the highest level of realism and true artistry.

THE DARK FLOWER

By John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

Mr. Galsworthy's latest and, in many respects, his best novel, fulfills at least one requirement of great art—it is many things to many men. But to most, at least to those who look beneath the surface of a novel to its inner meanings, it will be an allegory of youth, age and love. The most striking thing about the book is the way it bodies forth our great modern longing for youth, our dread of age. At first it is a woman entering upon middle life who feels that the time is coming when beauty and youth will be no more her's and love will pass her by. She has dreamed of a simple and satisfying love, but has never found it, and with so few years left in which it may come to her she clasps the knees of youth, as though she would thereby recreate her own springtime, and bestows upon a lad of 18 the dark flower, the flower of passion, whose disturbing fragrance shall pursue him to the end. In time, the boy, grown to manhood's middle age, and feeling the oncoming of the dark and loveless years, makes the cycle complete and himself turns to youth, loving and craving to be loved by a girl in the first flush of youth and beauty, as if he, in his turn, hoped

Frank Danby
Author of "Concert Pitch"

The Hundred Best Books of the Year

thereby to make himself young again. There are four women in the book and the curtained portrait of a fifth, and all come to disaster, all are broken quickly and tragically on life's wheel. The men also, although they are not thus torn asunder, live their lives only, as it were, by compromise with the whirring wheel, in constant contest with their yearnings.

Mr. Galsworthy's story may be condemned in some quarters because it is a story of "illicit love." But it must be remembered that all through it the "dark flower," by which he symbolizes that love, sends forth the breath not of life, but of death. He must be accounted not only one of the greatest living English writers, but also one of the greatest living English moralists.

VIRGINIA

By Ellen Glasgow. With frontispiece. Doubleday, Page & Co.

The old order changeth, and Miss Glasgow's new novel reveals the tragedy of the woman who, essentially of the outgrown time, endeavors to bring its ideals over into the later generation. From the time of the appearance of her first book, "The Descendant," Ellen Glasgow has been recognized as one of the most capable of the present-day American novelists. With each succeeding story she has grown in knowledge of human nature, in understanding of her time, and in the skill with which she uses her medium of expression. So one is not disappointed in finding her latest book the most mature and significant, as well as the broadest in sympathy and the most skillful in treatment of all her product.

It is the straightforward account of one woman's life, a woman brought up under the old idea and according to the old method, "founded upon the simple theory that the less a girl knew about life the better she would be prepared to contend with it." She is a lovely and lovable figure—gentle, exquisite, able to endure with fortitude. When she marries she is faithful to her ideals of wifely duty and self-sacrifice, and by reason of them and that very fidelity she undermines what should have been some of the best and strongest traits in her husband's character and acts as a weakening force upon his moral fibre. And, finally, in the hour of need, because self-effacement has atrophied her own powers and contributed to the failure of his, disaster comes upon them.

The book is a noteworthy and significant study of our own times, done with an art that in its neatness and fineness is more like that of Jane Austen than is usual in modern writers. During the years covered by Virginia's life the position of women changed more than it had done in several previous centuries. And this tremendous difference between the girl of the eighties and the girl of to-day Miss Glasgow has transferred to her pages with all the clarity and fidelity of the artist that she is.

A CHANGED MAN AND OTHER TALES

By Thomas Hardy. Harper & Brothers.

This collection of Mr. Hardy's short stories, written at various periods in his long and distinguished career, may safely be called a representative volume. It is by no means of uniform excellence; some of the work is so filled with his least fortunate mannerisms as to amount almost to parody. Notably is this true of "A Waiting Supper," the monotonous recital, as unpleasant young woman's amatory misadventures, and of a dull thing called "Alicia's Diary."

But these are the only parts of the collection really to be condemned; most of the other stories are excellent, and several of them are splendid, showing the greatest living novelist at his best. There is, for instance, "The Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid," surely a classic. When this entertaining history first appeared several years ago it was given an enthusiastic reception by discriminating readers. It is pleasant to find it thus conveniently presented.

Then there is "A Tryst at an Ancient Earth Work," a charming Dickensian fragment. "Enter a Dragoon," is a dramatic short story, full of that irony of which Mr. Hardy is master. "What the Shepherds Saw" is not only drama, it is melodrama. But then life itself is not infrequently melodramatic, and this tale of sin and retribution is sufficiently logical not to strain the credulity of its readers.

Of "The Changed Man," the story from which the book takes the title, much might be said by way of praise as to its construction. Considered purely as a work of art, it is perhaps the best thing in the book, but it is less entertaining reading than the delicious "Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid."

NEW LEAF MILLS

By William Dean Howells. Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Howells's latest novel is a study of character, rather than of action, but the author's keen and sympathetic observation of human nature and his absorbed interest in the habits of the mind give "New Leaf Mills" a charm which all its readers must feel. It is, in fact, a novel of thoughts, rather than of deeds.

Its hero is a gentle, lovable, shiftless man, potentially a poet, who goes to the Middle West with his family about the time of the Mexican war. He is absolutely unfitted for the life of a pioneer, nor has he any particular aptitude for the work of a miller. Nevertheless, he bravely establishes himself on the edge of the wilderness, and dreams great dreams of the golden grist to be poured out by the New Leaf Mills.

Not all his rough neighbors look on the poetic miller with kindly eyes. Indeed, some bitter enemies appear, and there are hints of tragedy. But his own inaction is his most formidable foe. Mr. Howells is particularly skillful in exhibiting the emotions of his pathetic hero's wife, her affection for her visionary, childlike husband, her pride in his intellectual powers, and her grief in his failures.

The miller is a Swedenborgian, and in the study of mysticism he takes refuge from the disappointments of his business career. Finally, after the failure of the mill, he gets work in a Swedenborgian bookshop and with his family leaves the West for a more congenial home. He is a worthless fellow, the peace and happiness of his family are sacrificed to his idleness and impracticality, yet Mr. Howells looks on him with no unkindly eyes, nor can the readers of this novel dislike him.

Incidental to the narrative are many vivid descriptions of the Middle West of pioneer days. Mr. Howells has recorded the life of Americans of that place and time with fidelity, and his book is a real contribution to history, as well as a fascinating psychological study.

Arnold Bennett
Author of "The Old Adam"
©photo by Irvin MacDonald

John Galsworthy
Author of "The Dark Flower"
photo by F. O. Hoppé

V. V.'S EYES

By Henry Sydnor Harrison. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

Mr. Harrison's second novel is cast in a graver key than its predecessor, "Queed," which brought him such instant success, and the author is a little longer in getting into the free stride which sweeps the reader's interest along with it. Nevertheless his story does not lack humor, and it has many qualities which entitle it to a higher rank than even that which "Queed" won so quickly. It has a greater variety of delicately differentiated individualities. The author is equally at home with his characters, and equally true and convincing in his portrayals, whether they are children of slums, gay young women of the social world, money-making newly rich men, or the lame slum doctor burning with enthusiasm for humanity.

The novel describes the evolution of a soul. Cally, the lovely and soulless only child of the Heths, living with no thought beyond her own pleasures, thinking of her father's money-making machinery, with its constant toll of the life and health of his employes, merely as something which exists for the enhancing of the luxury and the beauty of her own life, meets the slum doctor with the confiding eyes, who somehow has the power of making people better by believing them to be all he wants them to be. He takes it for granted that Cally is ready to do the right thing, the brave thing, and confidently believes in her in spite of her resistance, until finally, with struggle and protest, painfully, slowly, grudgingly, her soul is born, and the higher vision of herself which she has seen in V. V.'s eyes has "poisoned all meaner choice forevermore." Mr. Harrison tells the result of it all so eloquently that it becomes to the reader almost as if he himself had been having experience with the things that really matter.

Winston Churchill
Author of "The Inside of the Cup"
©photo Haeseler

STELLA MARIS

By William J. Locke. John Lane Company. $1.35.

Mr. Locke's latest heroine is an invalid, a girl who has been ailing all her life. She cannot even lift her head from her pillow. All that is visible to the little circle of friends who pay court to her are "a pair of frail arms, a daintily curved neck, a haunting face, and a mass of dark hair encircling it on the pillow like a nimbus." But she is a merry, joyous creature, much beloved by her company of faithful friends. When these enter her room it is as if a charm falls upon them, for they leave all the wickedness and sorrow of the world outside. They create for her a dream world in which all is sweet and beautiful.

Stella gets well, and then the story really begins. She is a woman in years, but a child in knowledge of the world. Among her faithful friends are two men, both of whom love her. One of them has a wife who is criminally insane, and, in addition, he is adored by the slum child, grown to womanhood, whom he had once adopted. Here is complication enough, and out of it Mr. Locke evolves a story that moves swiftly, with much action and with emotional crises of painful intensity. But excellent as the story is as a novel of action, it deserves higher praise as a novel of character. Its people stand out, clear and round, and its wonderful heroine stays in the reader's memory with a delightful sense of intimacy. Locke's method is that of genuine realism. He deals with the essentials, not the accidents, of passion, with matter inseparable from mind, with flesh inseparable from spirit. His characters, it is true, are not commonplace or uniformly vicious. They do and say strange, amusing, and noble things. But he is never more fantastic than life itself, and no contemporary writer gives a more convincing picture of the world as we know it.

JOHN BARLEYCORN

By Jack London. The Century Company. $1.30 net.

It is not solely as a work of art that this novel must be judged, but as a bit of frank autobiography, as, to use a trite phrase, a human document. Mr. London tries to tell all that he personally knows about John Barleycorn, from the first stolen sips of alcoholic liquor in his childhood to his habitual consumption of cocktails during the last decade. He has never, he says, been a drunkard, although there have been periods in his life in which he has been no stranger to drunkenness. He has known, however, what it is to depend upon the stimulus that comes from alcohol; to look forward to the drink which he had arranged for a certain hour, and to find his system growing more and more insistent in its demand for its unnatural food.

William Dean Howells
Author of "Familiar Spanish Travels"

His chief charge against drink is that it brings its victims what he calls "white logic"—a condition of mind in which all the pleasant illusions vanish, life seems a foolish tragedy, and, in general, the "philosophy" of pessimism seems sound. He believes—perhaps without absolute justification—that this is the experience of every cultured, imaginative man who drinks largely. That it is his own experience cannot be doubted, for his recital is absolutely convincing.

Mr. London has not given up the habit of drinking. He still drinks more than is good for him, he says, but he is no longer in danger of John Barleycorn's mastery. The solution of the drink problem which he proposes is not definitely stated, but its chief characteristic is to make liquor less accessible; to prevent the saloon from being the legal, convenient, comfortable place that it is to-day. In the first chapter of the book, he tells that he has voted for woman suffrage, and he states that his chief reason for doing so was to put in power John Barleycorn's most formidable enemies.

The value of this novel as temperance propaganda may not be admitted by every reader. But its sincerity is indisputable, and its interest

THE CATFISH

By Charles Marriott. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35.

The story of "The Catfish" is the life history of a certain George Tracy, member of a respectable and well-to-do English family and himself a successful business man. But, more especially, it is the story of the other side of the man and his life. The outside aspect of George is that of the usual matter-of-fact, healthy Englishman. But in order to establish this aspect he has been obliged constantly to subdue and belie his true self, the man he really is. This man is peculiarly sensitive, high strung,

The Hundred Best Books of the Year

imaginative, clear seeing, with a keen perception for the relations of things and an all-pervading love of beauty as a vital part of existence. He continually doubts this side of himself and distrusts whoever calls it out or seems to perceive it. His constant endeavor from childhood to maturity had been to climb out of the world that this side of him made, which to him was the world of reality, and make a foothold for himself in the world created by other people and the things which they believed and did.

The love story of the book is concerned with his attitude toward a slim, wise girl who saw clearly through all George's bluff about himself and down into that other side of his life and his character which he tried so zealously to hide. And for that reason George feared and distrusted her. It is a love story that, in Mr. Marriott's telling, becomes the very opposite of the commonplace. There are delightful glimpses of London in its social and work-a-day aspects and several characterizations of an unforgettable charm. As in all his novels, the writing of his pages has been ruled by a high imagination. Mr. Marriott looks upon life with an understanding so fresh and unconstrained that his novels are, perhaps, quite unique in present-day English literature.

OTHERWISE PHYLLIS

By Meredith Nicholson. With frontispiece. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

In this new novel Mr. Meredith returns to one of those little Hoosier communities he knows so well and tells us what happened to various inhabitants of the town of Montgomery, especially to Phyllis Kirkwood and her relations. Phyllis is an attractive heroine, lovable, outspoken, quick-witted, thoroughly American, who has an unusual knack of being on the spot whenever anything exciting was taking place. But although she has the star rôle, the most interesting person in the book is not the 19-year-old girl, but her mother, a "sinful woman" of an extremely modern type.

Until this present day no author would have dreamed of presenting a woman who had left husband and child for a lover as returning in any other guise than weeping, repentant, and imploring forgiveness. The only thing he could do with such a woman heretofore would have been to show her on the swift road to destruction or as repenting in sackcloth and ashes. But not so does the author of "Otherwise Phyllis" deal with Lois Montgomery Kirkwood Holton. For he writes in the second decade of the twentieth century, and so it becomes possible for him to show his heroine returning in a Parisian costume, smiling and cheerful, and as consciously fascinating as ever she had been. She charms Phyllis, the daughter she had deserted, and her generous brother. It is her ex-husband who suffers and who pays the price of her wrong doing. The author draws very clearly and convincingly her light and shallow nature, with its inconsistencies and its possibilities of fascination. The study of Lois, as a character representative of some of the changes that are going in the world, gives the book value as a comment upon contemporary manners and customs.

VAN CLEVE

By Mary S. Watts. The Macmillan Company.

Mrs. Watts has already earned a secure place in the affections of novel readers, but "Van Cleve" is far superior to her previous works. It is a vivid picture of life in the Middle West ten years ago. The hero, after whom the book is named, is a young banker in Cincinnatti, a humorous, human creature, whose plodding career conceals from the world his shining virtues of courage and self-abnegation. He slaves for the benefit of his idle and selfish family, and goes to Cuba to hunt for the vagabond brother of the young woman who has rejected his suit.

Van Cleve's visit to Cuba gives Mrs. Watts an opportunity to write about the Spanish-American war, and of that opportunity she takes advantage admirably. She writes about the Spanish war nearly as vividly as Mrs. Johnston writes about the civil war—and that is saying a good deal.

The plot is well worked out, and the romance leaves the reader satisfied—satisfied, that is, with the fate of the men and women with whom he has spent a pleasant hour or so, dissatisfied with the necessity of bidding them farewell.

Mrs. Watts's realism is the sort that American literature needs. She is not morbid, not sordid-minded, not obsessed with a sense of the weaknesses and wickednesses of humanity. She describes the people that we know, she writes of the life about her with keen enjoyment and accurate observation. And she knows how to tell a story.

CRITICISM

THE DRIFT OF ROMANTICISM

Shelburne Essays. Eighth series. By Paul Elmer More. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

The broad spirit in which Mr. More approaches his subject and his conviction that the romantic principle should not be considered as something concerned only with literature but as a vital part of life will make his book attractive not only to those who care about the literary life of the nineteenth century but even more to those who are interested in the tendencies and portents of our present day life. He studies the appearance and significance of this romantic principle in the lives and works of six men, each of whom he considers typical of a certain drift toward romanticism in the literature and the life of modern times.

These six men are: William Beckford, the dilettante, whose romantic and eccentric career furnishes a symbol of romanticism; Cardinal Newman, whose insistence on a God of revelation the author holds to be an example of romantic drift; Walter Pater, the aesthete; Fiona Macleod, the rhapsodist; Nietzsche, the philosopher-rebel; Huxley, the minister of science. The binding together with a common thread of authors so widely severed in activity and so opposed in conviction as these leads Mr. More and his readers to the sounding of some profound philosophic depths, which are especially dealt with in the "Definitions of Dualism," which follows the six essays forming the body of the book.

Mr. More thinks romanticism pernicious and its manifestation in modern social forces entirely deplorable. He looks upon it, whether in an individual or in a society, as the expression of a perverse soul. The limitless hypothesis of science, the limitless superman of philosophy, the limitless deity of religion, each a phase of the romantic drift, have influenced our modern philosophy of life, and together they have developed a deplorable passivity.

THE VICTORIAN AGE IN LITERATURE

By G. K. Chesterton. The Home University Library of Modern Knowledge. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Chesterton's contribution to the Home University Library Series is not a discussion of literature in the Victorian Age, but of the significance of the Victorian Age in literature. He takes up separately, it is true, the great names of the period and succeeds in giving a singularly rounded and integral impression of each of several noted writers. But the whole takes on a unity distinct and impressive, due to the author's very clear conception of the age and the part which its literature as a whole played in modern development. Mr. Chesterton does not quite clearly define his conception of the Victorian Age, but he does make it clear that he sees at the beginning of the period a "compromise" between the opponents of privilege on the one hand and on the other the holders and defenders of privilege in the upper and middle classes. Because of this "compromise," the opponents of privilege, instead of making a political and social revolution, as in France, contented themselves with wild and eccentric productions in literature. He is mightily and hotly indignant and disgusted that this compromise made it possible for "utilitarianism" and its more powerful congeners, "individualism" and "industrialism," to dominate the literature of the period. But apart from his treatment of the age as a whole, Mr. Chesterton's handling of the individual authors of the time is wholly delightful, with its flashes of wisdom, resentment, humor, and now and then fanaticism that reveal familiar beings in a wholly new light. The pages are rich with the author's own vital personality, and sparkle with witty sayings and unexpected and ever delightful turns of thought and expression that are peculiarly Chestertonian.

THE ENJOYMENT OF POETRY

By Max Eastman. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A distinct freshness and vigor of expression mark Mr. Eastman's book, and these, together with a certain zest, akin to the excitement of adventure, that runs like an undercurrent through its pages, make the latter interesting, although there is nothing particularly novel about the author's theories. He holds contemptuous opinions about the present method of teaching literature, because it makes this study a thing apart from the subjects it deals with, and he declares that "as usually taught for three years to post-graduates in our universities it is not worth spending three weeks upon."

His idea is that a teacher of literature should, above all, be a thorough psychologist, able to gauge the abilities and predilections of students and set their feet at once upon whatever literary road will lead them most quickly into the happy hunting grounds of understanding, appreciation, and pleasure. He pleads for a "sounder estimate of the place and dignity of the poetic" in our lives as well as in our reading. Especially would he like to see the poet himself treated with more consideration. "It appears," he says, "that a poet in history is divine, but a poet in the next room is a joke."

Mr. Eastman's clever book, which holds out the possibility that he may yet accomplish a great deal for American literary criticism, is a fine effort to free poetry from what he conceives to be the limitations of the schools and to reveal it wherever it exists—on the lips of children and savages and in the rude tropes of the unlettered, as well as in the poetry of Keats and Christina Rossetti.

SHAKESPEARE AS A PLAYWRIGHT

By Brander Matthews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Prof. Matthews's study of Shakespeare is directed to a consideration of his quality as a playwright, and starts with the declaration that "poet as he was, and philosopher and psychologist, Shakespeare was first of all a playwright, composing plays to be performed in a theatre before an audience." It seems to Prof. Matthews that too little serious effort has been made to appreciate Shakespeare's work as a dramatic craftsman, seeing that it is the drama of Shakespeare the playwright, rather than that of Shakespeare the poet or philosopher, which has held the stage through the centuries; hence the determination "to disentangle the fundamental principles which guided Shakespeare in the construction of his successive plays, to analyze the elements of his craftsmanship, and to trace the development of his dramaturgic technic."

The study that is made for us along these lines is intensely interesting; it takes account of the various influences that affected Shakespeare's work, deals with his methods, sketches his development, and appraises his productions in the several stages of his career.

One of the features of the study is the finding that Shakespeare's development as a playwright falls into three fairly distinct periods. According to this allotment, we see the playwright, first as a novice learning his art mainly through the revision and adaptation of old plays; then as a master, producing his best stage pieces—the romantic comedies "Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado About Nothing," "As You Like It," and "Twelfth Night," and the tragedies "Hamlet," "Othello," and "Macbeth," and finally, as a somewhat careless craftsman, writing plays which for the most part have vanished from the stage. Prof. Matthews thinks that in his later life Shakespeare gave little thought to providing satisfactory frameworks for his plays, contenting himself with endowing them with vital characters and ennobling them with the "lavish wealth of his poetry."

THE ENGLISH NOVEL

By George Saintsbury. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A work of astounding familiarity with the byways of English literature for the last three or four centuries, Prof. Saintsbury's history of the rise and development of English fiction is also a wonderfully interesting and companionable book, because of the evident zest with which the author has explored those byways and the gusto with which he writes of them. Prof. Saintsbury has read omnivorously the publications of decades and of centuries and has gained thereby not only the authority which springs from great learning but a broad humanity of judgment and a catholicity of literary appreciation which enable him to see and enjoy whatever there is of the breath of life in a book. He tells

(Continued on Page 668)

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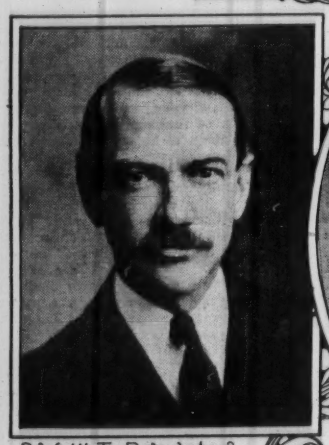

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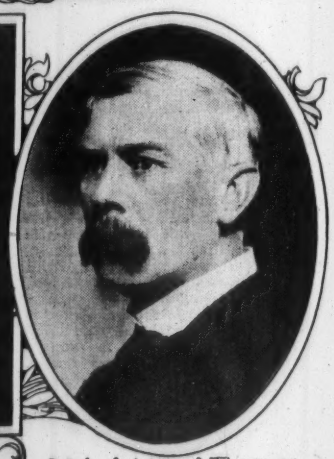

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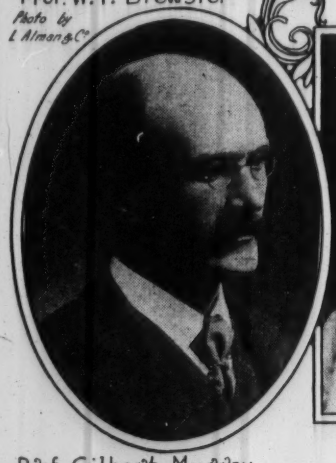

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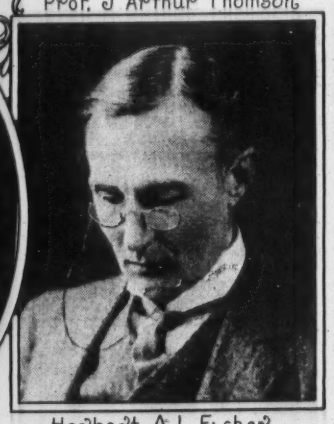

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The Hundred Best Books of the Year

(Continued from Page 666)

the story of the English novel with all his usual intimate knowledge of out-of-the-way literature and with all his usual strong human quality, which vitalizes it all and makes it very attractive reading.

Prof. Saintsbury does not agree with those critics who think that the romance and the novel are two distinct developments. He holds that the one sprang out of the other and that all the germs of the modern novel are to be found in old Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry. Bunyan was an effective factor in the evolution of the novel as a literary form. "Pilgrim's Progress" has the four requisites: plot, character, description and dialogue. The sense of character which Addison showed in the "Coverley Papers" carried the evolution of the novel a step further. And so, by the time Prof. Saintsbury's "great four"—Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne—were ready to write their tools were ready for them, the methods of the novel had been slowly worked out. Prof. Saintsbury brings his survey down almost to the present, and in a final chapter on "The Fiction of Yesterday," gives some subtle criticism.

THE ENGLISH LYRIC

By Felix Emmanuel Schelling. Houghton Mifflin Company.

Prof. Schelling is a scholar, but not a pedant; he has the ability, somewhat rare in academic circles, of imparting sound information in an entertaining manner. He has prepared an exhaustive history of the lyric poetry of England, from mediaeval times to the present time. His introductory pages, with their thoughtful discussion of the nature of poetry, are decidedly of value.

Another part of this treatise which is well worth the attention of students of poetry is that devoted to the lyric in the reign of the first two Stuart monarchs. Prof. Schelling is keenly sensitive to the beauties of the verse that appeared to the generations of bygone centuries; he reconstructs, in fact, the esprit of past literatures. Perhaps he may be criticised adversely for the chapter called "Some Successors to Swinburne and Meredith." He does not, it must be confessed, display an extensive knowledge of contemporary verse. But he does show something more important—comprehension of the purpose and place of poetry. His book will be valuable for use as a supplementary textbook in university courses in English literature, and it should find also a cordial welcome in unacademic circles.

THE INFLUENCES OF BEAUDELAIRE

By G. Turquet-Milnes. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

As a thorough, sympathetic study of a complicated movement whose outreachings have gone far and in many directions, Mr. Milnes's book is deserving of attention. He takes Beaudelaire, his school, and his influence very seriously indeed, and finds signs of them in some rather unexpected places. Beaudelairism, he says, is characterized by the following features: The faculty of self-analysis and self-torment in love; the pursuit of lust, mingling with it a kind of sacrilegious pleasure; the pursuit of sensations at any cost, with its inevitable consequences; perversity and madness on one hand, mysticism on the other; moral anarchy, overwhelming pessimism, and terrible solitude of the soul. He finds some touches of these things in such sane men as Benjamin Constant, Saint-Beuve, and Alfred de Vigny. Others who influenced Beaudelaire and showed in their lives or their works outcroppings of Beaudelairism were Poe, whom Beaudelaire translated and from whom he learned much in the artistry of horror and mystery; Bertand, Borel, and Gautier, of whom it is said that he "made Beaudelaire possible." Thus the author traces Beaudelairism in a large group of French and English authors, musicians, and artists.

As Mr. Milnes explains it, Beaudelaire revolted against the positivist spirit represented by Comte, Littré and Mill that held sway over French minds between 1840 and 1880. It induced in him hatred for all things progressive, utilitarian, humanitarian, and this hatred, which was his impelling force, has exercised an influence down to the present day in the poetry, art, and music that revolt against accepted standards.

IRISH PLAYS AND PLAYWRIGHTS

By Cornelius Weygandt. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

To the facts that he is thoroughly informed on the subject, and is also interested and enthusiastic, Mr. Weygandt adds the further qualification for writing about the modern Irish dramatists the fact that he is not Irish himself. Therefore he can, and does, write of the movement with racial detachment, and the reader can feel that he is not being led astray by patriotic fervor or a too intense sympathy. His point of view is that of regarding the whole movement purely as a literary phenomenon. He has amassed a great deal of material, not only about the leaders of the movement, but also about less well-known writers and even its most obscure followers and hangers-on,

Max Eastman
Author of "The Enjoyment of Poetry"

and he writes concerning the work of all these people with sincere appreciation.

The body of the book is more comprehensive than its title, for he takes up some authors, such as William Sharp, who are not Irish, but seem to belong in the Irish movement by spiritual affinity. Poets and novelists also are included, as well as dramatists, so that the book becomes a sympathetic study of the modern Irish literary revival, with its dramatic features dominating all, and, in a way, symbolical of the whole.

The place of honor is given to a study of the art of Mr. Yeats, which receives thoughtful and penetrating criticism. Mr. Weygandt thinks it a great pity that Mr. Yeats has practically deserted lyrical for dramatic poetry, and says of him that in his lyrical work he has struck the most distinctly new note of all the English poets since Swinburne. There are excellent studies of "A. E.," John Synge, Lady Gregory, and other prominent figures, and much information concerning the young dramatists and other writers who are less well known in this country.

ANTHROPOLOGY

THE GOLDEN BOUGH. PART VI

By J. G. Frazer. New York; Macmillan Company.

Dr. Frazer's valuable work, "The Golden Bough," originally contained in two volumes, is now appearing in its third edition in ten large volumes, having developed from an elaborate study of a curious custom of the Arician priesthood into an encyclopaedia of primitive cults and myths, mainly those connected with the agricultural stage of culture. It is predicted that this work, when completed, will present a more important contribution than has hitherto been made to the elucidation of primitive thought concerning man's relations to the woods and fields on which he depended for nourishment.

The installment of the work under notice deals with the tendency exhibited by men in all parts of the world to think they may get rid of their sins and sorrows by transferring them to some animate being or some inanimate object. It is pointed out that this doctrine and the practice based on it are to be found in much of the theology of the present day, and it has been suggested that in the showing he makes of curious customs of primitive peoples Dr. Frazer brings to the attention of the theologians the fact that doctrines that have been considered peculiar and distinctive in the three religions derived from the Hebrews of old time have been common to all mankind; the scheme of vicarious atonement is mentioned as one of the doctrines that is robbed of its distinction in this way. Indeed, Dr. Frazer derives the title for the volume we are considering from the practice of the Jewish high priest on the Day of Atonement, who transferred the sins of the people to a "scapegoat," and sent the poor animal away into the desert to perish.

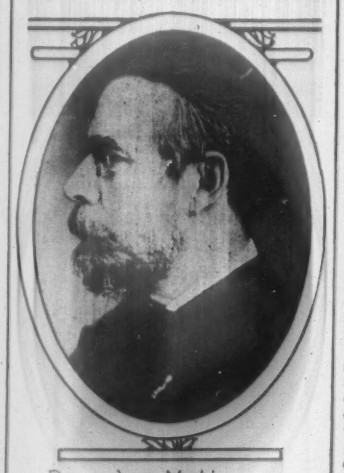
It appears that the scapegoat has been used by many peoples in many lands for cleansing themselves of their sins. At Lhasa there is an annual sacrifice of a human scapegoat and the same practice, we are told, has been followed elsewhere by both ancients and moderns.

ANCIENT ART AND RITUAL

By Jane Ellen Harrison. Home University Library Series. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

"The point of my title," says Miss Harrison, "and the real gist of my argument lies perhaps in the word 'and' —that is, in the intimate connection I have tried to show exists between ritual and art." What she tries to do in the book is to throw light on the function of art in human life, to discover what it has done in the far-away past and what it is doing in our own time. To make this clear she thinks it necessary to go back to the beginnings of art, or, at least, to its earlier and simpler forms. And this earlier stage, this simpler form, she finds to be—ritual. She has studied it very carefully in this volume, because ritual is, she believes, "a frequent and perhaps universal transition stage between actual life and that peculiar contemplation of, or emotion toward, life which we call art."

Beginning with the earliest primitive rites, Miss Harrison, who is one of the foremost English authorities on Greek art, religion and mythology, comes down through the ages, examining beast-dances, May-day festivals, seasonal rites, until the journey brings her to the Greek drama, her aim being to make clear that art, except perhaps for the specially gifted few, "did not arise straight out of life, but out of that collective emphasis of the needs and desires of life which we have agreed to call ritual." In a final chapter she takes up the discussion of modern art in its relation to philosophy, morals, science, and practical life. There are many interesting comments in this chapter upon the work of the great Victorian authors and upon living writers, from Arnold Bennett to the Indian poet, Tagore. And after this survey Miss Harrison comes to the conclusion: "There are not wanting signs that



Brander Mathews
Author of "Shakspere as a Playwright"

art, both in painting and sculpture, and in poetry and novel writing, is beginning again to realize its social function, beginning to be impatient of mere individual emotion, beginning to aim at something bigger, more bound up with a feeling toward and for the common weal.

NATURAL SCIENCES

THE LIFE OF THE SPIDER

By J. Henri Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Preface by Maurice Maeterlinck. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

M. Fabre has devoted half a century to the study of insects and has made himself the foremost living authority upon them. His "Souvenirs Entomologiques" is a monumental work in ten volumes of which only bits here and there have been translated into English. And each new fragment that is doled out to English readers but emphasizes the need of having the whole work made accessible.

M. Rostand has described M. Fabre as "The savant who thinks like a philosopher and writes like a poet," and this volume proves the truth of the description. For all its observations are made with the keen and accurate eye of the man of science, which sees, understands, classifies, elaborates, but when all this knowledge is put into words it becomes fascinating, dramatic,

J. Henri Fabre
Author of "The Life of a Spider"

absorbing. M. Maeterlinck calls him "the Homer of the insects," and says of his volumes about them that they contain "the most extraordinary of tragic fairy plays that it is possible for the human imagination, not to create or to conceive, but to admit and to acclimatize within itself."

The book consists of essays selected from the ten volumes of the "Souvenirs" dealing with a great variety of spiders. They picture the real life of the spider, of a great many kinds of spiders, from the egg to extinction, and give an account both fascinating and instructive of marvelous things the author has learned through patient watching and ingenious experimentation. The narrative, which tells the story of his observations and experiments with each specimen, is long and circumstantial and so charmingly written that it is as fascinating as a story about human beings. With respect to certain groups of spiders M. Fabre tells us practically everything worth knowing.

THE LIFE OF THE FLY

By Jean Henri Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Made up of extracts from Fabre's great work, "Souvenirs Entomologiques," this volume contains a good deal about flies, but much more about other things. There is a particularly fascinating chapter on the caddis worm; there is a good deal about Fabre's own school days, at first as a child and later at college. There is much about various kinds of insects, and there is a chapter entitled "Heredity," which turns out to be a quaint study of his grandmother, whose round of ideas comprised only pickles, hemp, chickens, curds and whey, washing the clothes, and minding the children. The book is a collection of informal essays on a great variety of subjects, all informed with the vitality of his mental endowment.

Fabre was keenly and wisely aware of the limits of human knowledge, and he never presumed to draw conclusions that would carry him beyond those limits. As a scientist and a keen observer of facts and conditions and manifestations of insect life, he came time and again to the question, Why does the insect do this or that? How does it know that that is the right thing for it to do? "I bow profoundly," he says in answer, "without understanding or even trying to understand. The question is far above our inane means." "I pry into life," he declares. "And if I write for men of learning, for philosophers who one day will try to unravel the tough problem of in-

(Continued on Page 670)

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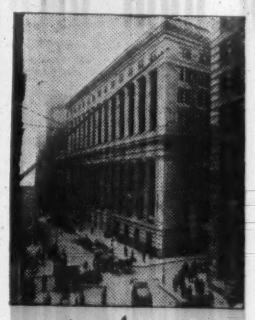

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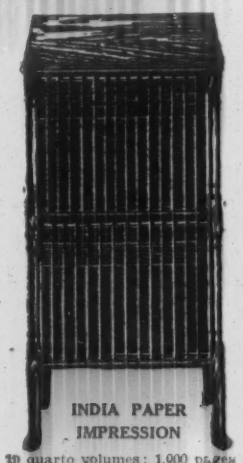

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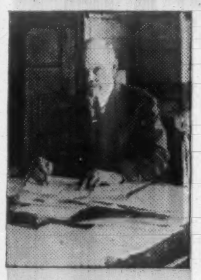

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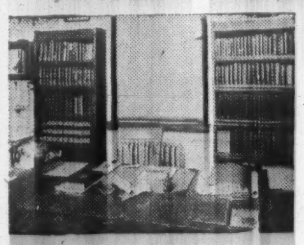

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The Hundred Best Books of the Year

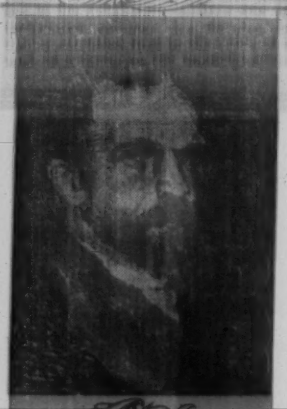
(Continued from Page 668)

stinct, I write also, I write, above all, for the young. * * * And that is why, while keeping strictly to the domain of truth, I avoid your scientific prose which too often seems borrowed from some Iroquois idiom."

THE FARMER OF TO-MORROW

By Frederick Irving Anderson. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

It is hardly too much to say that no other writer on the subject of American farming has presented the facts of present conditions with their relation to future opportunities in so clear and forceful a manner as has Mr. Anderson in his delightfully written and very instructive volume. He devotes particular attention first to the value of the land as a factor in the financial success



Vincent Van Gogh
Author of "Letters of a Post Impressionist"

of the farmer of to-morrow, and, second, to the problem of the fertility of the soil. The coming farmer, he tells us, is handicapped by the fact that there is no more free land and therefore he must invest capital and at the same time compete with the holders of the free or cheaper lands. Therefore, if he wishes to succeed he will have to speed up the production or make improved methods and compete favorably with the older cultivated lands. In the United States only 25 per cent. of the land is producing food, and this fact leads the author to say that, compared with other nations, America has not yet begun to farm. In Germany, one laborer for every nine acres is the average, while in this country one for every forty acres. Wheat in ten years are made able to feed one person, while in China the allotment per person is less than half an acre. In Germany, one hectare (2½ acres) maintains the indestructibility of the soil, following the lead of the Federal Bureau of Soils, so it is the one resource in this country that cannot be destroyed or consumed. Its vitality may be impaired by ill-usage, but this is not necessary if it is farmed with knowledge and care. Mr. Anderson proves China, whose soil is still the richest in the world after 4,000 years of cultivation, as a proof of this assertion. It may be impaired by ill-usage, but this is not necessary if it is farmed with knowledge and care. Mr. Anderson proves China, whose soil is still the richest in the world after 4,000 years of cultivation, as a proof of this assertion.

PROBLEMS OF GENETICS

By Thomas Hunt Morgan. New York: Columbia University Press. 1913.

This discussion of certain important aspects of the problem of genetics is based on the author's lectures delivered at Yale University in 1910. The book follows much the same line of thought as his "Heredity and Sex" (noticed above), but it is more comprehensive in its treatment of the subject. It is a very interesting and valuable contribution to the study of heredity and variation, and the author's reputation as an investigator and his ability as a writer are sufficient to make the book a valuable one to the student of heredity. The author's chapters on the "Mechanism of Sex" and "Sex-linked Inheritance" are of the utmost interest to the student of heredity, and the chapter on "Mendelian Ratios" is also an interesting exposition of the subject of Mendelism. In the title to the chapter on "Sex-limited Inheritance" the author has adopted a new nomenclature, which is explained in the text. The chapter on "Mendelian Ratios" is a very valuable one, and the author's discussion of the "Mendelian Ratio

The Hundred Best Books of the Year

hostelry is already crowded, for it is the day before Christmas. A poor man with his wife and baby try to get a lodging at the inn but are turned away. Despairing, they wander into the forest, where they are set upon by thieves, who throw the father over a cliff and steal the woman's cloak. In the encounter the Wolf of Gubbio appears and carries the baby off to his den, and the frantic mother hastens back to the town for aid. Arrived at the inn, in disguise, the good King Louis hears the pitiful story and at once sets out with his six men to search for the child and the lost man. When the party return triumphant-

Jack London
Author of "John Barleycorn"

ly with the man, St. Francis appears on the scene and chooses the man and his wife to impersonate Joseph and Mary in the Christmas celebration. The village folk bring their gifts, one by one, as they begin to realize the lesson of devotion and sacrifice which the Saint is pointing out to them. But there is no Child in the manger. It is through St. Francis, finally, who has done the Wolf many a good turn in former days, that the child is brought back in time for the celebration. Touched by the power of love, the Wolf himself brings back the baby, and there is a dramatic moment when he appears to lay him in the manger. The Christmas miracle is wrought; the Wolf, under the spell of love, speaks with the voice of man, and the people in wonder and amazement drop down before him, calling him Fra Lupone.

GITANJALI

By Rabindranath Tagore. With an introduction by William Dean Howells. Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25.

This collection of poems, "Song Offerings," as the author translates Gitanjali, is one of the books on which the award of the Nobel Prize for literature was recently made to the Bengali poet, Rabindranath Tagore. It represents the later work of this Bengali poet, known for the last twenty-five years to the fifty millions who speak the Bengali tongue, but not until recently introduced to the Western world of letters. Tagore's earlier work was characterized by a very hot and romantic type of mysticism. When followed the period of transition during which the warring elements of mysticism and spirituality were at work, and finally in the music and resurgence of Gitanjali emerged the transcendental from which all the later work of Tagore has sprung. The "Gitanjali" effuses that cheerful in the life of the poet. The theme consists of man and woman, of angels and the passing of earth, the of salvation in terms of divine love and redemption by the power of love. The poems are simple, and the form and thought are those of the people of the East. The recent awards of Sir Rabindranath Tagore's work in the Nobel Prize contest have brought the poet into the limelight of the world's attention. Mr. Howells, who has selected Tagore's "Gitanjali" for the illustration of the Nobel Prize, says: "Tagore is a mystic, whose mysticism and the poetry of his mysticism are of a kind that I know only in the Bible, and I feel that Tagore is as little thought of in his country as a child playing with a top."

This remarkable collection of Mr. Tagore's verse is more difficult for the Occidental reader to receive and to appreciate than the earlier work; it is remote and lofty, its mysticism is based upon a culture and a philosophy far removed from that to which the Western mind is accustomed. But the religious fervor and the high spiritual temper which actuate these exquisite lyrics will be felt by every reader. The translation from the Bengali to the English has been done, as in the former instances, by the poet himself, and is no small part of the whole achievement, which is undoubtedly one of genius.

WORKS OF FRANCIS THOMPSON

Three volumes. Charles Scribner's Sons.

During his lifetime Francis Thompson's admirers were few, but they were devoted. Recently (by Mr. Harrison in The English Review) a somewhat elaborate attempt was made to relegate him to the rank of the poet of a clique, and to show that he was dependent for his fame upon the praise of his coreligionists. This is rather amusing when we remember that his poems received their first high praise from Richard Le Gallienne and Arnold Bennett. These gentlemen are not as a rule considered fanatic Catholic apologists. Arnold Bennett wrote: "My belief is that Francis Thompson has a richer natural genius, a finer poetical equipment, than any poet save Shakespeare. Show me the divineat glories of Shelley and Keats, even of Tennyson, who wrote 'The Lotus Eaters' and the song in 'The Princess,' and I think I can match them all out of this one book, this little book that can be bought at an ordinary bookseller's shop for an ordinary prosaic crown."

Those who have known Francis Thompson by "The Hound of Heaven" and the great odes will find in the three beautiful volumes now under consideration material for many amplifications of their view of him. For here is not only great poetry, august, white hot with inspiration; here also are essays, tender, whimsical, satiric; here also are gay verses on such light and pleasant topics as cricket. It is good to have these by-products of genius; they make Francis Thompson seem human and approachable. The essay on Shelley is included, of course, and "Health and Holiness." And there are many critical essays and dissertations on various subjects—paganism, conservation, Army among them. There is a new volume of prose and there are two of verse. No one can read these three thoughts clad in lovely words without the honest conviction that Thompson was a poet of genius, and that in our own time has been whose work has in essence a lasting value. If critics of prominence and discretion have placed these among the best treasures of our literature, these high thoughts clad in lovely words without the honest conviction that Thompson was a poet of genius, and that in our own time has been whose work has in essence a lasting value. If critics of prominence and discretion have placed these among the best treasures of our literature,

William J. Locke
Author of "The Glory of Clementina"

Francis Thompson

THE KINGDOM OF ALL SOULS

By Arthur Symons. Boston: The Poetry Bookshop. $1.00.

Three poems and a preface make up this slender volume of artistic appearance. The preface is a reprint of the author's earlier verse, "Silence," with a prefatory note by Mr. Symons. The three poems are "The Kingdom of All Souls," "The Spirit of Flame," and "The Spirit of Water." The author's earlier verse was under the influence of the French symbolists, but in these poems he has selected Thomas à Kempis as the illustrious Christian mystic, whose spirituality and the purity of his life and thought Tagore is as little thought of in his country as a child playing with a top."

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become a practical standard of action rather than a theoretic creed, as if this were all an accomplished fact. Like many another poet who has summed up the social forces working in his age, his own passionate convictions have swept him to a height beyond that on which the battle is actually being waged.

In the multitudinous changes that are going on Mr. Woodberry sees signs not of decay, but of promise. For him the whole universe is instinct with youth and hope:

When sheathed and glacial o'er us
Arcturus courses cold,
And dry and dark before us
Aldebaran is rolled,
Far clustering orbs in chorus
Shall light the pealing sky,
And throne to throne reply,
The heavens grow not old.

As the author says in his delightful preface, these poems breathe "a mood of faith in the unimagined future. They have a touch of prophetic conviction and that atmosphere of largeness of world hope which is a trait of our time."

BIOGRAPHY

LETTERS AND RECOLLECTIONS OF ALEXANDER AGASSIZ

Edited by G. R. Agassiz. Houghton Mifflin Company.

In temperament and achievement there was a wide difference between the famous naturalist, Louis Agassiz, and his no less brilliant son, Alexander Agassiz. But while the character of their renown may vary, the real contributions of the son to scientific advancement are of no less consequence than those of the father. The son of Alexander Agassiz, who compiles and edits these "Letters and Recollections," says of the two men that "one was temperamentally a great teacher and the other a great investigator."

The volume opens with a delightful account of the boyhood of its subject in Neuchatel, for it was not until three years after Louis Agassiz's coming to this country that he was able to summon his family to join him at Cambridge. After being graduated from college he first work was spent in teaching and later in work on the Coast Survey. His correspondence does not begin to play an important part in his biography until he returned to Cambridge and became curator for the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the work with which his name is so brilliantly surrounded. From that time until his death he led a life of intense interest, and the book is picture of industry and varied activities. These are letters to and from Darwin, Sir John Lubbock, President Eliot, Huxley, Tyndall, and the authors of his topics, since shortly and vivid sketches of his scientific activities, he gives a glimpse of the Tanner and of his laboratory work at the Museum and elsewhere. And all of them reflect a personality, while together they present a similar impression of a very active scientist who had certainly many and varied fields of research.

JANE AUSTEN

By Her Life and Letters. A Family Record. By William Austen-Leigh and Richard Arthur Austen-Leigh. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

This book, say the authors, "is intended as a narrative and not as a piece of literary criticism." The volume, which is compiled and written by Miss Austen's grandnephew and his son, makes a very complete record of her life, as far as existing materials render possible, and the recent renascence of interest in Jane Austen and her work will assure for it a general welcome.

Although the authors have based their work upon the well-known "Memoir" and upon the "Letters" published by Lord Brabourne in 1884, and have referred also to more recent commentaries, they have brought forward many new facts, and have endeavored to remove

Henry Sydnor Harrison
Author of "V.V's Eyes"

previous misconceptions. The volume bids fair to be the authoritative account of Jane Austen's life for many years to come. Their description of her character is worth quoting:

Hers was a mind well balanced on a basis of good sense, sweetened by an affectionate heart and regulated by fixed principles, so that she was to be distinguished from many other amiable and sensible women only by that peculiar genius which shines out clearly in her works.

MY LIFE

By August Bebel. With frontispiece. University of Chicago Press. $2.

The leader and one of the founders of the Social Democracy in the German Empire, Herr Bebel has seen his party grow from nothing until it has become one of the great political organizations of modern Germany, and his own name has become a power in all the countries included in the phrase "Western civilization." His autobiography, as thus far published, carries the story of his career only as far as the attempt on the life of Kaiser Wilhelm I. in 1878, and the effect of that crime upon the party. Consequently, the book covers only the first days of the Social Democracy, before it received the form impressed upon it by its originator. To the student of Socialism such an account of its early days from the pen of the man who had so large a share in it will be of the greatest value. Social Democrat, the sketch of Bebel's boyhood, dare appeals strongly to the interest of the reader. As he must manage over the fifty college, the author, surrounded by the book tells there, when Bebel was finally ready to begin his life work, he graduating made himself known, have founded Socialistic organs with prefections on Socialism and how he built up an organization with phenomenal small contributions from its members. The volume covers the years of the adoption of the anti-Socialist laws, the great strike of 1878, the Bismarck, with whom Bebel was to wage all his life, and the new power in the Reichstag.

Full of picturesque and entertaining anecdote, the "Memoirs of the late Mr. Bebel" have an interest and importance for the life of yesterday and tomorrow. Such a book, written by a man who has been the leader of the Socialist party in Germany, and who has been in the thick of the fight, "as Bebel," as he said, "was in the war of 1870 and 1871," and who has been in the thick of what was going on behind the scenes form a record of decided historical importance. His memoirs will form an original source which no future historian can afford to neglect, while no reader who wishes to get the true flavor of the life

RETROSPECTIONS OF AN ACTIVE LIFE

By Carl Schurz. In three volumes. Vol. III. Putnam's. $3.

Full of picturesque and entertaining anecdote, the "Memoirs of the late Mr. Bebel" have an interest and importance for the life of yesterday and tomorrow. Such a book, written by a man who has been the leader of the Socialist party in Germany, and who has been in the thick of the fight, "as Bebel," as he said, "was in the war of 1870 and 1871," and who has been in the thick of what was going on behind the scenes form a record of decided historical importance. His memoirs will form an original source which no future historian can afford to neglect, while no reader who wishes to get the true flavor of the life

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of that time or the accurate measure of time hand of the famous personalities will be willing to pass it by.

Mr. Bigelow is very frank in all of his revelations. But the frankness, no matter what the resulting revelation, is entirely without malice and is partly the consequence of the material that is used—letters and diaries—and partly of the sincerity of Mr. Bigelow's mental attitude. Himself a part of the great events of the time and in constant companionship with men who were among its moving forces, the letters to and from his intimate friends discuss freely many facts about world politics which

John Bigelow
Author of "Retrospections of an Active Life"
photo by Arnold Genthe

even now are not generally known. The letters are supplemented by extracts from Mr. Bigelow's diaries, in which with a Pepysian frankness he recorded his impressions of the life and the men of two continents which he knew well as diplomatist and editor. When he repeats Seward's story of the bribery necessary to bring about the annexation of Alaska, shows us Charles Dickens in his cups, Wilkie Collins taking his nightly spoonful of laudanum, Horace Greeley in tears over an editorial in his newspaper, he may give us a shock, but he convinces us of his sincerity.

THE LIFE OF JOHN BRIGHT

By George Macaulay Trevelyan. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.50.

Mr. Trevelyan's biography of John Bright is an extraordinarily useful book. It gives a comprehensive, authoritative, and entertaining story of a great and good man, who did great and good things for his country and the world, and its publication has notably enriched the literature of English politics and the history of philanthropy.

Mr. Bright was such an important person that his biography necessarily includes pretty near all of the political history of his country during the period of his activity in public life, and Mr. Trevelyan might very well have entitled his excellent work "The History of John Bright and His Times." The association of the man with his times runs all through the book, and it is most admirably maintained. When Bright, acting contrary to the wishes of his best friends, including members of the Church he loved, emerged from comparative obscurity and entered upon his political career he became a central figure in the national life of his country, and to tell adequately the story of his development from that time on demanded on the part of the narrator a full knowledge of his subject, a nice sense of proportion, and an unusual literary skill. Mr. Trevelyan, fortunately, was abundantly able to respond to these requirements, and those who read his book will credit him with an admirable performance of a difficult task.

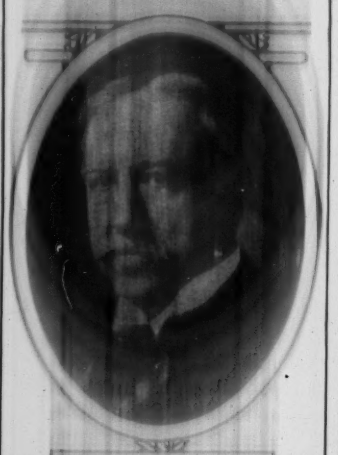
Americans, of course, will be greatly interested in the chapter in the biography that deals with our civil war. There are men and women living in this country to-day who are able to recall that in our war time their hearts were full of gratitude to John Bright for the effective stand he took in his own country against those who were eager that England should aid the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Trevelyan directs attention to an act of President Lincoln which was indicative of the feeling toward Bright that pervaded the North. A young Englishman had been sentenced in San Francisco to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000. Lincoln pardoned the man and said the pardon was granted "as a public mark of the esteem held by the United States of America for the high character and steady friendship of the said John Bright."

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF WILLIAM COBBETT IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

By Lewis Melville. Two volumes. John Lane Company. $10.

William Cobbett was a tempestuous Englishman, whose mission in the world seems to have been to stir up strife. He loved a fight, and took the utmost satisfaction out of doing and saying things that would enrage his enemies. As he held decided and frequently contemptuous opinions about contemporary men and affairs, and had not the least hesitation in expressing them, he had no difficulty in keeping on his hands all the fights that any man needs want. He made two visits to America, coming the first time to Philadelphia, in 1792, and living there for a number of years. He came again, in 1817, and lived for two years at Hempstead, L. I., after which he spent the rest of his life in England. He was one of those political malcontents, useful in their own day for calling attention to grave abuses, who are of interest to a later time because their activities helped to start movements or gave impetus to those already under way. Cobbett published in England for many years a "Political Register," famous in his time and having considerable influence.

Of special interest to Americans will be the two chapters which deal with Cobbett's life while in this country. His account of men and affairs in Philadelphia during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars is particularly worth reading. He did not have a good opinion of his adopted country, and wrote in the most scathing terms of the morals of the people, whom he called "a cheating, sly, roguish gang," the climate, the products, the land. Party politics in this country at that time were much entangled with European affairs, the Federalists being friendly to England and the Democrats anti-British and friendly to France. Cobbett was soon engulfed in the local strife and proved himself a good fighter. When he returned to England in 1819 he took with him the bones of Paine.



Dr David Starr Jordan
Author of "War and Waste"

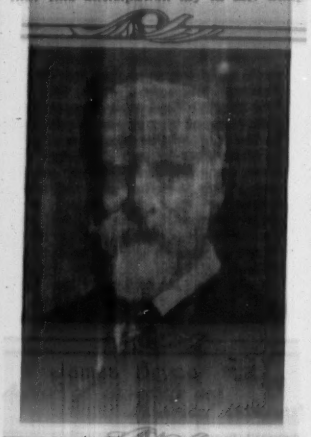
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

By John Jay Chapman. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Chapman's essay on William Lloyd Garrison is a strong, brilliant work, of notable literary merit, and those who share the author's opinions—and prejudices—with respect to the men and matters with which he deals will read what he has written with very great satisfaction.

It is not an impartial survey he gives us of Garrison's stormy career and of the controversies with which he was engaged; on the contrary, it presents views as to the man, the cause to which he was attached, the methods he employed, and the enemies he made, that agree perfectly with those pugnaciously proclaimed by the men and women who fought under Garrison and the other famous Abolitionists. It contains an ardent eulogy of the great anti-slavery leader and a stout denunciation of the slaveholders and their Northern sympathizers and supporters that will warm the hearts of those who proudly remember their identification with the abolition movement. Without doubt, too, the essay will greatly impress readers of later generations who are able to consider the slavery question with open minds.

But there certainly will be two judgments on Mr. Chapman's essay, and he must have anticipated there would be, knowing as he did that there was a very considerable body of men and women in America who had never ceased to regard William Lloyd Garrison as a detestable person. Assuming that this anticipation lay in Mr. Chapman's mind, we are permitted to wonder over something he says in a prefatory way. "I wrote 'Garrison,'" he remarks, "in order to bring back to notice the anti-slavery epoch, a period almost forgotten, yet which brought salvation to our people. This salvation Americans accepted at the hands of Garrison, giving him small thanks. It is time that Garrison took his place in the school books and in the imagination of the American people as one of our greatest sons." Did Mr. Chapman, when he wrote these sentences, have any expectation there would be a nation-wide response to the suggestion they carry? Probably not.



James Bryce
Author of "University and Historical Addresses"

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN PAUL JONES

By Mrs. Reginald de Koven. Illustrated. Two volumes. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mrs. de Koven first became known as an authority upon Paul Jones when she proved a few years ago in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Buell's life of Jones, which had formerly been accepted without question, was a tissue of fictions, misstatements, and forgeries. She had for years been making a thorough and painstaking study of the hero's life and, fully equipped with the conscience, the purposes, and the methods of the modern historian, she had gone to every existing source of original information. She showed that Buell's references upon which he based his innumerable fictions were mainly to books and manuscripts that never existed, and that practically everything new in the book had been invented to suit the convenience of the author. By that time Buell had died, and as no one has ever been able to make an explanation of his strange crime, his purpose in it is likely to remain forever one of the darkest of literary mysteries.

Mrs. de Koven now comes forward with two splendid volumes in which she presents the real history of the real Paul Jones. She does not offer them as a refutation of the predecessor whom she had already shown to be unworthy of credence, but, barely mentioning him, briefly though bluntly, for what he was, she contents herself with following her subject through all the phases and scenes of his varied life, in which there was so much of both glory and pathos. And this time, undoubtedly, his elusive character and remarkable career are presented as they were. Perhaps she does not succeed in making Jones entirely understandable. But she presents all the materials necessary for the reader to form his own judgment.

A SMALL BOY AND OTHERS

By Henry James. With frontispiece. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

"Come here, little boy, and show me your extraordinary jacket," said Thackeray to young Henry James, hovering on the stairway near his father's study. The jacket and the little boy wearing it appear as the frontispiece of this very delightful book of Henry James's recollections of his boyhood. The picture shows an interesting and attractive little figure, dressed in a smock-like jacket, cuddling beside his father, a glow of happiness upon the young face, whose grave mouth and eager, questioning eyes impress it upon one's attention. Mr. James has not undertaken to give accurately and chronologically the story of his boyhood, but to present a series of recollections, or, perhaps, of persisting impressions received in his youth and afterward clarified and related to life and to one another by the force of mental habit. The origin of the big book of charming memories is set forth with all Mr. James's zeal for analysis and exact statement, from which the reader learns at considerable length that when the author attempted to place together some particulars of the early life of William James "aspects began to multiply and images to swarm," until at last he yielded to their pressure and set down all his memories of his earliest days.

Aside from all other considerations, the book is well worth reading merely as a picture of that priceless thing, a happy childhood. Henry's attitude toward his brother James, awful in the dignity of sixteen months' priority, is deliciously realized. And there are many interesting figures of people famous in one way or another, who take on novel and entertaining appearances when we look at them through the eyes of the child, Henry James. The figure of the father is reconstructed vividly and affectionately. And there are striking bits of self-revelation, as when he throws in the comment, after saying how far back he had reflected about something, "for I see I must have been always reflecting."

LIFE OF EDWARD BULWER, FIRST LORD LYTTON

By his grandson, the Earl of Lytton. Macmillan Company, New York. 1913.

This is the first complete and authoritative life of the famous novelist which has been given to the world, and its final completion is due to the efforts, not of his son, to whom the work of biography was intrusted, but to his grandson, the present Lord Lytton. Two volumes of the biography, as it was originally intended, appeared in 1883, having been prepared by the novelist's son, but death overtook the biographer before the task was accomplished. The present Lord Lytton has rewritten the entire story, hoping thereby to present a unified and continuous narrative, which will enable the world to form a true estimate of his grandfather's career.

In this work Lord Lytton tells unreservedly and without any attempt at concealment or glossing over of fact the full story of the domestic tragedy of the novelist's marriage, an account which will prove of intense interest to the many to whom the facts of the case were but partially known. "I soon came to the conclusion that it was necessary to tell all or nothing," explains the writer in discussing this laying bare of domestic infelicities to the public. Lord Lytton's purpose is unusually upright and sincere, and his wisdom in satisfying a curiosity, piqued by the partial disclosure of facts, is indisputable. This straightforward account places the elder Lytton in a true though somewhat searching and relentless light, but, as the biographer confidently assumes, "the truth can damage neither the dead nor the living."

The work, which contains several interesting portraits and other illustrations, is prefaced by an autobiographical portion, reprinted from the first publication of the two volumes of 1883, and dealing with the first twenty-five years of the author's life. As a restrained and yet sympathetic bit of biography, and quite apart from the material brought to light for the first time, this "life" has already won many readers.

THE STORY OF MY BOYHOOD AND YOUTH

By John Muir. Houghton Mifflin Company.

Born in a little village on the coast of Scotland, taken in his early youth to a log cabin among the forests of Wisconsin, Mr. Muir learned early to love wild nature. Not every boy, it is true, gains a lasting affection for country life from spending long hours in arduous farm labor, but Mr. Muir was an exceptional boy.

Exceptional he was, but he had none of the offensive virtues of the infant prodigy. His childhood was wholesome

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and natural, and he looks back to it with delight, and his recital of it is delightful reading. He was always a naturalist the intimate friend of frogs, eels, snakes, turtles, lightning bugs, oxen—of all beasts and birds and of all growing things.

He was a student of books, too, and he tells of rising at 1 o'clock in the morning to devote the hours before breakfast to reading. He had a gift for mechanics, and some clocks and thermometers of his own manufacture, exhibited at the State Fair at Madison, attracted so much attention that young Muir received a place in a machine shop in Prairie du Chien.

He left this position to enter the University of Wisconsin. There are many interesting pages of reminiscences of his college days; days pleasant to remember, although they were full of labor and privation. When he was graduated he left, he says, "the University of Wisconsin for the University of the Wilderness."

It is a refreshing book, full of the joy of life. Mr. Muir has conferred a favor upon the public by thus admitting them to the pleasure of intimate acquaintance with him.

NAPOLEON

By Herbert Fisher. Home University Library. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Fisher has done well the difficult thing he was asked to do, having set forth, in a little volume of 250 pages, a clear and reasonable conception of the great Napoleon. The man of little leisure and the man who is unable to follow with interest detailed narratives of military campaigns and battles will find in Mr. Fisher's book a biography very much to their liking—a biography which shows what sort of man, General, and Emperor Napoleon was, and deals with his military operations with no more than the necessary fulness. The author gives rather more attention to Napoleon's statecraft, domestic policies, and diplomacy than to his work in the field of war, but whatever activities are recounted, be they of peace or war, they are referred to for the purpose of getting help from them in the elucidation of Napoleon's character and the appraisement of his various qualities.

Mr. Fisher does not credit Napoleon with great originality as a soldier, alleging that his war strategy was derived from French military students and writers, and that his policy of aggression and far-reaching conquest he got from the Revolutionary Government, simply realizing in terms of empire what they had conceived in terms of republic.

Referring to Napoleon's understanding of the masses and commenting on his bulletins and proclamations, Mr. Fisher remarks that, like the philosophy of Rousseau, which it temporarily displaced, the literature of Napoleon belongs to the library of the demagogue; he also characterizes Napoleon as a tyrannical censor of newspapers, "the pioneer of those great newspaper trusts which now impress their violent unwisdom upon a suffering age."

Mr. Fisher runs against some students of Napoleon's military career in holding it was his practice throughout his career to leave minor tactics to his subordinates. Those who take the opposite view hold that this practice is noticeable only in the later Napoleonic campaigns, and contend it indicated the falling off in the man's mental powers, and that it contributed measurably to his overthrow.

LETTERS OF CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

With biographical comment by his daughter, Sara Norton, and M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Illustrated. Vols. I., II. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. (The Riverside Press, Cambridge.) $5.

In the course of his long and busy life Charles Eliot Norton came into warm friendship and close intercourse with a very large number of the great writers of America and England, and his letters are chiefly valuable because they contain curious facts and vital impressions concerning many of the immortals of the nineteenth century.

He knew well all of his literary fellow-countrymen who were worth knowing, and put very interesting bits into his letters about some of them; but the best things his epistolary pen recorded are his pictures of his transatlantic friends. He was a thoroughgoing American—his letters to James Russell Lowell, George William Curtis and others show that clearly—but there is no doubt the happiest periods of his life were those he spent in association with his friends across the ocean. He loved the literary atmosphere of England and delighted in his social and intellectual relations with the most important English writers.

His list of intimates contains the names of Ruskin, Carlyle, the Brownings, Mrs. Gaskell, Clough, John Forster, FitzGerald, Burne-Jones, Morris, Leslie Stephen, John Stuart Mill, Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, Goldwin Smith and many others of high rank in the literature and the intellectual life of England—and it may be remarked that with respect to these important folk

Roald Amundsen
Author of "The South Pole"

Mr. Norton was not a mere hanger-on, but a friend among friends, cordially treated and highly esteemed.

Carlyle, in one of his notebooks, gives a good indication of Norton's standing in literary England. "An amiable, very friendly, sincere and cultivated Charles Norton is here all Winter, and much a favorite with me," writes Carlyle, and there is abundant evidence that this view of Norton was the prevalent one with those who knew him in England. It is not astonishing that Norton's letters, written by an alert and sympathetic observer, contain remarkable pen portraits of his English friends.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

In this volume of more than 600 pages the ex-President has written in a vigorous, characteristic fashion on the events of his life up to the time when he completed his second term as President. He has gossiped about his early days, spoken with enthusiasm about his life in the West, and his hunting exploits, and has told with honest pride of what the Rough Riders did in the Cuban campaign.

Most of the book, however, is naturally taken up with Col. Roosevelt's political career. He has told of his first introduction into politics as an Assemblyman; he has described how Jacob Riis and he, when Police Commissioner, faced the great problems of this city. When he gets on to his Gubernatorial experience the author has something very timely to say in these days when the condition of our local political parties has created so much stir. He has discussed frankly what he considers should be the relation between the reformer in politics and the boss, and has told how he treated so powerful a leader as the late Senator Platt.

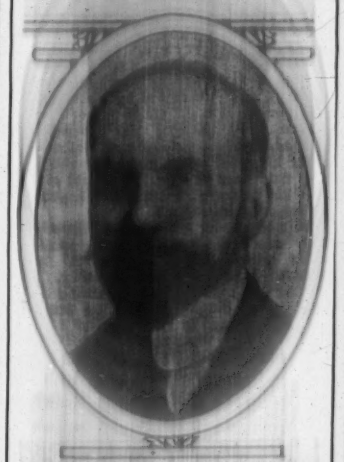
As he approaches the White House the great press of events in which he played the leading part forces Col. Roosevelt to drop the autobiographical style almost entirely and to write rather general statements of what he did and the methods he used. It is interesting to note the comparison which he makes between his own conception of the powers and duties of the Presidency and those he ascribes to Mr. Taft, and it is also remarkable that he seems never to have a word of praise for the man who was once his closest friend.

Conservation of national resources, the big stick, and the square deal, and social and industrial justice are some of the matters on which the ex-President dilates, and as he deals with his action in international affairs he becomes particularly interesting. He sets forth in detail the reasons which led him to intervene in the Russo-Japanese war, and he protests with great fervor that in the matter of Panama the United States lived up to the highest ideals of conduct.

SAINT-GAUDENS'S MEMOIRS

Edited by Homer Saint-Gaudens. Two volumes. New York: The Century Company. $10.

This is the amplification of the earlier reminiscences of the famous sculptor, by his son, Homer Saint-Gaudens. No confidences are betrayed, but these two beautiful volumes are full of frank and winning revelations of personality. The narrative starts with a description, charming in its simplicity, of Saint-Gaudens's French father and his Irish mother, and their little cobbler's shop on Forsyth Street, later moved to the Bowery and thence to Lispenard Street. The elder Saint-Gaudens had a most distinguished clientele, including such names as Astor, Morgan, Dix, Belmont and Sickles. There are intimate pictures of the sculptor's early apprenticeship with a cameo cutter; Avet; the days spent in cutting shell cameos of small-waisted ladies in hoopskirts; the evenings in study at the drawing school in connection with Cooper Union. The years following his study at Rome, spent in his studio on Fourteenth Street, are filled with a host of the sculptor's well-known friends, among them such as John La Farge, Stanford White, Robert Louis Stevenson, Gen. Sherman, Richard Watson Gilder, William Dean Howells and a score of others. Everywhere the reminiscences are piquant and characteristic of the writer. Stanford White "was drawn to me one day as he descended the German Savings Bank stairs by hearing me bawl the Andante of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony." A devouring love for ice cream brought Saint-Gaudens and McKim, whom he greatly admired, together. His explanation of the change in the relations between himself and his famous protégé, MacMonnies, is characteristically large and fine. MacMonnies, "the gentle, tender bird," taught by Saint-Gaudens the art of flying high, suddenly developed into an eagle. The change brought to the elder man not bitterness, but much



Prof. George Santayana
Author of "Winds of Doctrine"

sorrow. "I find," he says, "that I have met in Mac another man whose acquaintance I am now making—no doubt a fine fellow and a devoted friend when I get to know him again. It is all quite natural, and it was unnatural in me to expect that he was not subject to the same development as the rest of us." The latter years of his life, during which honors came crowding in upon him thick and fast, are pictured by his son with fidelity and a well-restrained sympathy, rounding up the record of a gentle and significant life.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE, HIS PUBLIC SERVICES, PRIVATE FRIENDS, AND LITERARY ORIGINALS

By T. H. S. Escott. John Lane Company.

Barset's chronicler is little known as a personality even to the chief admirers of his novels. Mr. Escott visited the novelist many years ago, to interview him for an English periodical, and formed with him a lasting friendship. Indeed, it seems from this book that Trollope desired Mr. Escott to write his biography, for he supplied him with an abundance of letters and other useful material.

It is by no means a model biography that Mr. Escott has written, but on the other hand it has charm and interest

Frederick Irving Anderson
Author of "The Farmer of Tomorrow"

and the O'Kellys" one of them was named—and one, "La Vendee," was a historical novel about the French Revolution.

Thoroughness Mr. Escott exhibits, and sympathy. These surely are good qualities for a biographer to possess. His book was needed, and he has executed his task in a manner that insures him the gratitude of his readers.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND LIFE OF GEORGE TYRRELL

Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The revelation of his character which George Tyrrell has himself made in this book is a fascinating study, but it is doubtful whether it will do service either to his memory or his cause. The volume is a most interesting one, partly because of the character of the man himself, described ruthlessly and shrewdly by his own pen in the first part, and partly because of his connection with and leadership of the "Modernist" movement. The publication of the book was in accordance with his wishes, and was carried out by the most devoted of his friends.

George Tyrrell's character, by his own revelation of it, was exceedingly intricate and introspective. It was full of sudden generous impulses, of detached fits of cynical self-criticism, of a strange determination, of a freakish delight in masquerade. He was brilliantly clever, especially in his mastery of words and in his infinite subtlety in making language flexible and suggestive. This latter faculty seems to have been at once his strength and his undoing. Born of an Irish Protestant family, when scarcely out of his boyhood he submitted to Rome, and soon afterward joined the Society of Jesus. He remained a Jesuit until a few years before his death, when he allied himself with the movement known as "Modernism," and was released from his vows. There followed much vigorous warfare between him and his opponents and those who had been his ecclesiastical superiors. He died excommunicated and was buried without the rites of the Church.

VINCENT VAN GOGH

Letters of a Post-Impressionist. Translated and edited by Anthony M. Ludovici. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

The correspondence of Vincent Van Gogh, whose right to be considered a great painter few deny, twenty years after his death, will be of particular interest to artists and those concerned in any way with the art of painting. Although the letters are nearly all addressed to his family and friends, the editor has selected only those passages that deal with artistic matters. In them he expresses freely his opinions about his own art, about that of other painters, and about pictures in general. They are written in a simple and direct

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style, and now and then one catches a flash of dry humor. One cannot fail to be impressed by the evident painstaking haut of the author's mind. He is deeply interested in the technical side of his art, and for that reason the letters will be especially valuable to artists. His admiration of the Dutch masters is unbounded, and he seems to have been constantly going to them for light upon his own technical difficulties. Those who have felt and appreciated the simplicity of passion in Van Gogh's painting will find pleasure and delight in the same spirit in his correspondence. There is much suggestiveness and much to stimulate thought in his criticisms of other artists.

The introductory essay by the translator analyzes his technique, discusses his peculiarities, and describes many of his pictures.

GEORGE FREDERIC WATTS

The Annals of an Artist's Life. Illustrated. By Mrs. Watts. Edited by G. K. Chesterton. George H. Doran Company. $10.

It is only eight years since Watts died and ceased to preach, by word and picture, his artist's creed of the ideal of allegory. In that time there have been a number of articles and a book or two that gave glimpses of his life and work. But the volume that was to allow us to see Watts the man and Watts the artist as a whole has been withheld until now, when it comes to us from the sympathetic hand of his wife. And so much has happened in the world of art during these eight tumultuous years that Watts, a very real influence up to the time of his death, seems very remote indeed.

It was in 1887 that Watts sent his first important work, "The Wounded Heron," to the Royal Academy. And afterwards, for nearly seventy years, he was a positive, progressive force in art. As a protestant against the established order, he antedated and opened the way for the Pre-Raphaelites. Had he chosen he might have been one of them, as he was essentially in his attitude toward art. His "Time and Oblivion" and "Life's Illusions," the earliest of that long line of paintings which Watt himself liked to call "ethical reflections," were at the time of their appearance bold departures in form and feeling. From the first his dominating intent was to endow painting with the ethical qualities of inspirational poetry. Mrs. Watts quotes endless variations of his avowal that art must instruct and uplift or perish.

Mrs. Watts's three volumes—the last one made up of his writings—all copiously illustrated, shed much new light upon the painter's life and the processes and extent of his work. Altogether they constitute a work which no admirer of Watts and no student of art during the last century can afford to miss.

ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES

UNIVERSITY AND HISTORICAL ADDRESSES

Delivered by James Bryce during a Residence in the United States as Ambassador of Great Britain. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Of the many addresses which Mr. Bryce delivered during his residence in this country, he has chosen twenty-two for this present volume. Seven of these are historical, or relate to history. In them he discusses the beginnings of English colonization in Virginia and Massachusetts, Thomas Jefferson, the discovery of Lake Champlain and its effect upon the extension of European occupation of America, the character of Lincoln, the writing and teaching of history, the latter a vigorous defense of presenting history in such a way as will make it attractive and moving as well as accurate.

A goodly part of the addresses before universities relate to the aims and methods of higher education. He is a convinced and zealous humanist in the sense that he feels that men are more important, more interesting, and more rewarding subjects of study than are things. He distrusts, for educational purposes, those studies intended to fit for special callings in life, and, although his estimate of the character and achievement of higher education in the United States is, in general, extremely favorable, he warns against the risk of making it too practical. The discourses which deal with law and legislation are perhaps the most valuable for American readers. That on "The Influence of National Character and Historical Environment on the Development of Common Law" is particularly penetrating and broad, while the object lesson in the business of democratic government afforded by "The Conditions and Methods of Legislation," which describes fully the machinery by which the work of the House of Commons is regulated, in order that the democratic principle upon which it rests may have full and just effect, is worthy of every citizen's careful attention.

HISTORY AS LITERATURE AND OTHER ESSAYS

By Theodore Roosevelt. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The address from which Mr. Roosevelt's latest volume takes its title was delivered at Boston, where the author spoke as President of the American Historical Society. Of the rest of the contents of this volume, the three most important papers are the address on "Citizenship in a Republic," which he delivered at the Sorbonne; "The World Movement," before the University of Berlin, and "Biological Analogies in History," at Oxford. They are all characteristic examples of Mr. Roosevelt's distinctive quality as a thinker, the quality that leads him never to aim above the head of the average man, whom he seems to regard as a creature of the most naive simplicity and of very satisfactory limitations. For this audience, which apparently he keeps always before his mind's eye, he makes everything extremely plain, and does not torment his listeners with thoughts beyond the reach of their souls.

The address on "History as Literature," made to an audience as competently critical as, perhaps, could be gathered together in this country, is marked by that curious balancing of opinion that frequently becomes somewhat monotonous in Mr. Roosevelt's utterances. The "biological analogies" which at Oxford he traced "in history," are worked out with considerable ingenuity and are stated with unusual sobriety of style. But they are, for the most part, rather obvious.

The volume impresses, by virtue of its evidence of sheer fecundity. When one considers the multiplicity of activities which his author engaged in during the time in which he was producing it, and the enormous amount of physical and mental energy which those activities demanded. Perhaps he would have succeeded more brilliantly in the rôle of political philosopher which he here essays if he had not been doing so many other things, and doing them so strenuously, at the same time.

John Bach McMaster
Author of "History of the People of the United States"

SPEECHES, CORRESPONDENCE AND POLITICAL PAPERS OF CARL SCHURZ

Selected and edited by Frederic Bancroft on behalf of the Carl Schurz Memorial Committee. Vols. I. to VI. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The volumes containing Carl Schurz's speeches, letters, and miscellaneous political papers constitute a deserved and fitting memorial of one of the purest and most useful of the public men of America. From the time of his arrival in America in 1852, a lad of 23, Mr. Schurz was an ideal American—an industrious, energetic, upright, patriotic man, who invariably stood for what he conceived to be the right.

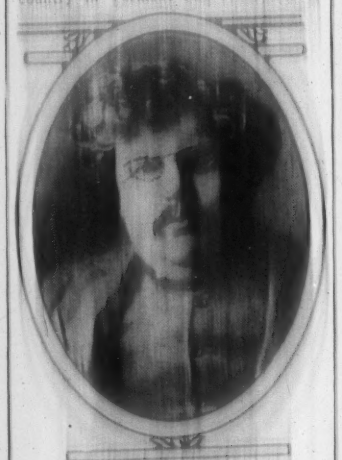
The story of his career may be read in his public utterances and private letters, which Mr. Bancroft has assembled and intelligently edited. They show him fighting just causes all through his life, fighting hard, too, and efficiently. There was no man of his time whose influence counted more than his for good government, impartial justice, and national honesty. He moved men because they knew he never advocated any cause which he had not carefully and conscientiously weighed and approved, and because he spoke with a power of persuasion unsurpassed by that of any of our great American orators.

It is thought by many of Mr. Schurz's admirers that his best service to his country was performed in his persistent fight for honest money. He began his fight in 1869 at a time when the tendency toward inflation was making its first threatening manifestation. From that time on he was constantly on guard against those who sought to debase our currency and to deal dishonestly with the nation's creditors. His speeches on the money question are contained in the memorial volumes, and the careful reading of them may be recommended to students of finance and to those especially who desire to know the history of cheap money agitation in this country in the period subsequent to the civil war. For near thirty years Mr. Schurz confronted our American flatters and made ducks and drakes of the arguments of every one of them. It is a pity we have no Carl Schurz just at this moment to say the right things in the right way to the gentlemen at Washington who are tinkering with our currency.

STOWE NOTES

Letters and Verses. By Edward Martin Taber. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

It is as a book of nature study that this volume will command fixed and lasting attention, as it has already been recognized as among the most charming nature books this country has produced. Its author, before his death in 1896, had won appreciation as a gifted painter, and his paintings, of which one hangs in the Metropolitan Museum, and his pen and pencil sketches bear witness to his keen perception of beauty. But he kept another record, in word sketches, of the loveliness he saw about him, and this now, as the journal that he kept during his stay in the hill country in Vermont and elsewhere, is published for the first time. The book is composed of the notes in which, with exceptional felicity and grace of phrase, he recorded the impressions that came to him as he walked about in the open air. What he felt most and deepest seems to have been the cordiality of nature to one lonely and seeking comfort. He found her heart hospitable, and the "Stowe Notes" are the account of a charming intimacy with her. His eyes seem to have been less often lifted to the hills than drawn persuasively to the contemplation of the infinite mysteries and charms immediately about him. His journal is no record of a solitary journey into austere fastnesses, but can be better likened to a ramble about a garden. The nature story that he tells is one that is less of awe and more of solace. He was peculiarly sensitive to every whisper of the swarming life of the out of doors and to every phase of beauty of hill and sky, lake and field, bird and beast, and he had also a rare gift of transferring to words both the beauty that he saw and his own responding emotions.



Gilbert K. Chesterton
Author of "The Victorian Age in Literature"

HISTORY

GREEK IMPERIALISM

By William Scott Ferguson. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

The Greek city-state has been studied carefully and minutely by a large number of trained scholars. And it is therefore very creditable to the standing of American scholarship that one of its representatives should be able to bring forward new matter and sum up the results of latest research in such a very readable form. The author, who is a member of the Faculty of Harvard University, takes new points of view even in the case of Athens and Sparta and their place in Greek polity that go far to revolutionize long accepted generalizations. Greek imperialism did not move along simple lines, for those who ruled were the members of the city-state and those who became subjects to them had gone through the same kind of political training as their masters.

George Lockhart Rives
Author of "The United States and Mexico"
Photo by Moffett

It is interesting to note how far from accurate was the old conception that the Athenians found leisure for art, literature, and philosophy by buying all their work done for them by their slaves. Prof. Ferguson shows that only a few Athenians had slaves, and that even this small part was obliged to take an active part in the business activities of the day. The farmers had to till their own land, and probably at least a third of the citizens had to earn their living by selling their labor.

For the later types of Greek imperialism Prof. Ferguson, who has covered part of the field before in his work on Hellenistic Athens, brings much new information. Especially interesting is that which deals with Greek rule in Egypt, where the masses of records that have been discovered in the excavation of buried cities give us so many details of the life of that day.

EMINENT ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN IN PARIS

By Roger Boutet de Monvel. Translated by G. Herring. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A big, gay, brilliant book, a real mine of amusing gossip and anecdote, is this study by M. de Monvel of the famous men and women from across the Channel who have occasionally made Paris their home for a longer or shorter time. But it is also a sympathetic, faithful picture of the British expatriates as they appeared to the French among whom they dwelt. Along with the gossip and the anecdote there is much curious information presented with such skill and charm as to make a book that one reads with absorbed interest.

The portion that will attract the most attention is probably the chapter on "Thackeray in Paris," in which M. de Monvel makes a courteous, brilliant, conclusive answer to the famous Englishman's savage criticisms and scathing censures of French manners and morals. He does it all so calmly and deftly and with such suavity and skill that the reading of it is a delight. First he draws a picture of Thackeray on his first visit to Paris, youthful, opinionated, and very British, plunging suddenly into the company of the gay vagabonds of the Latin Quarter and getting from them his first and lasting impression of the French people. Then he shows that Thackeray's knowledge of French life was mainly derived from lurid and sensational French novels which he accepted as truthful portrayals. And finally M. de Monvel brings himself and his readers to the conclusion that all Thackeray's angry rhetoric was directed against a France that has never existed.

Wellington, Sir Walter Scott, Castlereagh, Lady Blessington, Lady Morgan, are among the English of whose life in Paris M. de Monvel writes entertainingly, and one interesting chapter is devoted to the little company of Londoners

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held in Verdun while Napoleon battled with the allies.

A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR

By John Bach McMaster. In eight volumes. Volume VIII. D. Appleton & Co.

The middle decade of the last century, that of the fifties, was the most dramatic of our entire history. The one which followed it was more tragic; others have been more virile or more surprising. But in dramatic situation, with its uncertainty of result and its thrilling expectation of what will come next, no other period will compare with that from 1850 to 1861, which Prof. McMaster takes up in this eighth and concluding volume of his detailed and intimate history of this country up to the time of the civil war. The same viewpoint, as of one writing from within a family rather than as a spectator from the outside, that made the previous volumes so full of the stir of life and growth, makes this final volume peculiarly interesting. It was the period when the value of personality in public affairs was at its height. It was the time when the opposing forces of pro-slavery and anti-slavery were lining up for the final trial of strength, and the prophet lightnings of the war that was soon to come were already flashing between them. The period was a most alluring one for any author as interested in the vital concerns of humanity as Mr. McMaster has always shown himself to be, and it was also one that would give the final test to an author's clarity of view, mental poise, and judicial temperament. Prof. McMaster has stood the test well, for his account of the complicated course of events, the clashing of personalities, and the hot and bitter temper of the time is not only clear, graphic, and interesting, but it is also accurate and judicious. Extensive research and impartial presentation combine to make the volume a standard history of the decade.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO—1821-1848

By George Lockhart Rives. Charles Scribner's Sons. $8.

Mr. Rives takes the view that the results of our early relations with Mexico—the acquisition of Texas and California—came about inevitably. Given the premises laid down by those early relations, and, no matter what legal bonds the two nations might have laid upon themselves, nothing could have stopped or turned aside the logical processes by which the Southwest and the Pacific Coast became American.

Mr. Rives, Corporation Counsel under Mayor Low and one of the Trustees of Columbia University, has made an exhaustive study of the dealings between Mexico and the United States from 1821 to 1848 that is just now of peculiar interest and timeliness. When Mexico allowed the settlement of Texas by a people alien to her in religion, language, and spirit she herself set going a machinery which it was impossible for her to stop. When, seeing that she could not populate that region herself, she allowed the United States to send in settlers, Mr. Rives holds that the fate of the territory was sealed. With regard to the case of California, also, which Mr. Rives takes up in his second volume, the logical march of events overrode the status that had been laid down by law. The inability of Mexico herself to foster and develop California left that territory on the doorstep of the world, to be picked up and cared for by the first nation that wanted it.

Mr. Rives brings out a number of obscure phases and episodes of our controversy with Mexico over these regions, one of them the interesting possibility, that loomed for a time in the background, that England would take Texas if we did not. He goes into the military operations of the war with Mexico at considerable length and writes of them with judgment and fairness.

HISTORY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD, 1865-1877

Volume VII. of the History of the United States Under the Constitution. By James Schouler. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Amending his former intention, Mr. Schouler, after the lapse of fourteen years, takes up again his very able "History of the United States Under the Constitution" and adds another volume. He announces that this is the last, and that as it now stands the edition is definitive. A general index to the whole seven volumes, appended to this present issue, makes the work complete. A lawyer and a lecturer upon law at Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and other universities, and a lifelong student of American history, Mr. Schouler has made himself an authority upon the story of our nation, not only upon its growth socially and politically, but also upon those legal lines of development which have been and still are so inextricably intertwined with its other phases. This history—his chief work as a historian—and many other volumes as well as addresses before historical societies, taking up special themes in our national development, have placed

Josiah Royce
Author of "The Problems of Christianity"
Photo by Underwood & Underwood

him among the ablest students of our history.

The narrative of the Johnson Administration, in this present volume, is developed from a recent course of university lectures which attracted attention at the time because he took the ground that President Johnson had been much maligned. The narrative is a vindication of Johnson's personality and of his course as President. During the remainder of the reconstruction period Mr. Schouler was a resident of Washington and a student at close range of public men and affairs, and there is much of personal reminiscence in his recital of events during that time. It serves well as a complement to Mr. Rhodes's account of the same period, as he gives prominence to some points which the other passes over lightly.

THE MAKING OF MODERN ENGLAND

By Gilbert Slater. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

This summary of the economic and social progress of England during the last hundred years presents English history from a new point of view, that of its concern with and its effect upon the artisan and the laboring man. It affords a measure of the tremendous importance of the changes which have been going on in England's social and economic life by bringing out clearly the changed and improved status of the lower classes. The author is Principal of the Ruskin College for Workingmen, Oxford University, and his connection with the modern thought upon these questions enables him to speak with sympathy and authority. He writes of incidents in English history from an entirely new point of view, which is in itself symbolical of the changes he has recorded. For example, when he considers the revolution in the English land laws after the Restoration he does not look upon it as the final emancipation of the land from feudalism, as do most writers upon the subject. He writes from the point of view of the results to the yeomen and the agricultural laborers who were given over to the mercy of their rich neighbors. The new laws aggrandized the squires and built up that form of local government which other writers have found admirable, but which this author thinks responsible for the decay of English country life.

Dr. Slater has gone further, in his treatment of the consequences of the growth of industrialism, than have his predecessors, and has taken up the problems created by the evolution of the joint stock company. He has something to say also about such matters as the Crimean War, international relations and imperialism, as they have affected the laboring man. His sketch of the rise of the modern municipality is a very interesting and he writes with unusual authority of the growth and evolution of the labor movement. There is a summary also of the special legislation affecting Ireland.

FINE AND USEFUL ARTS

ART AND COMMON SENSE

By Royal Cortissoz. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

For a long time art has been the objective of this brilliant and experienced critic, and the mood in which he has approached it seldom has failed to justify the second part of his title. "It is common sense," he says, "that will bring the subject down from the clouds and keep the great work of art before us as the creation of a man, not of a demigod."

It would be difficult to find a guide at once more informed and more entertaining to lead us into the benignant presence of art than Mr. Cortissoz, whose likings are catholic, whose judgments are positive, whose temper is buoyant.

The book is made up of a great number of and variety of essays upon art subjects the most diverse. Among them are Ingres, Rembrandt, Hals, Vermeer, Whistler, Sargent, Gauguin, Velasquez, Goya, Tiepolo, Rodin, Richard Morris Hunt, Mr. McKim, and J. Pierpont Morgan. The idea of treating all these subjects from the standpoint of common sense keeps the book coherent. Thanks to that point of view, which opens up for Mr. Cortissoz great fields of fresh thought, we have pages upon pages of instructed and instructive comment, happy humor, well-found anecdote, and entertaining biographical detail, with a reasonable share of criticism as acute and discriminating that the reader will wish it were more.

THE CURIOUS LORE OF PRECIOUS STONES

By George Frederick Kunz. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1913.

This scholarly work is from the pen of the leading expert of precious stones

Meredith Nicholson
Author of "Otherwise Phyllis"
Photo by Kenworth

in this country, Dr. George F. Kunz, and is an extraordinary detailed description of the sentiments and the folklore, the many superstitions and legends which in times past have been attached to precious stones. The object of the book is to track to their source this multitude of curious ideas and fancies which have gathered about stones and gems at different times and among different peoples, and although many of these ideas seem bizarre and quite unfounded, Dr. Kunz is usually able to find their roots either in some intrinsic quality of the stones or else in an instinctive appreciation of their symbolical significance.

For his chapter on talismans and amulets, the author has not only delved deeply into mediaeval history from which he has brought forth all manner of quaint prints and curious quotations, but he has searched well the lore of the Orient to discover how the diamond and the amethyst, how beryl and lapis-lazuli and the long list of precious stones stood in the favor of the folk of, say, 2000 B. C. The discussion of crystal balls and crystal gazing, always a fascinating subject, is made doubly interesting by an inquiry on the part of the author into the laws which govern this curious phenomenon of seeing "spirit" pictures in clear quartz, and directions are given the amateur who would dabble in the occult. The chapter on the more extended use of precious stones in connection with religious worship, existing even at the present day in the ecclesiastical jewelry and its supposed symbolism, is based upon a careful study of the data offered on this subject in Biblical writings, as well as in the Talmud and the Koran. Lucky stones, birth stones, ominous and luminous stones, as well as the planetary and astral influences ascribed to different stones, are catalogued together with a most extraordinary number of fanciful and often beautiful stories gathered from centuries of Gilliors. Some of these long buried items which

Alexander Agassiz
Author of "Letters and Recollections"

Dr. Kunz has unearthed are not without humor; such as, for instance, a fifteenth century treatise on gems as amulets which recast the original Latin text, "If you find Andromeda on a stone with hair flowing over her shoulders, this stone will bring peace and concord to man and wife," to "If you find a dromedary engraved on a stone with hair flowing over its shoulders," etc. The excellent illustrations as well as the vast amount of well-ordered material presented in this volume represent the study of twenty-five years and the collection of the most comprehensive private library in the world on this subject.

THE OLD COLLEGES OF OXFORD: THEIR ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED

By Aymer Vallance. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Vallance has written probably the most exhaustive work upon the architecture of the Oxford colleges that has ever been produced. But, even so, his splendid quarto volume, a quarto as large as many a folio, with its hundreds of beautiful illustrations, does scarcely more than scratch the surface of a mine of treasure unique in the world. He tells of the history and the beauties of the various colleges and describes the vandalism of modern restorers and improvers, who have played sad havoc with the ancient treasures. Oxford is so rich in every kind of architect's and craftsman's work of the Middle Ages that a single generation can only scar its beauties, but the process, as Mr. Vallance describes it, is a sad one. "The short-sightedness and unwisdom of architectural innovation," he says, "until some consensus of taste shall have been arrived at cannot be too emphatically condemned."

The worst desecrations that have been committed upon these buildings, according to Mr. Vallance, were not during the despised and Philistine nineteenth century, but in our own twentieth century of enlightenment and self-satisfaction—even during the last ten years. He quotes approvingly the words of T. G. Jackson, the famous English architect, who was recently knighted, that "the record of buildings at Oxford since the end of the sixteenth century is one of continuous disaster."

ROMANESQUE AND BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE

By Thomas Graham Jackson. University of Chicago Press. 1913.

In two elaborate and carefully planned volumes, Mr. Thomas Jackson puts forth the results of his long and intensive study of the development of post-Roman architecture, up to the Gothic period. The two chapters in that history, the Byzantine and Romanesque, are confused and complicated by the

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mass of detail, by the innumerable currents and cross-currents which influenced the art between the decline of classicism in the third and fourth centuries down to the dawn of the Gothic era. Mr. Jackson has painstakingly traced this development with sympathy and with a great deal of common sense, presenting a chronicle which is direct and lucid without being cut and dried. The latter defect is avoided by Mr. Jackson's intimacy with his material, his knowledge of the innumerable concrete examples of Byzantine and Romanesque architecture which he has at first hand, and represents a good many years of close study. The prefatory chapters, showing the last stages of that Roman style from which all European architecture, according to Mr. Jackson, has arisen, and the gradual travelling to the Byzantine under the influence of the Greek elements are especially thoughtful. There is an excellent grasp of the historical background, and in the instance of every change the environmental influence which brought about the modification is sought out. Thus it is no mere textbook which Mr. Jackson offers, but the interpretation of a cultural development along one specific line, but not considered apart from surrounding conditions. Mr. Jackson's discussion of that much-discussed stage of the later Romanesque, shrinking into Gothic, is characterized by singular sanity and acumen.

The illustrations, by means of photograph, sketch, and colored plate, are abundant and bear the evidence of a careful selection among representative examples of every stage of Byzantine and Romanesque architecture.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY AND ITS HISTORY

By Jessie Wedgwood. Illustrated. Macmillan Co. $2.25.

The great-great-grandson of Josiah Wedgwood, the "prince of potters," tells in this volume the real story of the exquisite pottery and its making, and of the establishment of the industry that have brought lasting fame to Northfordshire. He deals in detail with the early history of the pottery business, in that region going back to the very earliest references to it in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The Wedgwood family has interested itself prominently as the details of the seventeenth century, when Thomas Wedgwood, great-grandfather of Josiah Wedgwood, was the dean of all the pottery works of Staffordshire, down to the present day. Mr. Wedgwood deals in an interesting style full of anecdote, incident, extracted from the papers of varied sorts, the story of the creation of the pottery industry, how it passed through the state of the old potters, the rise of the work of the craftsmen, and then passed into the hands of the factory system. Mr. Josiah Wedgwood declares that he has first a skilled, resourceful, and hard-working manufacturer, and then a man who has the work and influence and the developments of the last century are traced in a much easier and more impressive fashion than in the work of the first Josiah Wedgwood. Thirdly, perhaps, a great art lover, he has well understood the relations and duties attendant on wealth and leisure, so studying with the interest and sympathy of the time the great trades carefully the cause of the localization of the industry, the gradual change of the business from a family concern to a factory, the relations between the master and the workmen, the method of the factory, the consequent social and economic results of all, so far as they affect the manufacture of pottery, from the time of the Romans to the present. The identification and the linking together of the relationships of people and facts are so well made that the reader will be helpful and interesting to collectors.

CARDINAL MANNING AND OTHER ESSAYS

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

CARDINAL MANNING AND OTHER ESSAYS

Cardinal Newman's essays are so well suited to give us the great Catholic, who gives to this Protestant, who lives and intimate picture of the Catholic point of view, now and so well accord with the terms of Vaughan's preface, in which he, the reviewer, who gives in this edition a singularly clear and intimate picture of the Cardinal, who is widely varied background of human and literary interests, and literary skill. Mr. Bodley is well endowed to do this first place. For beginning the study as a barrister of the Inner Temple, he came into association, as Secretary, with several royal and Government commissions on practical matters, and he has become an authority upon modern French history.

But his friendship, amounting to intimacy, with Cardinal Manning ought to make him pre-eminently the prelate's biographer. For the two were accustomed to pass evening after evening together, discussing Oxford and London and society and labor disputes, and exchanging reminiscences of old days. Steeped in these memories, Mr. Bodley has evoked a wonderfully graphic and illuminating picture. But, more important than the picture of the man himself, he makes the reader see in the Cardinal of Westminster a great and intricate symbol, first of his own past, and then of his religion in its present day relations toward the world. It is a brilliant piece of biographical writing, although it is a bit disappointing in one particular. In the comparison which the author draws between Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Newman his keen sympathy and intimate friendship with Manning have made him fail to appreciate the very different temperament of

John Spargo
Author of "Syndicalism, Industrial Unionism and Socialism"

Theodore Roosevelt
Author of "History as Literature"

Augustus Saint-Gaudens

Charles A. Beard
Author of "Economic Interpretation of the Constitution"

Cardinal Newman. The result is that he makes Newman a sort of black background to the portrait that he limns of Manning. Two essays upon Erasmus and Cervantes are omitted in this volume, perhaps because they are of a sort of black background to the portrait that

THE BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY

The Frazer has set for himself the task of showing the attitudes of all the races of the world with respect to the question of immortality, and in the first volume of his work he has set forth the attitude of the primitive and savage tribes of the world. In a series of essays upon the various aspects of the question he has collected the beliefs of the savage tribes of Australia and Melanesia, Polynesia, Micronesia, and Indonesia, and Africa, and Asia, and America, and Europe, and Oceania, and Australia, and Africa, and America, and Europe, and Oceania, and Australia, and Africa, and America, and Europe, and Oceania, and Australia, and Africa

The Hundred Best Books of the Year

valuable also because it is always well to have theories attacked, and even maltreated, since only in that way can the truth be come at. But Vernon Lee seems to have been caught in the very coil which she contends has wound itself about William James. She believes as she does because she wishes to believe that way.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY OF HENRI BERGSON

By Edouard Le Roy. Translated from the French by Vincent Benson. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Of late many books have appeared concerning Bergson and his philosophy, but of them all this one may be singled out as being particularly sane and accurate. The author, it must be remembered, is not only a convinced but an enthusiastic "Bergsonian," and his "exposition" becomes at times a eulogy. Nevertheless, he has stated with admirable clearness the outlines of the system of the famous Frenchman who has made philosophy fashionable.

Amplifying these outlines somewhat, M. Le Roy gives a number of pages of "Additional Explanations," which treat in more extended form the ideas of "Immediacy," the "Theory of Perception," the "Problem of Consciousness," the "Problem of Evolution," the "Problem of Knowledge," and other subjects. The author illustrates quite fully and clearly Bergson's method of teaching, and, on the whole, gives an exceedingly good bird's-eye view of the whole of Bergson's system of philosophy. Those who have not time to read his works in detail can get from this small volume a general idea, quite accurate, of his teachings.

OUR ETERNITY

By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A book profound and beautiful is M. Maeterlinck's discussion of theories as to survival after death. It lacks, however, definite conclusions even as to the author's own belief, and leaves the whole subject much where it was before, so far as reasoned grounds of conviction are concerned.

Maeterlinck presents only the familiar theories—reincarnation, spiritualism, annihilation, conscious or unconscious survival—every thinking person has pondered them all. But it is valuable to have these theories restated in Maeterlinck's magical language, with his wonderful play of argument and the illumination it throws upon all such questions. But one wishes that the elimination of untenable theories had been more decisive, and it would have been more satisfactory to have had a more concrete expression of Maeterlinck's own opinion. But one

[illegible] chapters of the book discuss theosophy and reincarnation in all its aspects, with the acknowledgment that reincarnation is the most plausible and kind theory of all theories of survival. Much space is devoted to an examination and discussion of the various aspects of the great Dr. Rochas's curious hypothetical subject that, through that instinct of an theosophy, [illegible] Maeterlinck, the author invades the spiritualistic realm and gets, at least, into the vestibule of the Society for Psychical Research. Equally as curious to most, he considers the two most scientific theories of survival that there are, the one being a modified form of Haeckel's theory, the other being that of the great Frenchman, Flammarion, that it persists in its own identity, and that of the ego losing its own identity, and that of the ego losing its own identity in the universal cosmic consciousness, the latter being what Maeterlinck states is more in the nature of a hypothesis than a belief, namely, that it persists in its own identity, and that of the ego losing its own identity.

FOUR STAGES OF GREEK RELIGION

Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford. New York: Columbia University Press.

FOUR STAGES OF JEWISH RELIGION

[illegible] Professor Jastrow's Preface to a Study of Religion." Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.50.

[illegible] Professor Jastrow's book, as mentioned, is a study of the Jewish religion and its place in the history of the human race. It is a scholarly work, which is scholarly in its exhaustive quality, which is [illegible] to many readers and [illegible] many opinions which are [illegible] to those of the Greeks in having only one religion and only one set of gods and [illegible] which, with the truth [illegible] should they read there were four [illegible] in the Greek religion and four distinct lots of gods. [illegible] Gilbert Murray presents his facts and documents in four essays. In the first essay, entitled "Saturnia Regna," he deals with the primitive Euchelia or Age of Ignorance. In that period the Olympians lived in the North, far away from the land of their worshippers. The religion of the time was one of fear, and in its ceremonies much use was made of music and animal worship, said to have been survivals of another race than that which inhabited classical Greece.

Prof. Murray's second essay, entitled "The Olympian Conquest," covers the period when the gods of Greece were simply the mountain gods of the old invading Northmen. The author describes them as royal buccaneers, who fought and feasted, drank deep and roared with laughter, behaving altogether like the jolly freebooters from the Far North. But rough and coarse and obviously undivine as they were, they showed an improvement over the gods of the earlier period. In the next essay, entitled "The Failure of Nerve," the author depicts an age of pessimism, asceticism, and mysticism, in which Fortune and Fate took the place of the old personal gods.

John Muir
Author of "The Yosemite"

Then comes the final chapter, headed "The Last Protest," relating to conditions in the fourth century of the Christian era, when, under Emperor Julian, the old religions made their final stand against the conquering faith of the Christians. Appended to the fourth essay is a translation of the creed found in the work of Sallustius, entitled "On the Gods and the World," the final stand against the conquering faith. Appended to the [illegible] is a translation of the work of Sallustius, entitled "On the Gods and the World."

THE PROBLEM OF CHRISTIANITY

Lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute in Boston and at Manchester College, Oxford. By Inge Hayes. Two volumes. The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

The first of these two volumes of lectures by the Professor of the History of Philosophy at Harvard deals with the subject, "The Christian Doctrine of Life," and the second, "The Real World and the Spiritual Ideal," is an [illegible] "Apologetic or Defense of Christianity," as the caption states it. In the Christian Doctrine of Life Mr. Santayana considers that the most essential feature of Christianity is the existence of a creed that [illegible] these teachings consistent with the human [illegible] the growth of human wisdom. And the course of the ages have taught many regarding religious truths. One special feature of Christianity is its insistence on a new spirit in [illegible] the meaning of the new life, [illegible] determine the sense in which the [illegible] and [illegible] Christian [illegible] Santayana [illegible] and [illegible] attempts to [illegible] which [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] the meaning of the new life [illegible] determine the sense in which the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] means to new spiritual [illegible] [illegible] Hayes does not [illegible] [illegible] into terms of modern life. His own belief in the Christ [illegible] "altered but [illegible] divine, and [illegible] [illegible] and universal." Natural science, he thinks, can never replace religion as the [illegible] but the religious [illegible] organized by methods analogous to those now employed by the natural sciences.

FRANCE TO-DAY: ITS RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION

By Paul Sabatier. Translated by Henry Bryan Binns. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

In his survey of present day religion in France and its outlook M. Sabatier takes a very hopeful view of things spiritual in his native land. He admits on the one hand a growing indifference to religion and religious ideas, engendered by the spread of science and materialism. But along with this he feels sure that there is an increase of general interest in spiritual matters and that the crude materialistic beliefs of the last generation are passing away, to be replaced by others which penetrate deeper into the significance of life. Underlying all this is a revivification of the feeling of dependence upon a higher power.

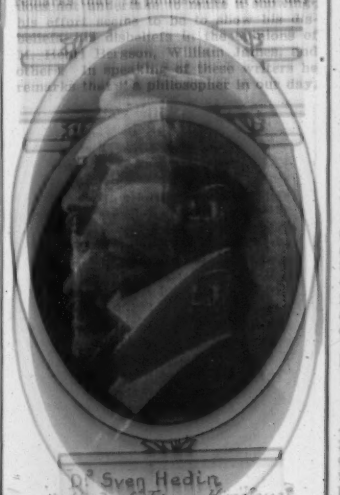
This new religious feeling, M. Sabatier thinks, harmonizes well with recent philosophy, and particularly with the teachings of such men as Boutroux, Bergson, James, Payot, and others. The present religious attitude of his country he shows to be essentially national and French. The free-thought that is current there he does not believe to be really anti-religious. The picture he reveals of the inner life of the average Frenchman is full of emotion, sentiment, and religious feeling. And the author believes that this condition will be fostered and will grow until it finds expression in a true religion which will embrace the truest and loftiest features of all religions.

WINDS OF DOCTRINE: STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY OPINION

By G. Santayana, late Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

In his "Studies in Contemporary Opinion" Prof. Santayana remarks that the present age is a critical one and interesting to live in, and it has been suggested that the author's book might be described in similar terms, inasmuch as it is critical in every page and all is extraordinarily interesting.

The book is so critical that it does not leave much to anybody who accepts the criticism of the opinions it overhauls. Of his own beliefs the author does not undertake to make a showing; his effort seems to be to show his disbeliefs, his discrepancy in the opinions of M. Henri Bergson, William James, and others. In speaking of these writers he remarks that "a philosopher in our day,



Dr. Sven Hedin
Author of "Trans-Himalaya"

conscious both of the old life and of the new, might repeat Mme. Recamier's sigh of his successive love affairs—that it is sweet to see the morning rise while the sun is still shining." He might perhaps be convinced that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Hundred Best Books of the Year

Jowett lectures of 1911, now printed under the title of "Dante and Aquinas." Mr. Wicksteed makes a valuable contribution to the question without, however, exhausting its possibilities or presenting complete materials for a judicial decision. His volume performs the very necessary service of clearing away the brushwood of misapprehension of mediaeval philosophy and making a clearer view of the Florentine poet's mind, as it was influenced, whether consciously or unconsciously, by the "dumb ox" of the Dominicans. He compares the attitude of these two great minds upon such subjects as the questions of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, and shows how far the poet was indebted to the philosopher for his conception of these scenes and of the emotions of the characters whom he placed therein.

While Mr. Wicksteed is more intent on showing the philosopher in Dante than the vast poetic resources in Aquinas, there is much in the purely literary phases of the volume to interest the special student of the Florentine poet, and, indeed, of the mediaeval poets of all lands. A certain timeliness is given to the appearance of the book, since it is coincident with a very wide renewal of interest in the thought of the schoolmen.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY

ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

By Charles A. Beard. Macmillan Company. $2.25.

The orthodox, reverential view of the Constitution suffers another blow in this volume by Mr. Beard, who is Associate Professor of Politics in Columbia University. He has gone to the records of 1783-1787, both personal and political, and supports his novel view with original documents hitherto either not known at all or not considered of consequence. The conclusion to which he comes is that the fathers of the Constitution were more inspired by the desire to remedy the prejudice which property had suffered under the Articles of Confederation than they were to safeguard liberty, equality, and fraternity. Manufactures, trade, shipping, and finance had suffered under rule by those Articles, and these four groups combined to take care of their own interests.

According to Prof. Beard's view, the Constitution is essentially an economic document based upon the concept that the fundamental private rights of property are anterior to Government, and morally beyond the reach of majorities. It was not inspired or adopted by the whole people. Its draughtsmen recognized the claim of property to a special position of favor, and the leaders who supported it in the ratifying conventions represented the same economic groups, and in many cases had the same personal interests. Not more than one-sixth of the electorate had an opportunity to express themselves upon the form of Government which we have lived under and revered for more than a century.

Not less iconoclastic is the view Prof. Beard takes of the Constitution makers personally. He gives the record of their dabblings in all the speculations of their time. But he does not endeavor to paint the matter in dark colors. Rather, he explains and exculpates. And a close reading of his book brings one to the conclusion that social morality is sounder now than it was in those days.

EUROPEAN CITIES AT WORK

By Frederic C. Howe, Ph. D. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

Mr. Howe's career has peculiarly fitted him to make the investigations of which he writes in this book. As lawyer, publicist, lecturer in the University of Wisconsin and other colleges, partaker in the government of Cleveland, formerly his home city, and of Ohio, he has been for years deeply interested in the problems of our own municipal government, and previously studied at first hand the workings of British cities. This present volume is largely devoted to the German municipalities, and his authoritative account of these cities at work—what they do, how they do it, what it costs, and what are the results—is of prime importance to Americans just now, when the whole country is laboring under such profound conviction of sin as to the misgovernment of our own urban communities.

Dusseldorf, in Mr. Howe's opinion, represents the high-water mark of "municipal socialism," although it is not controlled by Socialists, as the term might imply, but by hardheaded business men who run their city as they do their various businesses, making it produce its greatest efficiency, both in the present and for the future. The book presents detailed studies of all that the municipality does in Dusseldorf, Frankfort, Berlin, Dresden, and Munich. Among the activities which the author treats at length are the housing problem, the protection of the worker, town planning, the budget, sources of revenue, and the manner of administration. The author brings out also the multifarious activities which link the German city to the lives of the people. And he discusses quite freely the cost of it all, and whether or not it pays—pays the individual as well as the city. There is interesting consideration given also to the position within the State that the German city has taken, and finally there is a comparison between European and American municipalities.

WAR AND WASTE

By David Starr Jordan. Doubleday, Page & Co.

The voice of the President of Leland Stanford University, who is soon to pass over the active management of that institution to other shoulders, has always been among the strongest in this country against the useless horrors of war and in favor of peace. In this volume he continues to preach cogently and eloquently upon his favorite topic. The book is composed of a series of addresses, essays, and editorials, all opposed to war, war scares, and war accessories in general. The initial address, which was delivered at Harvard Union in 1911, gives its title to the book. It makes an eloquent presentation of the price which any nation pays for war in money, in men, in the value to the State and to civilization in general of the courage, the ability, the strength, the talent, the possible genius of those men. It is shown how the deferred war debt has become the overshadowing danger of national life, with, apparently, no end to its operations, and it is made clear that the interest money exacted and the millions yearly spent on armament by European nations will mean, unless the process is somehow checked, the collapse of European industry.

Another paper in the volume sets forth the proposition that if we in America would reduce our military expenses to our actual needs it would help greatly in enabling debt-cursed Europe to settle the war problem for all time. Dr. Jordan thinks that a robust public opinion demanding that nations devote their energy and their wealth to things more important than war scares and preparations must be developed if we are to kill "the perennial bogy of war." "At the last," he says, "the world is ruled by what its people think," and he makes it a personal question with each of his readers as to whether he or she will work for war or peace, for militarism or democracy. "As the spirit of manhood rises," he declares, "the war spirit must fail."

THE JEWS OF TO-DAY

By Arthur Ruppin. Translated by Margery Bentwich. With an introduction by Joseph Jacobs. Henry Holt & Co.

Dr. Ruppin's book is a clear exposition of a single problem, which, in a way, covers most of the topics of interest about the Jews. His thesis is that, whereas the Jews have always had a whole culture of their own, differing from that of other peoples in religious ideals, language, costume, manners, and all the characteristics which make a separate nation, all this seems now to be disappearing. Jews are beginning to discard their own language and their distinctive dress and customs, to be educated in the same way and along the same lines as the young people of the countries in which they live, and to intermarry with outsiders. Even in religious matters, we are told, skepticism and agnosticism are spreading rapidly among a people hitherto regarded as the type of steadfast fidelity to their ancestral faith. The author devotes a whole chapter to the declining birth rate, which, in some regions, is no longer able to make good the losses from these causes.

Dr. Ruppin contends that the separatist tendencies of the Jews have given them a racial and cultural value worth keeping at any cost. The remedy he proposes for the threatened danger of complete assimilation and disappearance of the special Jewish characteristics is the Zionistic ideal of a Jewish political State in Palestine. He thinks that the

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existence of such a State, though it would contain no more than a fraction of all the Jews in the world, would tend to repress the disruptive forces by creating a new Jewish culture. In the course of his treatment of this problem the author deals with almost all the questions relating to the status and condition of the modern Jew. He gives the facts about their numbers, their wealth and property, their recent dispersion from Eastern Europe, their congestion in the large cities of the world, the numbers who have been baptized or have intermarried, in short, all the data necessary for a work of reference.

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE

By Samuel P. Orth. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1913.

The theme of this important work from the pen of a writer well qualified to deal with the intricacies of Socialism is not what Socialism proposes, but what it has accomplished, and by what various methods. By this retrospect over the lands in which Socialism has been accomplishing something, the author hopes to find a look forward into the affairs of our own land in their relation to Socialism. Dr. Orth discusses the differences, which in his opinion are microscopic, between Socialists and radicals in France, between Socialists and laborites in England; everywhere he finds the Socialist division to be the labor party and the radical party. But the inference is not that the cult is of the lower classes. In the countries which are considered—in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Austria—there is noted a distinct change in the make-up of the Socialist following. No longer is it of the lower stratum, but is made up of lawyers, physicians, journalists, professors, even the very rich. With the entrance of a higher type of intelligence the old hope of the abolition of the wage system and collective ownership of the means of production, together with the disappearance of economic extremes has died a lingering death. According to Dr. Orth, the new Socialist has ceased to place extreme emphasis on the form of the State; his chief concern now is with the function of the State, and to that end he interests himself no longer in financial and political but in humanitarian measures; in such questions as the death rate of babies, the cost of living, the causes and remedies of underpayment and unemployment. These are the topics which the Socialist parties abroad are forcing on their legislative bodies, and with fair success.

This comparative study of the progress of Socialism in lands other than our own, tracing the development of its fundamentals and bringing its theory, as shown in its practice, to date, has been pronounced one of the most illuminating and far-sighted interpretations of the Socialist doctrine as it stands to-day, and as it should stand to-morrow, if it is to succeed.

SYNDICALISM, INDUSTRIALISM, UNIONISM, AND SOCIALISM

By John Spargo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 1913.

This book is intended for the Socialist. It has already been read by many and has made numerous splits in the camp. In it, Mr. Spargo, who is one of the best-known among the leaders of Socialism in this country, clearly and insistently attacks prominent issues, denouncing as evils certain of the tendencies among the more radical followers of the red flag. The three phases of Socialism, syndicalism, industrialism and unionism, are boldly dissected, and the recent methods used in connection with each fearlessly discussed.

Although once in favor of sabotage himself, Mr. Spargo has come at length violently to denounce its adoption. Sabotage, is Mr. Spargo's opinion, threatens the interests of labor as much, if not more, than it does those of capital. Like syndicalism, it is the symptom of weakness and despair or the evidence of immaturity. Sabotage divides the house of labor against itself, according to the psychological law that a policy adopted in any struggle against a common foe inevitably appears in the internal conflict of the movement. In the progress of this idea of sabotage, denounced in 1912 by the forces of Socialism and unionism, Mr. Spargo has perceived the danger which is that of a weapon that can be turned in upon the body of labor itself at any time. This bitter denunciation of a policy which has already divided the Socialist camp, has lost Mr. Spargo many followers, but his conclusions have been based upon a practical experience and a close watching of the workings of Socialism, not only in America, but in France, Belgium and England, where the extended practice of sabotage had its origin, and the more far-seeing have recognized the value of his conclusions.

With equal determination and vigor, Mr. Spargo attacks syndicalism, which, in his opinion, bears the marks of the last resort, the final hope. Syndicalism has become the weapon, not of the "class conscious proletariat," but of the "slum proletariat," and its place in a modern and intelligent civilization is at the very bottom of the efficiency scale. The relation of industrialism and unionism to Socialism is searchingly discussed in Mr. Spargo's succeeding chapters, and the book gives an excellent cross-section view of the temper of Socialism in its present stage of development.

THE JEWS AND MODERN CAPITALISM

By Werner Sombart. Translated by M. Epstein. E. P. Dutton & Co.

While preparing a new edition of his book on capitalism Prof. Sombart came upon evidence which convinced him that competition and credit and the commercialization of industry which characterize the capitalistic régime are due mainly to the Jews. This interested him so much that he at once plunged into study of the matter and he has written this large book to prove the double thesis of the Jewish foundation of capitalism and the capitalistic foundation of Judaism. He traces the connection which he asserts to exist between Jews and modern capitalism from the transferring of the hegemony of the world's commerce from the Italians and Spaniards in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to northern Europe, where the Jews had established themselves. By their introduction of the methods of underselling and competition and by their participation in the banks and exchanges of Holland and England they brought about the modern economic system of credit and competitive prices.

Prof. Sombart's contention and the ingenious way in which he has worked it out have attracted much attention in Europe and in this country. He has brought together an impressive mass of details all of which confirm his thesis. But he has omitted to mention the facts that militate against it. The result is that he rides his hobby to death, but his book is a very real contribution to the hitherto neglected economic history of the Jewish people. It is misleading in the argument which the author endeavors to make from his facts, because he has failed to take account of other facts, just as important, which did not carry out his theory.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

THE SOUTH POLE

By Roald Engelbregt Gravning Amundsen. Translated by A. G. Chater. Illustrated. Two volumes. New York: Lee Keedick, 150 Nassau Street. $10

Capt. Amundsen tells in a simple, manly, straightforward style the account of his peaceful conquest of the south pole. His modest narrative, so modest, indeed, that one frequently has to take pains to remember just what was his place in the expedition, contains, in addition to its brilliant story of adventure, a wonderful mass of information which scientists are welcoming eagerly. The observations of his party upon climatic, geologic, and biologic conditions in the antarctic are important contributions to the advance of science.

The reading of these volumes shows why Capt. Amundsen made his conquest of the south pole with such apparent ease, for they make manifest the careful calculation, forethought, and good management that went into his preparation for the journey. There was no guesswork in it. He profited to the full by the mistakes and the successes of all those who had preceded him, and he utilized the last scrap of his own knowledge of similar conditions. As far as human foresight could, he provided beforehand for every contingency. Stating facts with fullness, never magnifying difficulties, the two volumes make an exhaustive and accurate account of a really great feat. In a year that has brought out so many remarkable and important books of exploration this work stands easily among the first.

TRANS-HIMALAYA

Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet. By Sven Hedin. With 194 illustrations and 4 maps. Volume III. Macmillan & Co.

The publication of this third volume of Dr. Sven Hedin's "Trans-Himalaya" marks the completion of the task he set himself when he invaded Tibet a few years ago as a geographical, geological, and ethnological explorer. Previous to that time the major part of Tibet had been an unknown land. This final volume fills up the gaps and gives a correct picture of the Tibetan highlands. The journey which the author describes in it began Sept. 11, 1907, at Singi-Kabab, at the source of the Indus. The elevation was more than 16,000 feet—"an Eiffel Tower on the summit of Mont Blanc," he calls it. Leaving there he followed the course of the Indus for two months, parting company with the river at Lung-Kung and proceeding to Ladak. By that time he had passed fifteen months in the interior of Tibet and had a greater variety and profundity of knowledge concerning it than any other man in the world. The Winter journey across the loftiest mountains of Chang-tang in a temperature of 40 degrees below zero, or worse, was a trying experience. When Dr. Hedin finally arrived at Selipuk, after two years of exploration in which he had seen no European, he was ready enough to turn his face homeward. But the Selipukians met him with hostility, and only the audacious attitude he assumed toward them saved him from execution. Part of his caravan had gone astray, and he left this village on his march to far-away Simla with only the equivalent of a shilling in his pocket. During his two years of exploration he crossed the Himalayas along seven independent lines, persisting in his work until he was able to bring away with him data for a complete map. He has proved that the Trans-Himalayan region is a "labyrinth of lofty ranges," making one connected system of mountains, the greatest in the world.

FAMILIAR SPANISH TRAVELS

By William Dean Howells. Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Howells's kindly humor and accurate observation served him in good stead in his journeyings through the cities and villages of Spain. He begins his entertaining volume with a chapter called "Autobiographical Approaches," in which he tells how, a boy of 10 or 12, he reveled in that "incomparable romance," "Don Quixote," and how, throughout the years, he read Spanish novels and dramas and longed to visit Spain.

He was 74 years old when at last he arrived in the land of which he so long had dreamed, but none of his boyish enthusiasm had evaporated. He visited San Sebastian, beautiful in its rocky harbor; Valladolid, of the varied charms; Toledo, rich in tradition, and—of course—Madrid. He traveled in a leisurely manner, following his own desire, and his enjoyment of the experience shows in every line.

And the reader shares this enjoyment. He gets nearly as much pleasure as the traveler himself. There is plenty of graphic description, description of the things which the guidebook-bound tourist fails to see, and bits of characterization that are delightful. Every day was a day of adventure, and Mr. Howells tells of the guides, merchants, and beggars whom he met, with a joyousness that is contagious. It must be admitted that he shows a rather surprising disability to understand Spanish Christianity, and this defect mars several pages. But he is not provincial; he seldom condemns what he does not understand, and his book is a delight to readers who have been to Spain and to those who look forward to a visit to that country.

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By A. Henry Savage-Landor. Illustrated. Two volumes. Little, Brown & Co. $10.

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exploration of Tibet. Since his experiences in that country sixteen years ago he has sought and found exciting adventure in China, Persia, Afghanistan, and the African Continent. But his modest story of what he did and saw and dared during this trip into the wilds of Brazil proves it to have been his greatest achievement.

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TO MESOPOTAMIA AND KURDISTAN IN DISGUISE

By B. B. Soane. Illustrated. Small, Maynard & Co.

Mr. Soane's book is an account of a trip he made in 1908 from Constantinople by steamer to Beirut, thence by train northward to Aleppo, from there northeastward to the Tigris, and then south to Bagdad. Sometimes he traveled by desert cart, sometimes by caravan, sometimes by the riskiest of rafts, and again by boat. He was in disguise all of the time and was so poorly supplied with money that it was necessary for him to practice all the small economies that were possible. Most of the time he traveled as a Persian Mussulman. Sometimes he was returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, and so became a Hajl and worthy of much regard. Not once during the entire trip was he known or believed to be an Englishman, or even a European. At one time he told his associates that he was English and they would not believe him, but insisted that he must be a Persian gentleman who had been to England.

From the ordinary standpoint, judging by Mr. Soane's account, the trip must have been of the most trying sort, compact of rainstorms, burning heat, insects, and a thousand other discomforts. But travelers' joys burned with so fierce a flame in his heart that he minded not the discomforts, and he had many an interesting experience, many a unique adventure. The book is filled with entertaining anecdotes gathered from experiences and adventures, stories that illuminate racial character and throw light upon manners and customs. They throw light, too, upon the trail of the Turk over vassal lands and upon the sort of regard in which he is held by those vassals. Whoever is interested in the fate of Turkey will find the volume of much value. Students of affairs in the Middle East will discover in it much fresh material, part of it concerned with modern events and some of it obtained from old histories to which he had access through the local friendships that he formed.

SCOTT'S LAST EXPEDITION

By Capt. Robert F. Scott. Edited by Leonard Huxley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1913.

The first of these two volumes contains entire the journals of Capt. R. F. Scott, written on his last eventful Antarctic expedition. The story of that expedition, especially its last tragic chapters, has become well known to the world; in these two volumes the full and complete account is given in Capt. Scott's own words, an entry for nearly every day of that long time from November, 1910, to March, 1912. The final chapter of the volume, telling of those last struggles in the blizzard; of the gallant Oates, who, near the end, walked out into the blizzard "for a moment"; of the gradual oncoming of death; of the resolve to meet it in the natural way, putting aside the opium tabloids and the morphine—these brave fragments from a splendid record of a heroism not soon to be forgotten. There is given a fac simile of that last leaf from Scott's diary, showing the pencilling in a firm hand, and the final words flung out to a public which might never have seen them, "Last Writing; For God's Sake, look after our people—" Scott's last letters to his friends and his message, look after our people!" Scott's body, are also given in full.

The second volume contains material not so well known, being the reports of the journeys and the scientific work undertaken by Dr. E. A. Wilson and the surviving members of the expedition. This includes the account of both the western and the northern journeys; the exploration of King Edward's Land, which the Scott party has put on the map; the journey over the Koettlitz, Ferrar and Taylor glaciers; the geological expedition to Granite Harbor, and the record of that last year at Cape Evans, during which the ascent of Mount Erebus was made and the search party was sent out for Scott and his companions. This volume contains the reports which sum up the expedition's contributions to the world of science. There is a résumé of the physiography and glacial geology of Victoria Land by Griffith Taylor; a condensation of the magnetic observations and some notes on ice physics by Charles S. Wright; a summary of the geological journeys by the assistant geologist, F. Debenham, presenting the nature of the fossils brought back by the expedition, together with a meteorological report by G. C. Simpson.

THE CONQUEST OF MOUNT McKINLEY

By Belmore Brown. With an appendix by Herschel C. Parker. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Mr. Brown writes a singularly satisfactory account of the experiences of an explorer, because it is so human. He tells not only the things he and his companions do and see, try for and achieve, or fail, but he tells also how they felt about it, how they were affected physically by this, that, or the other effort or experience, and what were their emotions. He does it so simply and sincerely that it carries conviction. A taint of suspicion always hangs about emotions described with an eye to rhetorical effect. But when he says "we were wet-eyed and chatted like children as we prepared our packs," the next morning after they had slept on the ground instead of ice or snow the first time in a month and the smell in the wind of grass and flowers greeted them, the little human glimpse of feeling is just what the reader wants.

The book contains the full account of the three expeditions for the scaling of Mount McKinley of which Mr. Brown was a member, the first in 1906, the second in 1910, and the last in 1912. On this final one he, Prof. Herschel C. Parker of Columbia University and a companion passed the 20,000-foot level and fought their way through a blizzard that made the day seem, in Mr. Brown's memory, "like an evil dream," to a point so near the summit that they could have reached it, in good weather, with a few minutes of easy walking. The account of their desperate struggle against the blizzard makes some thrilling pages.

Only less fascinating than the text are the illustrations, which show the same faculty for seizing upon and presenting the interesting thing. A hundred of these, four of them in color, are from drawings and paintings by the author, and these are supplemented by a large number of photographs and by a number of maps.

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THE Bible, as known to half of Christendom, is a larger book than that with which the Protestant churches are familiar. Besides the Old and the New Testament there are a series of Apocrypha, "hidden" or esoteric books, which in the Greek or Roman churches are regarded every whit as inspired and divine as the books more familiar in the West. The Council of Trent, which fixed the creed for Roman Catholicism, declared any one as anathema who did not receive these books as sacred or canonical. Even the Church of England recommends them to be read "for example of life and instruction of manners." King James's version and nearly all Bibles authorized by the Church of England up to the beginning of the nineteenth century contained the Apocrypha, though their inclusion in the Holy Book was resented by dissenters. Even as late as the fifties of the nineteenth century a storm in a teacup was raised by the Prince Consort, who placed on a cairn raised on the grave of a favored servant a verse from Tobit. This was regarded as sacrilege by the dour Presbyterians, over whom his wife, Queen Victoria, presided as in some sort the head of the Presbytery.

It is indeed somewhat difficult to discriminate either in form or matter between the Apocrypha and the Old Testament, to which they form an appendix. They had contributed to popular art and literature a due quota of familiar figures; Tobit and his dog, Susanna and the elders, Judith and Holophernes are as familiar in pictorial art as Daniel and the lions or David and Saul. The sayings of Ecclesiasticus seem as pregnant as those of Ecclesiastes, while the Wisdom of Solomon has noble passages which come to us trailing clouds of glory in the magnificent rhythm of King James's Version. The Books of the Maccabees contain an account of as heroic a struggle as is known in history, though their contents used to be known to us from the vigorous reproduction of them by Josephus. It is scarcely to be wondered that the churches have been in doubt whether to accept the Apocrypha as equally sacred with the rest of the remains of the literature of the ancient Hebrews.

Of late years considerable attention has been redirected to these interesting books in the English-speaking world. When the English revisers had finished revising the New and the Old Testaments a conjoint band from the two companies set to work revising the Apocrypha, and Bibles can now be obtained containing the whole three sets of books in the revised version. The renewed search for the origins of Christianity in the later stages of the mother religion has sent theologians back to the study of these books, which fill up the gap, both historical and spiritual, between the Testaments. Like the converted Jew of Sheridan's witticism, they fill out the blank page between the Old and the New Testaments.

But during the last century or so a number of books have come to light, evidently of the same period and from the same sources as the Apocrypha; they are mostly mystical and Apocalyptic in character and are often attributed to some of the ancient patriarchs or sages of the ancient Hebrews. Indeed, one of them goes so far as to present itself as the Book of Adam and Eve. This series of books are, accordingly, known as Pseudepigrapha, because falsely attributed to supposititious authors. The chief of these is the Book of Enoch, the discovery of which forms quite a romance. It is quoted in the New Testament, in the Epistle of Jude, as if it was Scripture. It became lost to the world for seventeen centuries, after which James Bruce brought back from Abyssinia, after his celebrated search for the sources of the Nile, three manuscripts of it written in Ethiopic, which turned out to be translations into that uncouth tongue of the Greek version of the Book of Enoch. Still later another similar book, attributed to Enoch, was discovered in a Slavonic version in Servia and Russia, though every trace of the Greek original had been lost. Similar romances of scholarship attached to other portions of this curious byway of sacred literature. Only the other day the sands of Egypt at Elephantine yielded up some fragments in Aramaic of the Story of Achikar, which is referred to in the Book of Tobit. As these fragments are of the fifth century B. C. they may be regarded as the oldest manuscript portions of the Bible, or at least of its apocryphal Appendix, in existence.

Dr. R. H. Charles has been, for a number of years, devoting himself to this branch of sacred literature, and has published editions or translations of many of the Pseudepigrapha, including the two Books of Enoch, the Book of Jubilees, the Testaments of the Twelve Apostles, the Assumption of Moses, and the Apocalypse of Baruch. It was a happy thought for him to bring together all the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha, to have them translated by himself and a band of scholars and to supply these texts, with short but adequate notes, rendering the many obscure passages and references as clear as possible to the ordinary reader. This he has done in the two finely printed quartos just issued by the Oxford University Press in a manner worthy even of its great reputation.

The result is a triumph not alone for English typography but for English scholarship. This is a piece of work which one has hitherto been accustomed to see done best by Germans. Indeed, it is only a few years ago since Prof. Kautzsch produced a German annotated translation of the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha, which doubtless formed the model and suggestion for the present work. Yet Dr. Charles has surpassed Kautzsch both in quantity and quality. He gives more Pseudepigrapha and deals with their contents more thoroughly. Indeed, in his zeal he has somewhat overshot the mark by including in his second volume devoted to the Pseudepigrapha works which by no stretching of the expression can be regarded as pseudepigraphic at all. Thus he includes a translation of the "Sayings of the Fathers," a tractate of the Mishnah, (which is to be found in every Jewish prayer book,) and the fragment of the Zadokite work recently discovered by Prof. Schechter of this city. Neither of these are attributed to any author, and cannot therefore be wrongly attributed as the title Pseudepigrapha implies. This Dr. Charles owns, but excuses himself

(Continued on Page 682.)

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(Continued from Page 681.)

on the ground that the works in question are from the same period as the rest of this literature and throw light upon the tendencies of the times. It is perhaps ungracious to look a gift pseudepigraphon in the mouth.

These two volumes contain a Bible in miniature, yet a by no means small miniature at that. It has parallels and continuations of the historical books of the Bible, in Esdras and Maccabees, quasi-fictions of the order of Esther in Tobit and Achikar; its books of wisdom, Sirach, and the Wisdom of Solomon, rival proverbs and Ecclesiastes in gnomic lore. They even contain what might be called a continuation of the Psalms known as the Songs of Solomon. Almost the sole branch of Old Testament literature, unrepresented in the Apocrypha and Pseudepigraphs, is that of pure prophecy in the sense of the higher politics, international and internal. But they carry to a huge excess ore episodic characteristic of the prophetic literature, the Apocalyptic vision found in Isaiah, Ezekiel and Daniel. This is specially the characteristic of the Pseudepigrapha of the second volume in this edition, and may be regarded as the dominant note of the whole literature of the Jews between 200 before and 200 after Christ, during which these books were written mainly in Hebrew, but some in Aramaic and a few of them originally in Greek (though by far the majority are now known to us only in Greek versions.)

This preoccupation with the fate of the world is one of the most remarkable phenomena in all literature professing to be sacred. Here we have a few hardy mountaineers who are fighting inch by inch and year by year to retain a territory not much bigger than that covered by New York or London with their suburbs, and yet the imagination of their thinkers was fired with the fate of the whole world, which was ultimately to be conquered by their Law. From Daniel to Revelations we have a whole [illegible] of Apocalyptic works dealing [illegible] wondrous visions and culminating in the phantasmagorias of the Book of Enoch, which may be regarded as the centre of the whole literature. This book had great influence both on the phraseology and thought of the New Testament, and, as was mentioned above, is directly quoted as Scripture by Jude. Its influence was, of course, most marked on the Book of Revelation, but the Christian views of the Messiah and of the future world can, on several points, be directly traced back to Enoch. Strange to say, these visions of the future penetrated into the classic world, and even affected the poet of imperial Rome.

There is no doubt that Virgil, in his description of the Golden Age in the Fourth Eclogue, was using the so-called Sibylline Books, and from those portions of them which modern scholarship has traced back to Jewish authorship. The great Latin hymnologist of the Middle Ages who wrote the tremendous "Dies Irae" had a true instinct of the sources of the Christian doctrine of the last things when he wrote his line, "Teste David cum Sibylla." Though these visions of the future and of the future world have an element of the sublime in them, especially considering their source, they are, when regarded as literature, rather grandiose than grand. There is a hardness of outline and a want of imaginative detail which make them wearisome after a few pages. The Fathers of the Synagogue had a true instinct in putting them outside the canon and calling them accordingly "outsiders." There seems to have been doubt in only one case, that of Sirach, which is sometimes quoted in the Talmud as scripture. Just as there was doubt about the admission of Esther into the canon, there seems to have been some hesitancy about excluding Sirach from it.

Sufficent has perhaps been said to indicate the many points of interest presented by these volumes, not alone to the theologian, but to the student of literature in general. One of the largest sections of the second volume gives the story of Achikar, which may, perhaps, be even described as the first novel extant. As we have seen, this can be traced back to the sixth or fifth century B. C., and has been recovered in these latter days in Arabic, Syriac, Armenian, and Aramaic versions, besides a Greek rewriting of part of it found in mediaeval lives of Aesop. The book is thus one of the curiosities of literature in the variant forms of its tradition, and it is a sort of bridge between the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha, being referred to in one of the former books; as Dr. Charles owns, it has little claims to be included in the present volumes, but is none the less welcome.

Each of the thirty-books contained in these two volumes is introduced by one of the editors with an account of the manuscripts, versions, and editions, with a short account of the theological views of the author or authors. One would have been glad to have had a more general introduction summing up these conclusions, but perhaps this is more suitable for special work such as Dr. Charles has himself written on the Eschatology of the ancient Hebrews. He has scarcely been uniform in his treatment of the different books, giving variant readings for some of them but not for others; he has been rather inclined to introduce homiletic and aesthetic considerations in a sphere where scholarship pure and simple should prevail. But these defects diminish but slightly the solid value of this contribution to learning, which does honor to Dr. Charles and his colleagues, including Dr. Llewellyn Davies, who has added a magnificent index to the second volume, running to 140 columns and enabling one to find any topic treated in this labyrinthine literature.

CONCERNING SOUL-WHORLS

MUSIC AND THE FINE ARTS. A Psychology of Aesthetic. By Denton J. Snyder. St. Louis: Sigma Publishing Company.

Denton J. Snyder has taken for his field a universal psychology interrelating all sciences by an "ultimate psychological principle." This volume is one of the many in which this universal system is expounded, and the attempt is made to "define and put in order the so-called fine arts in accord with their psychological evolution." In these he includes music, painting, and the "kinetic arts," such as dancing. He asks, "Can we bring to light the original constructive principle of the total edifice of music?" as others who have grappled with the aesthetics of music have asked before him; but his analysis brings him no nearer to any tangible result than has been attained by his predecessors in this field. We read that "the sound-whorl wakens the soul-whorl and starts it to making the same movement which is primordially its own, given originally by the All-Self," and much more of the same sort of thing in relation to the other arts. There are less esoteric and more detailed analyses of their various manifestations, but we have to be satisfied with the conclusion that "sculpture represents the God humanizing, while music represents the man divinizing," and other statements of this kind. There are no doubt certain minds to whom this demonstration will come as a conclusive reality.

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"FROM CATHAY"

Mr. Benet's Songs and Stories from Other Lands

MR. BENET'S book of poems takes its title from a gay ballad that gave pleasure to many when it appeared several months ago in a leading magazine; a tale of two strange merchants who rode into town on paunchy beasts with golden hooves. They bought sacks of magic merchandise, and they sang a carol in praise of the Grand Chan, "the King of all the Kings across the sea."

Nevertheless, this reviewer will resist the temptation to call Mr. Benét himself a merchant from Cathay. It is true that he brings some strange exotic wares, songs and stories from other lands and other times. But he is not (as many young poets are) wilfully a foreigner. He does not rebel against the noble old traditions of English poetry.

Of late years there has been noticeable among the younger poets a tendency to break deliberately the established rules of rhyme and rhythm and to write the sort of verse which is called "free." Partly this comes from a morbid craving after novelty, partly from laziness. It is good to find that Mr. Benét takes seriously the technique of his art. There are in the volume now under consideration a number of poems—particularly "The Halcyon Birds" and "The Violin's Enchantress"—that are remarkable when looked at merely as examples of virtuosity. Not only does Mr. Benét show an enviable sense of verbal music, he also has an accurate perception of the connection between rhythm and thought, he uses the form conscientiously, but he selects the form with due regard to the idea to be expressed.

So much for his mastery over his tools. He has, it has been stated, that knowledge of the use of words which the public legitimately demands of every maker of verses. Now must be examined that even more important thing, the idea, which is the poem's essential justification. And (contrary to the platitude of the amateur) sincerity is not the quality by virtue of of which a poem stands or falls. The idea must first of all be interesting. It may also be sincere, elevating, original. But it must interest the reader before it can display to him its other virtues. Sincerity undecorated and obtrusive makes the work and conversation of many young poets things diligently to be avoided. Well, he must be blasé indeed whom all of these poems fail to interest. For the romanticist here are such strange tales as "The Bird Fancier" and "The Halcyon Birds," and ringing tributes to such illustrious vagabonds as Baron Munchausen and Sir John Maundeville. Those (not all of them are gone) who know the difference between Helle and Hades will enjoy such beautiful echoes of the classics as "The Centaur's Farewell," "The Winning of Pomona," and—best of all—"The Ar[illegible]'s Chanty."

Orpheus hath harped her,
  Her prow hath drunk the sea.
  Fifty haughty heroes at her golden row-
    locks be!
    His fingers sweep the singing strings,
    Her forefoot white before she flings,
    Out from the shore she strains—she
      swings—
  And lifts, oh, gallantly!

Mr. Benét has written few "nature poems," but a keen and sympathetic observation of trees, flowers and clouds is manifest throughout his work. There are, of course, many love poems (the beautiful dedication is perhaps the best) and they are poems of real love, not sordid, not feverish, but strongly, whitely passionate. Mr. Benét is not interesting in sphinxes, "love" does not invariably suggest "pain" to him, nor does he even once use the dear old rhyme of "lust" and "dust."

Some—but not all—of the poems that are ethical or philosophical in theme, deserve high praise. To take an exception first, "Remarks to the Back of a Pew," is a composition which Mr. Benét probably wrote when he was undergoing some punishment for "cutting" chapel in his freshman days. All of us know that on a hot Sunday morning it is pleasanter to sit under a tree and smoke a pipe than to listen to a long sermon in a poorly ventilated church. Some 8,000 people have put this idea into verse—calling the results "The Cathedral of the Trees," "Nature's Church" or something of the sort, and most of them have done it better than Mr. Benét. Undoubtedly, the back of his pew was very much bored. "Ritual" is less trite, but it is evidently the work of one who, for the moment, tries to fix his own limitations on all mankind, who decries what—as yet—he fails to understand. But he will understand.

Having thus patronizingly insulted Mr. Benét, the reviewer desires to call particular attention to three poems, to which, in the course of years, there will come, he thinks, no little fame. These are "The Anvil of Souls," "Sincerities," and "Umbrae Puellularum." The poem first named is the splendid expression of a tremendous thought; critics courageous enough to use the term will call this poem "great." The second (refreshing after "Ritual") is full of that abasement before God's works which marks the true poet. The third is an exquisite memorial to the little maids of history and romance, a poem that for its sheer loveliness deserves immortality.

These three poems are things for which to be grateful. For the whole book we may well be grateful; it is a book of real poetry, musical, imaginative, vigorous. There are echoes of other poets—Francis Thompson, Alfred Nowes, Robert Browning, and (possibly) E. A. Robinson; but there is no slavish imitation; there is sure evidence of originality. Mr. Benét's second book will be better, but "Merchants from Cathay" is good enough to make all friends of American poetry glad.

JOYCE KILMER.

MERCHANTS FROM CATHAY. By William Rose Benet. The Century Company. $1.20 net.

LIVES OF SERVICE

HAPPY WOMEN. By Myrtle Reed. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THIS collection of twelve brief biographies of a dozen world-famous women was found among Myrtle Reed's papers after her death. Apparently, in making her selection of the women she wished to write about, she chose those who were honored and loved for the service they gave to the world and who found their happiness in service. A long "Foreword" by one of Myrtle Reed's close friends, Mary Badollet Powell, tells of many incidents in the author's life and of her attitude toward some of the important questions of the day which her army of admirers will find interesting. She recounts a conversation with Miss Reed in which the novelist spoke of her desire to write a series of short biographies of noted women that would illustrate her own conviction that "unselfish service brings happiness, regardless of worldly possessions or the want of them." In the working out of this purpose she wrote the papers, found among her literary remains, which have been brought together in this volume.

In the ordinary acceptation of what constitutes happiness, some of the figures of her little array of "happy women" do not justify their presence. Queen Victoria, for example, whose long years of widowhood and mourning have come to make of her almost a symbol of wifely sorrow, would hardly be called by most people a happy woman, at least for the longer part of her life. Sister Dora and Florence Nightingale also, with their lives of incessant toil and hardship, almost of poverty, would not be chosen by the average person as exemplars of worldly happiness. Caroline Herschel, with her almost hundred years spent in hard work, devotion to her brother, self-sacrifice, and denial of almost all the ordinary pleasures and joys of life, would hardly seem, from the ordinary viewpoint, to stand out prominently among the women of all time because of her happiness.

But in these, as well as in the other members of her little group of women, Miss Reed seeks to show from their own words that they were deeply and quietly happy and that their happiness came, not out of selfish pleasures and enjoyments—which the unthinking are apt to consider the only source of happiness—but out of the service they gave so unstintingly to the world. Even when her subjects lived what is usually considered a normally happy life, when fortune smiled upon them and love was kind and faithful, she passes lightly over these ordinary sources of pleasure in living and dwells upon the satisfaction they derived from the happiness which they could give to others.

Two Queens are included in Miss Reed's circle of happy women, Luise of Prussia and Victoria; two self-sacrificing sisters, Dorothy Wordsworth and Caroline Herschel; one great actress, one great singer, and one great poet, Charlotte Cushman, Jenny Lind, and Elizabeth Browning; two ministering angels, Florence Nightingale and Sister Dora; one reformer and one author, Lucretia Mott and Louisa Alcott.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

THE fact that the list of "hundred best books" of the THE fact that the list of the year, published elsewhere in this issue, includes so many from the shelves of the Home University Library is an indication, by no means unpleasant, that publishers who would furnish inexpensive books to a general public do not have to stay at the bottom of the literary ladder, restricting themselves to popular science series and propaganda literature or some other series. The scope of the Home University Library publications has been steadily widening, and in the past year it has rounded up a corps of writers all of them, but men who are competent to speak with authority on the subjects they treat. Nothing of this sort could be said of the writers all of them, but men who cussion and the solution of presentday problems. When a publishing house can enlist the makers of some of our best books, and can, moreover, put those books, by reason of treatment and price, within the reach of a general public, furnishing not only what would be marked best by a competent judge, but what is accessible and popular, it is rendering distinct service.

APPEALING to a somewhat different class of readers, Everyman's Library accomplishes much the same result in its particular field. THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW list of Everyman publications, and yet there does not, of course, include the Everyman publications, and yet there are undoubtedly many who would consider the contributions of the past year a distinct achievement. The house to the literary world in the later work of the library is by no means a matter of reprinting well-known classics only. The translations which have been added to the list in the past twelve months—"The Pageant of the Muses" series, for a single excellent instance—approaches constructive work. Such publications as these, such as the scholarly edition of the Tudor Shakespeare, recently issued by the Macmillan Company, do not fit into the list of the year's hundred best books, but they are none the less examples of constructive editing and literary achievement.

THE Nobel prize for literature having been awarded the Bengali poet, RABINDRANATH TAGORE, English commentators, thus far at least, feel somewhat self-congratulatory about it. Their inference is that we must be getting over our provincialism at an amazing rate when we can go so far afield as India for our classics. The credit, however, belongs to Mr. TAGORE, and the emphasis is to be laid rather on Oriental initiative than on Occidental broad-mindedness. It is the mountain which has moved, and not Mahomet. RABINDRANATH TAGORE, the accepted poet of the fifty millions and more who speak the Bengali tongue, has come out of the East with an English translation of such of his work as he saw fitted in well with the tendency of Western literature. That the Bengali poet knew what he was about is no idle conjecture. Well read in Occidental literature to date, for some time a student in Europe, and, possessing the vantage point of a different civilization, he could not have been unaware of this Western drift toward mysticism, marked plainly enough by such as MAETERLINCK, the later HAUPTMANN, the craze for such as BERGSON, and the Celtic revival. The arts, philosophy, and politics, all have, of late been moving toward the East, the smattering of Eastern culture which has come about has been of trifle and superficial things, but interest in the Orient has been awakened. These two tendencies, the one toward mysticism of any description, the other toward anything picturesquely Oriental, have given Mr. TAGORE the opportunity which no enterprising Westerner, hunting for something to translate, ever fancied existed, although fifty millions are of RABINDRANATH. The situation deceptions of the Eastern mind in its every-day world, perhaps the Eastern mind is moving slowly, but it is not moving in one spot.

SOME years ago MR. KIPLING wrote of the best airship story ever imagined, driven by clockwork, with passengers, about the flight of a monster, power-less across the Atlantic by night, and the like it because of its multitude of technical phrases, like its technical phrases, which were of course as imaginary as the airship itself, but most people felt the power and movement of the fabulous flight. In the new number of the Metropolitan Mr. KIPLING has another tale. In the new number of the Metropolitan Mr. KIPLING has another tale of imaginative work about an aeroplane, a part no other machine ever invented or imagined by man could play. Kipling has certainly not lost his invention, but, although passenger airships have since made long and fast voyages, the idea that the big balloon will ever be of much service in commercial traffic is not generally entertained. The aeroplane—that is another story. Nobody can say what cannot be done with that.

COMMUNITY SAVIORS

THE MIXING: What the Hillport Neighbors Did. By Rosick White. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

The social doctors are beginning to say that the malaise which has been sapping the life of American farm and village communities is too intense individualism. They say that not only do the people lack the impulse and the training to work together, but even that they lack that community consciousness which would lead them to wish to work together. One of these doctors has called it "the tuberculosis of American country life"—a description which implies how dangerous they think the state of the patient. From various parts of the country have come news now and then, in newspaper or magazine articles, of how some one community has taken its particular white plague in hand and presently, after much effort, made itself a whole and united. But MRS. WHITE is the first such chronicle to find itself between book covers. While his account is cast in the form of fiction it reads as if it were founded upon reality. One would guess that the author took the experiments and achievements of several such communities, drew on his knowledge of the general movement for closer neighborhood association for material with which to expand and weave together several of its phases, and so made a connected story about a gone-to-seed country village not far from a big city. The town has its native residents, pig-headed and prejudiced, its Summer colony and its commuters holding themselves disdainfully aloof, its Shanty-town of Italian workmen. The story tells, with much dramatic incident, how a few people got together and set the leaven of neighborliness at work among these disorganized elements, set the struggles they had, the difficulties they encountered, the things they did and the success that finally was theirs. The book is cleverly written and will be of much interest and help to all who are engaged in the movement to improve country life.

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HER MIRROR. By Marcelle Tinayre. Translated from the French by Winifred Stephens. John Lane Company. $1.25 net.

IF the term "a woman's diary" had not grown hackneyed beyond meaning almost, it might have served to denote the character of this book of grace, elegance and a charm most engagingly feminine. The author herself describes it as a collection of impressions, of dreams and of memories. Further, explaining her title, she speaks of it as a mirror in the hands of a woman, reflecting her own thoughtful and shadows of feeling and the fleeting pictures of life.

These reflections she gives at thirty-five, which is not the evening of life's day, but rather the full noontide's heyday, the open bloom of the rose lengthening, the flowering of woman at her best, the open bloom of the rose lengthening, the flowering of woman at the eve of maturity. Nothing of other is omitted, whether it touches interest as between one woman and another or between one woman and another men, or women with men, on the relations between friends, travelers, children, and widehood, which are the chapters. There are also a chapter on quotations and a chapter on reminiscence, which the author recognizes avoid a dialogue that seems to be dull and weary until, when finally each strivers, leads and never ending, even it dictated by an author by any too or to demand. This is rather hard to imagine, although it is that, with the exception of, the stories are, together, they have made, exactly as the opposite, so, and she wonders, weariness, to be traditional, an instrument, bravado, sacrifice, some secret weakness, coquetry, or a game. Perhaps she renounces with a little of them all. It must not be thought that the author is the generality of acute observation, it must not be thought that the book is a successor of, the isolated memoirs, the author, the opinion mentioned. The interest and value of it, on the contrary, is that throughout we have the acquaintance and the confidence of a woman, part fictional, part real, without enough of herself is to do so that we fix her personal, recognizable being, while, through the medium of her opinions and impressions, we grow to know her intimately. This method of stating one's life and conclusions, of course, has no autobiographic authenticity, it is the method of the novelist, but, if her used avowedly, it provides for a mixture of fact and fiction, as the author, in prefaces at the start, which is a provision of even prime celebrated autobiographers, have failed to make, to assure for importance, since the charm of the recital is granted, it is safe to assume that the character here delineated is not such as to be classed in the archives of a nation, whether historical or literary. She is merely one of those women, whom nine out of ten women, if wishes were horses, would ride their heads off to resemble and emulate, with. She is a French woman, civilized to the tips of her fingers, in the world, but unscathed of it. Without romantic, unless val, she has married the husband presented to her as most suitable, and has maintained his station and dignity and her own in manner befitting. The marriage took place when she was very young, so that some years after becoming a widow, she finds her children growing up rapidly and envisages them going forth to love and new homes. Nor does she repine, or age precipitately, because, as she says, she is cheerful, brave and a determined optimist. Keeping the robust health of her childhood, an equable temper and a well-balanced mind. Altogether she is a most attractive and intelligent woman to meet, who furnishes incidentally a picture of French life that is not too familiar according to the convention of the so-called French novel. The book is excellently rendered in this authorized translation.

IN A FEW WORDS

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H. NELAND is the pseudonym of an author whose new book, "The Crimson Fist," declares that peace is made impossible by patriotism. This writer belongs, it is said, to an ancient aristocratic family associated with imperial rule and conquest.

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"The Heart of the Desert," accompanied her husband, Wallace, who wrote "The Heart of the Desert," accompanied her husband, Wallace, who wrote "The Heart of the Desert," accompanied her husband, Wallace, who wrote "

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THE LOVE-LETTERS OF A NOVELIST

Entertaining Confessions of a Novelist Whose Best Seller Has Brought Him Experiences

By CONINGSBY DAWSON

Author of "The Garden Without Walls."

THE title of this article is impertinent. I intend to describe to you the attitude of a certain part of the public toward the author of a love novel; I certainly don't intend to tell you anything about my own heart throbs. Still less to betray confidences, even though they were uninvited.

When a theatre is packed to see a beautiful actress, by people who have come not to see her act, managers expect it—they count it one of her assets. The same applies to the male matinée idol. Now, in the same way, there's an emotional following, scattered and tucked away through the world, for every moderately popular novelist. This following is undiscerning—it really doesn't care how the fellow writes any more than the matinée adorer cares how her actor acts—it simply wreathes absurd nobilities about his personality.

I say that this following is undiscerning. It is undiscerning to the extent of identifying him with the heroes of his imagination—of not discriminating between the attitudes which his puppets strike toward life for the sake of the story and the attitudes which are his own essentially. These latter the reading public have no chance to know anything about.

For instance, I remember two lady novelists of standard reputations crushing George Meredith on a garden seat in Surrey and upbraiding him for writing that woman would be the last thing civilized. They were angry with him; they had long harbored a grudge against him for that epigram, and were glad to have him in their power. They disguised their anger under a sham, kittenish and heavily middle-aged playfulness. George Meredith was feeble, and failing in sight; he let them have their way, and then, "It wasn't I who said that," he objected; "it was written in a diary by one of my characters—an embittered old man."

Precisely. But the public will insist on identifying the author with the vagaries of his creations. If he paints an unbalanced lover, then he must be an unbalanced lover. It would be as reasonable to declare that Arnold Bennett is a woman because "The Book of Carlotta" is a woman's autobiography.

And here I digress to illustrate how a fiction writer is handicapped by this annoying habit of both enemies and friends—yes, and of those between people, more loving than friends and more frank than enemies, this family—of attributing to him personally all the opinions and evil-doings of his chief male character. I know a man, a brilliant fellow, who wrote a brilliant novel. He was happily married. He wrote his novel in secret, letting his wife know nothing about it. It had for its leading woman a girl, tepid as the soup they serve at—I'd better not say where—but fiery in her beauty. She led the hero on from despair to despair, taunting, teasing, arousing him, till at last he aroused her and they fell. My friend was cock-sure of fame when he read his effort in its final form. He knew that he had a seat—or was it a stool?—between Dickens and Thackeray. He was so certain that he resigned all his merely lucrative jobs the day the book came out. He was going to do nothing but write

(Continued on Page 687.)

Coningsby Dawson
Author of "The Garden Without Walls."
Photo by Otto Sarony Co.

"Never did hero find himself the adored of three more enchanting heroines."
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(Continued from Page 686.)

novels till they laid him to rest in Westminster Abbey. If they wrote novels in heaven, he wouldn't stop even then.

But—and here comes the tragedy—on the evening of publication day his wife read it. She became so absorbed that she refused to come to bed. The novelist in the husband was flattered. Ha! ha! So she was at last discovering that he was a really big man! She sat up all night; he fell asleep watching her. He awoke at dawn when the book—his book—was thrown at him. She was crying—hysterical. Was it because she was so glad? Did wives chuck books about in sheer joy at their husband's cleverness? He tried to clutch her to him—then he found out. Every time the Sir Arthur of his story had held Lady Gwendoline's hand Mrs. M— had seen her husband caressing another woman. In the end, when Lady Gwendoline, so ardently wooed through three hundred pages, returned Sir Arthur's passion—well!

Mrs. M— thought she had spotted the real Lady Gwendoline in her husband's circle of acquaintances. What she wanted to know was how dared he (her foot stamped); how dared he have done things like that behind her back and then have had the shamelessness to record them?

The poor man tried to explain that he was no passionate baronet—a mere cold-blooded, decent living commoner. Sir Arthur was a person imagined. But his wife wouldn't hear of it—it was no good denying things to her. If he hadn't actually flirted with the lady in question, then he'd pictured himself flirting—which was just as bad. When all arguments had failed, he pleaded as excuse that the novel would put them on Easy Street—that the end would justify the means. But, alas! the novel didn't sell, and he didn't get his merely lucrative jobs back. The domestic infelicity which resulted from this adventure into the world of fancy has clipped the wings of his daring. He writes tame stories to please his wife now—stories which are so little expressive of himself that they fall still-born from the press.

This is the true story of one man's experience; the same thing has happened in a more or less disastrous degree to all novelists. It has happened to me. In my novel, "The Garden Without Walls," I tell in the first person the story of a love-wabbler—a man who was too forewarned as to consequences to seize his happiness; a man who had been intimidated in youth by too much morality; a man who was too chivalrous to love badly, and too calculating to love well, who had heard that love was a stinging nettle and was, therefore, afraid to pluck it. The name of this fictitious person was Dante. I find my friends calling me Dante and trying to trace a similarity. Now, if I must confess to you, the type of lover on whom I would pattern my own conduct is the young Lochinvar kind of person. I like to imagine myself as a cavalier who grasps his lady, swings her into his saddle and, in the face of all opposition, rides hard for the west. Rather hard luck, isn't it, to be so misinterpreted by your own handiwork? What fascinated me in describing the vagaries of a wabbler in love was that I considered myself so unlike him.

But, if it was only my friends, I could put up with them. The worst of it is that I've roused compassion in the breasts of numerous anonymous ladies, and they write me letters. One sends me flowers, tied with a narrow white ribbon, horribly suggestive of marriage. She does not sign her name, but on a slip of paper is written "Just for remembrance." Another pens me poems. In a recent inspiration she asked herself the question, through six pages, "What am I?" Each stanza told me what she was not. Only in the last line did I learn her secret, "I am love, I am passion, I am human sex."

Doubtless, these ladies think that I am the wabbler of my story—a person athirst, who stoops over every spring, but is frightened to drink lest the water be poisoned. They are sorry for me. They might well be, if I were a wabbler like Dante. I am not, and I am glad to take this opportunity of informing them that their pity is misspent. If you contemplate writing a love novel, think twice about it.

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NOVEMBER JOE. The Detective of the Woods. By Hesketh Prichard. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

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HAVE WE LOST THE ART OF HUMOR?

Writers of a Few Decades Ago Who Made Us Laugh, and Their Successors

By MARY S. WATTS

THE favorite diversion of this age is that of exploding theories. So popular has the pursuit become that nothing's safe any more, neither the good name of our forefathers, nor the fame of our great men, nor the Constitution of the United States, nor the moral law. Any moment our accepted, cherished, time-honored views about any one of them may boom off in smoke and fragments before our eyes. It is a common daily spectacle to behold some coldly earnest person arise and prove upon unanswerable authority that Nero was really a sort of a George Washington. No sooner has he got through than some one else takes up the duty of showing us incontestable evidence that George Washington was really a sort of a Nero. Most of us have been for years firmly established in the opinion that science and the creeds are and will be eternally at odds. All a mistake. Science and the creeds in fact are (colloquially) as thick as thieves. So some accomplished theory buster tells us; he has made a study of both of them, and, as the Oriental singer reports, he knows about it all—he knows—he knows. We have been accustomed to associate marriage with morality. Pop goes another theory! Marriage is in reality the most unmoral institution ever devised by man.

And so on and so on. The above are large questions with which this writer is not fit to cope. But lately a new bomb-thrower has come up here and there whose destructive catchword is the non-existence of American humor; and anybody can take a hand against such an anarchist. According to his conclusion, we do not, as a race, make good fun, or understand good fun. That timely, homely, shrewd, naïve, pungently ironical, always good-natured humor which we supposed to be almost our strongest national characteristic we have never possessed at all! To borrow the terms of a religious sect, we had an "error" of thinking ourselves humorous. True, we have produced, from time to time, a funny man of great achievement and celebrity—nobody ever heard of a funny woman, so that sex may as well be left out of the reckoning—but a handful of funny men does not make a nation. And, besides, they are all gone—Hosea Bigelow and Mark Twain and Field and Stockton and Artemus Ward and Josh Billings, and all the host of quaintly named jesters are gone—and who is there to take their place in these discouraged days? Where among us can real humor get an audience anyhow? It is not that we take ourselves too seriously; the signs point to something far worse than that. We laugh enough, but at the wrong time, the wrong thing. We are alarmingly pleased with a rattle, appallingly tickled with a straw. If you don't believe it, go into the nearest theatre and listen, if you have the patience, to the abysmally dull stuff that is nevertheless sure of a general guffaw, and observe the unrestrained delight of everybody in the place when some one on the stage falls downstairs. If you don't believe it, open any (nearly any!) magazine and read something like this under the heading—it may be—of "American Humor": "Our humor on the decline? Well, not so you could notice it! On the decline? I wot not, says John B. Smith, and John B. is some wot-not-ter—" &c. And, finally, if you don't believe it, look at the colored supplements to the Sunday papers, and say if anything more drearily vulgar ever masqueraded under the name of comic? The theatre is crowded, the magazine sells by the ton, the paper by the carload; if nation-wide familiarity and approval are a good gauge—and we know of none better—these fairly represent our taste in fun.

Mary S. Watts
Author of "Van Cleve"

We have to admit that the non-existence arguer makes out a pretty strong case. Much against our will, he momentarily causes us to view with alarm where we had been innocently pointing with pride. Because there is a doleful deal of truth in these allegations. We do laugh at silly and sometimes brutal things; and we make fun of that which should not be made fun of, and we do not make fun of that which should be made fun of; but there is some health in us in spite of all. To be sure, those genial gentlemen he names are gone, to our deep and enduring regret, but it is not necessary or desirable to fill their places; at that rate we should be everlastingly pulling down statues and setting up new ones. To every generation its own funmakers; and as long as we have Mr. Dooley and the Japanese Schoolboy, and the jocund authors of "Fables in Slang" and "Pigs Is Pigs," and the "Maxims of Methuselah" and "Bunker Bean," we may consider ourselves not wholly impoverished. Moreover, the presence among us of a reasonable number of humorists living (as we hope and trust they do) in the very best possible style with automobiles and country places and good cooks and ever so many bathrooms—I say their presence with all these evidences of prosperity reassures us about those deplorable tendencies over which the non-existence iconoclast is shaking his head. For, to be sordidly practical, they couldn't get along so nicely without a tolerable audience; they couldn't get along at all. Your humorist might as well be an undertaker if he can't find people humorous enough to see his point and laugh with him.

To this the practiced demolisher of theories retorts by setting off another fuse. It is conceded, he says, by all philosophical observers, that real humor is invariably of universal appeal, unimpaired by the lapse of time or by difference of race and speech. Once funny, always funny, everywhere for everybody. Now, nothing could move in narrower limits than ours, or be more susceptible to those differences. Almost all of our humor employs a vocabulary which nobody but ourselves can understand, and which can't by any possibility be translated; it is based upon events that by to-morrow will be forgotten; it has to do with attitudes of mind, passing fashions in thought, in customs, in national life that a few years hence will be as extinct as the dodo. For example, there was a time when we thought misspelling the funniest thing on earth, and would roar our heads off over, "The honey-bee is an inflamible critter, sudden in his impreshuns and hasty in his conclushon or end." After a decade or so, bad spelling went out of style and dialect came in; and we were immoderately entertained by: "Hit don' make no diffunce ter me," said B'r'er Dickey; "ef 'Lijah went ter glory en de cherryot of fiah, er hit de fiah atter he done git dar. De leadin' question with me is, How Dickey gwine git dar? * * * When you git up yander dey ain't gwine ax you, 'Whar yo' wife an' whar yo' mudder-in-law?' Kase why? Dey well knows you come dar ter rest." Dialect held the funny column for a long while. In fact, it has not yet been ousted; but now slang is beginning to press it hard, and we have so many daily samples of the latter, one need not take the space to quote. If these humorous offerings were written out in plain English, no one would ever think them in the least funny; even Mr. Dooley in plain English might not be funny. But nobody will pretend to say that bad spelling and dialect and slang are in themselves imperishably humorous; humor ought to be independent of any quality they can confer—independent and immortal. Can we expect this stuff to be laughed at a century from now, like "The School for Scandal," like Calverly's verse, or Gilbert's? The orator pauses triumphantly for a reply.

This time, too, his point is well taken; ruefully we must acknowledge it. Some of us, it is true, still have a smile for the "inflamible critter" and B'r'er Dickey; but we probably lack the discrimination which would allow us to laugh only at what is destined to be immortal. The sole argument we offer in defense is that if our fun is evanescent, it has at any rate the quality of that defect, a very marked timeliness and aptness; and if it is so intensely racial in diction and point of view that it cannot pass freely into other lands and tongues, why, we like it all the better! We are not less humorous because of that detachment and that individuality.

And, warming up, we will go on to announce our conviction that durability and universal appeal are no such indispensable characteristics of good

Continued on Page 689.

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Continued from Page 688.

fun anyhow. We repeat it, to every generation its own jokes and jokers. If all the work of Mark Twain and the rest of that goodly company were blotted from our knowledge and memory (far fall the day!) it would be an incalculable loss; but there were great men before Agamemnon, and will be again. Even the assertion of the sages that since the foundation of the world there have been only seven original jokes, all others being mere amplifications and alterations of the seven with which we started out—even that statement cannot move us to a policy of economy and conservation. We believe that we have an inexhaustible supply of funmakers peculiarly our own product; no other country ever had their like; their jokes may not be laughed at a century from now, but they are laughed at today, which is, after all, the main thing. A century from now we are confident there will be another set of them, giving us something just as good. We never know their names, and the whole country is their home, yet they are a national institution. If they organized themselves into a Brotherhood of Newspaper Humorists and went on strike it would be one of the most formidable movements in the history of labor. What would we do without our daily grist from the newspaper funny man? We have heard him called the last stronghold of American humor; but in truth he was and is the first, the beginning, middle, and end, the whole thing. How he can be, collectively and individually, so funny day after day, year in and year out, passes comprehension; but he is funny. He never misses fire. All the tricks of bad spelling and dialect and slang he has at his finger ends, but he does not need them; he has swallowed all those formulas. He gives the impression of being funny because he can't help it; and about that spontaneous, wing-shot wit there is something dear to the American heart. When he is not aiming a gay, irreverent, satiric shaft at our Government, or at other people's governments, at the hero of the hour, or the scandal of the week, he turns with the same light-hearted facility to the manufacture of his little, pithy, epigrammatic sentences on any abstract subject that comes handy, or breaks blithely into verse, such as:

He practiced playing on the harp,
For heaven was his goal,
But old Saint Peter was too sharp,
And now he's shoveling coal!

"Things to worry about," he writes with ineffable gravity, and underneath that heading, "Fifteen million bushels of prunes were harvested in California this year." He invents bits of conversation between Paw and Willie: "What is a genius, Paw?" "A genius is a successful crank, my son." Space-writing, of course; and, considered as humor, it does not claim immortality; and unquestionably nobody but an American reader would be amused by it. Perhaps he is not a humorist; perhaps the things he says and we chuckle over are not really humorous at all; perhaps his performances, and all our other so-called humorous performances, exhibit only a certain not always harmless levity, a perennially juvenile and irresponsible spirit. This is the pessimists' view. Yet somehow we refuse to be cast down or to mend our ways.

AN OLD-TIME MAID

BEATRICE OF DENEWOOD. By Emilie Benson Knipe and Alden Arthur Knipe. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea. The Century Company. $1.25.

The capable young heroine of "Beatrice of Denewood" is the same girl who won favor and friends as the chief character in "A Lucky Sixpence." She is also the teller of her tale, which begins at a Germantown estate in the latter days of the Revolution, goes across to England, and back again to America. Many of the famous people of those days, on both sides of the Atlantic, enter into the story. This old-time maid is a brave young woman and is always ready for any adventurous undertaking, of which a-plenty come her way. The story, which is meant for young readers, is a wholesome one, although somewhat woodeny in the manner of its telling. Young people will find in it not a little history, very well disguised as part of the story.

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To define Russian literature at any of its epochs is to define the written expression of a social movement. You can cut it like a layer cake and see the layers separate and distinct, so individualistic do the various strivings of the Russian people toward the light express themselves in their literature. M. Persky has taken only a slice of the top layer, the novelists of the late reform days, 1880-1900, and of the present stormy times since the upheaval of 1905 when the writings have been those of fierce and active combat.

He prefaces his work by a general sketch of Russian literature, marking its ramifications according to the spirit of the times. This is followed by detailed interpretative and appreciative essays on Tchekoff, Korolenko, Veressayev, Gorky, Andreyev, Merezhkovsky, and Kuprin. A brief mention of the writers in vogue finishes the volume.

There are many points in the general sketch of Russian literature worthy of comment; two especially are striking for their concise summation:

> Instead of being a product of the past, Russian literature is a protestation against it; instead of tracing the old successive stages, it appears like a light suddenly struck in the darkness. Its whole history is a long, continuous struggle against the darkness, which has gradually melted away beneath the rays of light, but never entirely ceased to veil the general trend of Russian thought.

And the second:

> To-day, as before, Russian literature is made up of just that small fraction of the whole which has escaped Government inquisition.

Despite the statement, it is a remarkable coincidence that the majority of the novelists of which M. Persky writes have either suffered Siberian exile, or, fearing it, and their works made ineffectual by the censor, they have been forced completely out of propaganda writing into purposeless mysticism and decadence. Some have been driven out of their native land.

Tchekoff, who is beginning to have a vogue among American readers, the author terms the novelist of Russia's gray days, i. e. 1880, and thereabout, when the Russian people suffered a great disillusionment in their effort for freedom. The grayness darkened into the deepest pessimism toward the end of Tchekoff's life. Korolenko, on the other hand, has, in the past thirty years, sounded in his writings the note of patience and hopefulness. His novels always show the light on the horizon. Veressayev paints modern Russian society much as did Tchekoff. He is better known this side of the Atlantic as author of "The Memoirs of a Physician"; in Russia he has been a moving spirit in the political and social regeneration of his beloved narodnikis, the common people.

Gorky, of course, is known to us, though not the Gorky that the Russians read and love, for to them he represents the vagrant element, which in the Czar's kingdom is an appreciable factor. In classifying Andreyev, M. Persky shows him to be the direct follower of Dostoievsky in the portrayal of the abnormal.

The two novelists who have succeeded in steering clear of the literature of action and social propoganda are Merezhkovsky and Kuprin. The former, in his trilogy of the gods has been constant in his endeavor to glorify antiquity. Kuprin has found in pure romanticism the channel for his expression.

M. Persky's little volume will be found an excellent commentary by those who through the study of Russian literature are striving to understand that much misunderstood nation. It is concise in its characterizations, sympathetic in its treatment, and wholly lacks the bias which destroys the efficacy of so many works on Russian subjects.

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SOME LAND MAMMALS IN AMERICA

An Important Contribution to a Discussion of the Darwinian Theory

PRIMARILY intended for the lay reader, Dr. William B. Scott's "History of the Land Mammals in the Western Hemisphere" will nevertheless prove of great service to many scientists who have neither the time nor the opportunity to keep in touch with the wealth of discoveries resulting in the numerous palaeontological excavations of recent years. Discovery of new and as yet totally unclassified forms is now so rapid and so extensive that the zoologist, and the palaeontologist in particular, knows not at what moment the revolution of accepted theory and long-established classification may occur. As Dr. Scott points out, fresh discoveries, even while the present volume was in press, made necessary the entire recasting of several parts of the text.

Although the book is condensed to a single volume, it represents the work of Dr. Scott and his colleagues for the past thirteen years at Princeton University in the field of palaeontology, and is probably the most important contribution of its class offered by this country to the general and at present very vague evolutionary theory, "descent with modification," since the publication of Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn's "Age of Mammals" in 1910. Much of the book is based upon a study of the collection of fossil mammals brought back from the Princeton expedition to Patagonia, the report of which, in eight volumes, was prepared and edited by Dr. Scott himself. This is supplemented by study of the collections in the American Museum of Natural History and of those of the Argentine museums, the latter affording much valuable material concerning the ancient life of South America. A great number of photographs and sketches of restorations from important specimens is here presented for the first time.

Dr. Scott and his colleagues are working in a field which, with experimental zoology of the "genetics" division, is accomplishing much more toward the solution of the evolutionary problem than the results obtained from work in comparative anatomy or in the later study of embryology. The theory of evolution is presupposed by most scientists of the present, but since the day of Darwin that theory has become decidedly hazy in its concrete application. "Descent with modification" is universally accepted as the law by which the present organic world has arisen, but agreement stops there. Is development parallel and convergent, is it at the same time divergent from one common stock, is change always in the direction of reduction in the number of parts, is development continuous, a series of gradual modifications, or a succession of sudden changes? These are the questions, simply stated for the benefit of the lay reader, which are fundamental to the understanding of the working of the evolutionary theory, and which, nevertheless, have as yet never been conclusively answered. By adding to the history of life, which numbers millenniums as minutes, and by advancing a few well-founded guesses, based upon the examination of a vast number of fossil remains, Dr. Scott is able in this present volume to contribute materially to the solution of these much-disputed problems.

The question of parallelism and convergence in evolution is set on considerably firmer ground by Dr. Scott's discussion, for instance, of the two subfamilies of cats, the true felines and the sabre-tooth tigers. The history of the true cats has long been a moot point, and further discovery along the line of their development, which is curiously parallel, though apparently quite independent of the sabre-tooths, may completely revise opinions concerning mammalian development. Dr. Scott refuses to accept the Matthew postulate that the sacre-tooth is the ancestor of the the sabre-tooth is the ancestor of the the irreversibility of evolution," to which Dr. Scott is—though cautiously—addicted. The Matthew hypothesis must suppose that the specialization of the canine tooth toward a thin tusk is suddenly reversed, giving a return to the original form. Although at variance with this conjecture as to the relationship of the two, Dr. Scott traces clearly, from later periods, their independent development, marked by the acquisition of similar characters.

In the same way, a more detailed study of the White River and John Day groups, as well as the more recent additions from South America, especially in regard to the phyla of horses, camels, and rhinoceroses, enables Dr. Scott to uphold the probability of parallelism and convergence against those who are still denying the existence of these modes of development. Considering the same problem from the point of view of single structures, there is amplification of the evidence that these can be acquired independently; such, for instance, the reduction of the number of toes, which occurs repeatedly in entirely unrelated groups.

Further evidence of parallel and convergent development is selected by Dr. Scott from instances of independent modification of parts and the acquisition of totally new structures.

(1) The second vertebra of the neck was primitively a bluntly conical peg, a form which is still retained in the great majority of mammals, but in the true ruminants, the camels, horses and the tapirs, the process is spout shaped, concave on the upperside, convex on the lower. By tracing the development of these groups, it has been conclusively demonstrated that the change of form took place independently in each of the four.

(2) The ruminants have molar teeth composed of four crescentic cusps arranged in two transverse pairs, the pattern called selenodont. The evidence is very strong that this highly characteristic molar pattern has been several times independently repeated, as in the true ruminants, the camels, the oreodonts and probably other groups also. * * *

(4) A very striking instance is afforded by the three widely separated groups of hoofed animals, members of which had their hoofs transformed into claws; the chalicotheres arose from the normal perissodactyls, the agriochoerids from the oreodonts and the entelonychia from the toxodonts.

The observations furnished by Dr. Scott should put an end to the attempts repeatedly made to unite two or more of these latter groups.

While contending for the existence of parallelism and convergence as well-established modes of the evlutionary process, Dr. Scott does not go to the extreme supposition that genus, family or order ever arose independently, and from radically different ancestors, that is, that identical groups arose and developed in lands cut off from each other. On the other hand, claims Dr. Scott,

> parallelism by which related forms pass through similar stages of development would seem to have been so extremely common as fairly to deserve being called a normal method of evolution.

Study of the South American Litopterna, skeletons of which are in the American and the Princeton museums, long confused with the horses, contributes much valuable material to the discussion. It has long been claimed that the extreme similarity between the horses and these South American animals now extinct could mean only close relationship, and that so many corresponding characters could not have been independently acquired. Dr. Scott advances much data to support the hypothesis that the resemblances were due to convergence.

Convergence and parallelism are, however, subordinate to the method of divergence, the branching out of a single line into several parts, which Dr. Scott with many others assumes as the most important evolutionary process. The process is most clearly illustrated at a period when there was a radical change of environment, causing that swift and radical change which has been styled "adaptive radiation," by Prof. Osborn. But as Dr. Scott points out in the records of such parallel phyla as the rhinoceroses, horses and camels, these can be traced back to a period when they drew closely together, indicating a single origin.

It naturally follows that Dr. Scott inclines to the theory of a monophyletic origin of the mammalia; that is to say, the postulate that all mammals are descended from a common stock, this stock probably developed from the reptiles. This latter conjecture, however, is quite outside the scope of Dr. Scott's work, which endeavors to trace in detail the development of certain mammalian orders only from the more definite period of the lower Eocene.

As regards the course of development, whether it be direct or fluctuating, Dr. Scott favors the latter view.

> When any long-lived phylum, made up of numerous well-preserved members, is studied, the observer cannot fail to be impressed by the straightforward course of the evolutionary process, as though the animals were consciously making for a predetermined goal, which, needless to say, they were not. A minute cusp makes its appearance on a tooth, enlarges steadily in each succeeding genus, and ultimately becomes a very important element in the pattern, and in this series of changes there is no oscillation backward and forward.

On the other hand, Dr. Scott is open-minded, as he needs must be, when dealing with a history in which gaps so great and so numerous must be presupposed, and admits the possibility of fluctuation in development, quoting the instance of the possibility of changes in the canine teeth of camels, growing first larger, then smaller. With the definition of the ancestral camels of the middle and lower Eocene, this point might be established, and the Matthews theory in regard to the origin of cats from sabre-tooth tigers upheld. Dr. Scott cautiously admits the possibility.

It is with pleasure that the careful

(Continued on Page 691.)

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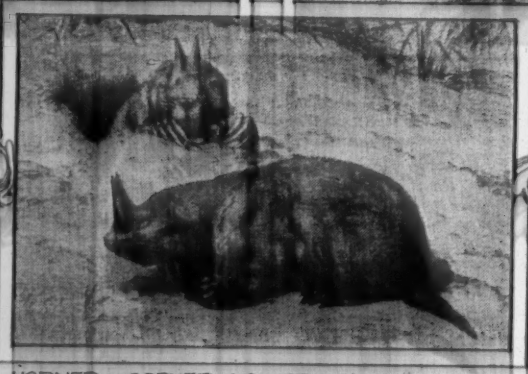

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(Continued from Page 690.)

reader will note Dr. Scott's refusal to speculate at length upon the history of man in the Western Hemisphere, although a treatment of this subject which properly belongs to the anthropologist and the ethnologist would undoubtedly make the work "popular." While there is no reason why man should not have formed a part of the mammalian immigration from the Old World during the pleistocene epoch, the many "proofs" of his existence in this country at that period are utterly unfounded.

In fact, "Land Mammals of the Western Hemisphere" is not for the average, but for the exceptional lay reader. Any one endowed with that scientific imagination which can clothe simply presented facts, which can grasp the tremendous significance of a change in molar pattern, for instance, will find Dr. Scott's work intensely interesting. In addition, the numerous illustrations and diagrams, many of them showing animals as restored from rare fossils just uncovered, and presenting a horde of the bizarre and almost incredible creatures of earlier epochs, make the book a most interesting document, even to those not well versed in the science on which it is based.

WE AMERICANS

An Amusing Comment on Us by Mrs. Alec-Tweedie

MRS. ALEC-TWEEDIE always sees a vast amount of interesting things when she visits us. Perhaps it is that she sees no more than any other normally observant person, but she has a happy faculty for telling about what she sees in a most amusing and often pertinent fashion. Many of the observations in "America As I Saw It," which has for a sub-title "America Revisited," have already tickled the fancy of readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE, where they recently appeared. It is always nice to have some one lam epithets at you, dissect your characteristics, blame or praise you. It is akin to the individual passion for having one's palm read. And although Mrs. Alec-Tweedie remarks on many a page of this, her latest commentary, that our chief fault is hypersensitiveness, we are going to buy her book in enormous numbers, just for the pleasure of having her tell us so.

In fact, we prefer to hear about our faults, the blacker the better. Mrs. Alec-Tweedie finds plenty of them. Take New York. The dirtiest city in the world, unspeakably dirty, and the writer points her finger accusingly at a Street Cleaning Department that allows "dustbins full of garbage, breeding disease," to stand outside the door. And as for the gentlemen in white, wearing Indian sun helmets, "who run about the New York streets with large spoons cleaning the road," they remind Mrs. Alec-Tweedie of nothing so much as the men in St. Petersburg who cool the streets with a ridiculous little pail of water and a mop.

Transportation in New York, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie has one word for it; vile. Sometimes she says, perfectly vile. The one-storied cars, instead of the three-decker affairs of London that sort passengers according to their destination, the pack and jam of people, the noise and clatter and withal the slowness of them seem barbarous to her. Bumped, crowded, "transferred," and invariably delayed, she has her grave doubts about this New York hustle. In fact on another page she brands it as a myth. Witness the fact that we always say automobile instead of motor. Witness a few other things; that we are invariably unpunctual, thereby wasting those moments which we "gather like pence"; that one has to walk miles occasionally before discovering a "pillar box" into which one has difficulty in poking one's "post"—indeed, there are many all too pertinent paragraphs on the subject of delivery of things, delivery of groceries, of dry goods, of letters, of "express" packages.

Mrs. Alec-Tweedie sees a great deal, and a varied deal of American "society" when she visits us. The way in which Americans entertain puzzles her. They live in subdued light, she asserts, and they entertain in the dark. Even for luncheons the curtains are drawn, and a dubious light let through Tiffany glass, beautiful it must be admitted, assists in concealing the identity of one's friends. Perhaps we get the habit, our guest theorizes, because our wretched apartment dining rooms look out of their blank windows only at the stone walls across the shaft.

Correct and sumptuous she finds American methods of entertaining. Original never. It is bad form in the United States to be original, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie claims, a bit sadly. Menus are the same, clothes are the same, conversation is the same. This applies mostly to the women, of course. But it need not be inferred that the writer failed to find her American sisters charming. She notes much that is peculiarly admirable and characteristic of the American women as she met them in this country. Fortunately, she remarks that they are "smartly" dressed, that they wear their clothes excellently. It is a point of pride and lucky Mrs. Alec-Tweedie is in perceiving it. The voices of the American women, she says, are better than they were ten years ago; the high nasal tones, the unmusical American laugh, the flatness of pronunciation are all becoming softened. She is thunderstruck at the ease with which American women rise to their feet and say pretty, brief, and graceful nothings at their club meetings and at public affairs generally. "To say one cannot speak is an awful a crime as to own one has not been in Boston." She finds many pleasant little ways of American women with one another; they try so hard, she observes, to be genuinely nice to each other, they give each other such dainty luncheons. She likes, too, the pretty way they have of giving flowers "for everything but divorce." She notes, not without amazement, the tyranny of the young girl in this country. The importance attached to a young girl's début astounds her; the way in which the chatterer monopolizes the conversation hardly pleases her, but she admits, withal, that the youn American lady is a very good thing to look upon, straight and slim, and needing only a few generations of culture to give her an excellent poise.

So much for New York America, for that matter for Chicago America. It is Boston that Mrs. Alec-Tweedie calls the other America. "Boston I saw, and Boston conquered me," she declares enthusiastically, and even the New Yorker feels a thrill of pride at being in the same country with a blessed old village that can call forth so many pleasant adjectives. Not that the visitor finds Boston English and likes it accordingly; it is thoroughly American, but quite other-American. Comfortable and cozy, sufficiently efficient and not lacking in "hustle," "a city of crooked roads and straight deeds." Boston creeps right into Mrs. Alec-Tweedie's receptive heart. We judge she had a very good time in Boston; at all events, she saw and appreciated a vast amount, playgrounds, libraries, slums, the Christian Science churches, graveyards—that is in itself a considerable achievement—lunchrooms of all sorts, galleries, with especial mention in the latter connection of Mrs. Jack Gardiner's, which, for some reason, she describes enthusiastically but does not name.

AMERICA AS I SAW IT. By Mrs. Alec-Tweedie. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan Company. 1913.

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THE ROMANCE OF LACE

An Art That Brings to Literature Glimpses of Italy's Courts and Peasantry

By FRANCES MORRIS.
(Curator of Laces, Metropolitan Museum.)

THE life of the peasant in remote hamlets in Northern Italy, the creation of beauty that are of quiet note issuing from northern attics. Yet this is just what is accomplished in the small cottages of the art centres, the home of the Institute Italiano d'Arti Grafiche, to whose splendid work we are indebted for many valuable monographs on Italian subjects, and whose presses in 1908 produced the original edition of Signora Ricci's splendid work on Italian lace, now published for the first time in English. While much of the charm of the author's facile pen has been lost in the somewhat prosaic translation, nevertheless the material presented in the two sumptuous volumes will be most welcome to the student to whom the Italian version would be a sealed book. The illustrations themselves, of which there are 700 in photogravure and color, represent an enormous amount of research, and offer a comprehensive history of the art in Italy from its earliest days to modern times. In these one may view the priceless treasures of Italian collections selected by the trained eye of an expert. Lace collections, both public and private, have been carefully studied and their choicest bits reproduced; even the glorious rose point of St. Mark's has been made accessible to the camera of the author, whose gracious charm seems to have vanquished all strongholds and emerged triumphant. Supplementing the hundreds of plates showing the fabric in its various techniques are contemporary portraits of the different periods gathered from the various European galleries, several of which are reproduced in exquisite color prints, from negatives made by the Government photographer.

Seldom has an author been so advantageously placed, so splendidly equipped for her subject as Signora Ricci. A Milanese by birth, she married Corrado Ricci of the Brera Museum, who later became Director of the Uffizi and is now Director General of Fine Arts at Rome. Gifted with a charmingly feminine personality and an altruistic point of view, she has long been actively interested in husbanding the native handicraft of her countrywomen. Being naturally endowed with what may be termed the true "lace instinct," her interest centred in textile fabrics, and her untiring efforts have availed much in the way of securing to small local museums valuable specimens of native handiwork in the line of primitive weaves and needlework. In the Scuola Italiano of Rome she has also shown an active interest, furnishing typical examples of pure Italian work for the use of the lace workers in the reproduction of the antique fabric.

In the work under consideration it is a delight to take a quiet survey of the fascinating matter so attractively presented. In the first volume the facile pen of the author leads one deftly through the intricate mazes of the historical side of her subject, treating of the birth and development of the art in her native land with peculiar charm; with scholarly attainment she traces the influences that produced the techniques peculiar to certain localities, and at the close of the second volume leaves the reader unwearied and eager for more, to tarry on the sunny slopes of the Abruzzi, where the comely peasants still ply the bobbins as did their forebears in years gone by. The keen interest of the author in the peasant work of her country leads her to hope that it may in time be possible to reproduce, at small cost, a series of reprints from this work that may be available for use in out-of-the-way districts, binding up certain of the plates that might be used as patterns; for instance, some of the beautiful illustrations of cutwork and others showing the bobbin edges of simple technique but pure design, as an incentive to those patient toilers who lack the inspiration to venture beyond the simple forms they have always known.

While, in the first volume especially, we find much fresh matter as regards technical terms, it is to be regretted that the different stitches constantly referred to could not have been more clearly defined. Such plates of stitch details as are furnished in Hungerford Pollen's "Design in Lace" would delight the heart of the lace student, but unfortunately this has not been forthcoming. Perhaps, however, the author felt that the translation of such a work would be a herculean task, and it is also unfortunate that in the English translation of punto tagliato a fogliami, or "gros point," the author's plies more strictly to the finer punto a roselline, not to the punto tagliato a fogliami, or "gros point." As an adjunct to the study of costume, however, the work is a valuable adjunct, presenting in the portraits of the titled personages a marvelous array of sixteenth and seventeenth century magnificence. In the earlier portraits one finds an abundance of rich jewels worn over gowns of velvet elaborately embroidered in gold; gradually one's attention is directed to a simple insertion of cutwork introduced at the throat or wrists, or as in the case of Bronzino's portrait of Eleonora di Toledo (1550 circa) one sees a neckpiece of the mezza mandolina. In fact, in all portraits of the middle sixteenth century one finds elaborate embroidery in gold and color, such as is shown in the superb camicie of Italian noblewomen. The Metropolitan Museum is fortunate in possessing several wonderful examples of these which originally formed part of the trousseau of a Sicilian noblewoman, and which show the gorgeous style of needlework that resulted in the issuance of certain sumptuary laws, prohibiting the use of gold and silver on household linen and wearing apparel. On this subject Signora Ricci has much to say of interest, and one gains an insight into the unhygienic conditions that existed even in the homes of the wealthier classes when domestic science was still an unexplored field and the laws of hygiene as yet in embryo. With the enforcement of the various edicts arose a demand for more simple ornamentation, and from this the author shows how a vogue was developed for the white monotony and cutwork that in time developed into punto in aria and the later Venetian laces. These, in the opinion of the author, mark the decadence of the art, the Venetian laces being the product of the period when the decline of the republic had begun, and the people, in order that they might still be able to wear the lace, had to make it themselves, for the art had passed from the hands of the professional lace workers into those of the amateurs, who, in order that the world at large might realize the income of the genius of their sovereign, familiar ground already covered in previous publications on the history of lace, showing how it developed from the simple cutwork of the Renaissance, through the stages of lace, showing how it developed from the simple cutwork of the Renaissance, through the stages of punto tagliato, reticello, Fili tirati, Burattor, Punto a Reticello, and Punto in aria—one finds much that is new and interesting. Among the illustrations, which are of the finest quality, are those of the Venetian laces, showing the different techniques but that will prove most welcome to the connoisseur intent upon locating the provenance of individual specimens. Again one has to regret that a confusion of terms is liable to arise from the too literal translation of the word reticello, which is given as "mesh net." There is nothing suggestive of mesh in the reticello even in the early period, when the work is still independent of the lace foundation, or subsequently, when the reticello is entirely based on the lace foundation, the mesh of the lace is not in evidence, the reticello being a lace stitch, and the mesh of the lace being the ground on which the reticello is worked. The author simply to bring the pattern, lace, or transition, between the punto tagliato and the punto in aria, which is the highest flowering of the art in Italy, the author has gone back to the early days of lace, when the mesh was formed by the lace stitches, and the reticello was worked in the mesh, the mesh

(Continued from Page 692.)

profitable feminine industry among the peasantry of the Tirol Punto. As to its English origin, the bobbin lace, the author claims, they are clumsy and coarse compared with the Venetian, which is delicate and fine, like those French and Italian laces, which, in spite of Gothic and Renaissance influence, are Venetian in origin. It would have been more in keeping with the romance of the story if the author would have chosen the version of the origin myth which was quite in full accordance with the facts, namely, by a happy suggestion of Arte, Earth, the Idea, and the realization of the idea, which would be the realization of the bobbin lace, but the fanciful version of the origin of the lace is a happy suggestion of the charm of the bright in the mother tongue. The English lover, the lovely lace, the Venetian lover, and loving and beloved, are no poorer than herself.

[illegible] Venetian lover, and loving and beloved, are no poorer than herself.

[illegible] were [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] they were [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] languishing in poverty, [illegible] for the [illegible] should [illegible] descend from [illegible] to [illegible] them with a [illegible] [illegible] and would give up the [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] Serena and her lover were sitting under a tree, a spider's web fell into Serena's lap. It was woven so finely that the girl's attention was attracted and she said to her companion: "I wish I should not copy this design with the thread on my lace." The lad stretched the girl's apron, connected the web, upon four twigs of the tree and Serena took it home, where she set herself to copy it at once. As her thread persisted in tangling and knotting, which had not happened before, he was working upon his own interests, interwoven in a mesh of fastening each strand firm and separate by securing the ends round tiny morsels of stick. Serena's work was most successful and found favor in the eyes of the wealthy Indrani of Bruges, and the humble cottage was filled with gold, but not with happiness. Anxious to fulfill the condition of her vow, Serena at length found strength to fulfill the condition of her vow. But even at the moment of pledging his girl farewell, wishing, perhaps, to hide his tear-filled eyes, our sailor plunged into the sea, and noticing a lovely seaweed floating by plucked it to give to the girl as a last pledge of love. Whilst the lad was fighting by land and sea his betrothed passed the weary hours in netting for him the most beautiful fishing net ever seen on the shores of the Adriatic, made of thread as fine as hair and strong as steel, with each mesh of exactly perfect dimensions, the work seemed to have been done by magic fingers. Ceaselessly busy with her net the girl never took her eyes off the seaweed, which was always fresh and beautiful and green, unfading as the love that had pledged and received it in that far-off day.

One morning, see! the net is finished, the last mesh made perfect, and home comes the warrior, as unlooked for as he is welcome, whole and hearty in every limb. Half crazed with delight in seeing him once more, the girl spread her net in the sight of all the rejoicing villagers. * * * Marvelous to relate, in the midst of the meshes there was woven a lovely weed similar in every detail to the love token snatched from the bottom of the sea. Thus the Flemish laces sprang from the miraculous cobweb and the Venetian from the delicate weed woven by love into the fragile and formal fishing net.

The bobbin work of Italy is grouped under four heads, according to the four principal methods. Of many plates [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHRISTMAS, CHILDREN AND BOOKS

Holiday Season Brings a Horde of Fairy Tales and Pretty Pictures

THERE are certain things which are woven into a delightfully heterogeneous conglomeration in our Christmas thoughts. Church chimes and the fresh odor of evergreens, roast turkey and plum pudding, Santa Claus and rows of stockings in the chimney place, bonbons, and books. It is a cheerful kaleidoscope, good for big people and little people, and if we stopped to think and be thankful there is probably nothing that we should be really more thankful for, the big or the little ones of us, than for books. They are a nice holiday lot, the books, and none more so than those for the children.

And such a very nice book to start the children off with this year! The grown-ups will be wild with envy, for it is a book they would never dare to buy for themselves and no other grown-up would have the temerity to give it, and the only chance to enjoy it is if there is a child in the house. Of course any one would guess what it is—those dear old jingles of Mother Goose and this particular one—"The Arthur Rackham Mother Goose." (The Century Co. $2.50.)

The book is a large one and there are all of the old familiar rhymes and a good many more. Mr. Rackham wisely says in a preface that Mother Goose is indefinite and every one may add a well-loved jingle, and they are all put under the same comfortable and homelike name. In his own family, he says, there was no complete Mother Goose book, and the different sets of verses which he has put together in this volume are all those for which he cared the most and were handed down by the elder members of the family. Arthur Rackham is a famous illustrator of children's books, but in this Mother Goose he has done unusually delightful things and made the most fascinating surprises. The charm commences on the book cover, where is Mother Goose herself astride of a gander, a group of her child admirers gazing up as she and her steed ride the clouds.

The surprise begins at the title page, which has every appearance of a nice old sampler worked with little straight trees and a little Noah's ark house. Then comes the index, which is almost the best of all, for below the little black silhouette figures at the top of it, peeping out here and there all through the list, are tiny pictures of the little Mother Goose people. There are twelve lovely full-page pictures in color and over sixty in black and white. A sad little Bo-Peep telling her sorrows to a crow is one of the most charming in black and white and the most weird and delightful shows where

There was an old woman lived under the hill,
And if she's not gone she lives there still.

Here is a rhyme that is one of the more unfamiliar ones in the book:

Pussy cat mole
Jumped over a coal,
And in her best petticoat burned a great hole.
Poor pussy weeping, she'll have no more milk
Until her best petticoat's mended with silk.

Another nice book, this one of the long ones in shape, is "Our Old Nursery Rhymes," the original tunes harmonized by Alfred Moffat, illustrations by H. Willebeek Le Mair. (David McKay.) The book has highly calendered paper, a picture or a pair of pictures on one side and the words and the music on the other. The pictures are in very delicate tones and delightful.

A charming holiday book set is in two volumes, the pictures by Jessie Willcox Smith. (Duffield.) The first is "A Child's Book of Old Verses," selected by the artist, the work of well-known writers—Robert Herrick, Keats, Coleridge, Jane Taylor, Bunner, Tennyson, Tadema, Kate Greenaway, and among others there is Isaac Watts's "How Doth the Little Busy Bee" and "Let Dogs Delight to Bark and Bite." There are ten beautiful full-page colored pictures, and a little girl of olden times, with poke bonnet and pantalettes, is rolling her hoop inside the cover pages. The second volume, "A Child's Book of Stories," has the familiar fairy tales, selected and arranged by Penrhyn W. Coussens. The two books are put together in a box showing the little old-time girl on the outside.

The Story of the Chanticleer," by Edmund Rostand, is adapted from the French by Florence Yates Hannis and illustrated by J. A. Shepherd. (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.50.) The pictures show a combination of vivid reds and subdued tones. Chanticleer himself appears, en bust, on the cover, a gallant and pompous bird, quite different from the subdued and drooping cock shown later on when "a feeling of deep discouragement swept over him." All the friends and enemies of Chanticleer appear in the pictures as well as in the text.

The beautiful "Fairy Tales" by Oscar Wilde (Putnam, $1.25) are brought out among the books of the season, and they are well worth reading. The first is of "The Happy Prince," who, while he lived, knew nothing but pleasure, but as a statue, high on a pedestal, he can see nothing but the misery of his people. Then the little swallow comes to him and becomes his messenger, takes the ruby from his sword to a poor seamstress, one of the beautiful sapphires of his blue eyes to a poor young writer in distress and another to a poor match girl. The fine gold with which the statue of the Happy Prince is covered goes bit by bit to others of his poor until the little children's faces grow rosier and they play happy games in the street. The little swallow dies and the lead heart of the statue snaps in two. Later, when the great God in heaven sends His angel for the two most precious things in the city, there is brought to Him the leaden heart of the statue of the Happy Prince and the dead bird. "And the bird sings for evermore and the lead heart of the Happy Prince praises for evermore in Paradise—the little bird and the heart of lead have done their best and lived for the joy and happiness of others."

Rhymes of the Japanese in a book with a Japanese cover and pictures made by Japanese artists is "Blossoms from a Japanese Garden: A Book of Child Verses," by Mary Fenollosa. (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.50.) There are many pictures in colors and the verses run like this one, the first in the story of "A Shopping Expedition":

Little Miss Yuki and Pretty Miss Ko
And dear little Hanabi San
Went shopping one day
In the leisurely way
Which is most approved in Japan.

A nice, thick book with 312 closely written pages and many pictures in colors and in black and white is "The Strange Story Book," by Mrs. Andrew Lang, edited by Andrew Lang. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50.) There is a red cover with a group of queer looking people done in gold upon it.

This is the twenty-fifth of the Lang wonder story books, and has tales of many lands, with a preface by Mrs. Lang, who says the twenty-fifth book will be the last of these published in twenty-five consecutive years. There is a portrait of Mr. Lang as a frontispiece, and all sorts of good stories follow.

A large and delightful book, which is not a new one, is from the Swedish of Selma Lagerlöf, written to use as supplementary reading in the schools of Sweden; "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils," translated by Velma Swanson Howard, with very lovely pictures by Mary Hamilton Frye (Doubleday, Page & Co.) The book tells much of the natural history of Sweden, for Selma Lagerlöf devoted three years to nature study and to observing bird and animal life and to the folk lore and legends of the country. They are all woven into the tale of Nils, a selfish and naughty little boy who, by his unkindness to an elf, is changed into one himself and starts off unwittingly for a long journey on the back of Goosey Gander.

A twelfth century fairy romance is "The Pipes of Clovis," by Grace Duffie Boylan. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.) The story tells of the King Karl of Swabia and the marauding Huns. Clovis of the woods, however, the forester's son, has nothing in common with the warlike people of that time. But he can tame all animals and the gnomes, shoeing with fairy shoes the leader of a herd of wild horses. Clovis takes him, and with his pipes pipes away the horses of the invaders of his country. There is a pretty princess who visits Clovis—and the shy boy, sympathizing with a young creature lost in the woods, makes her a pair of doeskin sandals, places beside her as she sleeps a leaf of fresh berries and marks her way from the woods with a spear and the petals of scarlet blossoms.

A book which could not be omitted from a holiday list, though it is plain in appearance, is "Children's Book of Christmas Stories," edited by Asa Don Dickinson and Ada M. Skinner. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.) The stories are all good ones by different authors—Charles Dickens, Hans Christian Andersen, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Olive Thorne Miller, Ella W. Peattie, John

(Continued on Page 695.)

"There was an Old Woman who lived in a Shoe" from Arthur Rackham's "Mother Goose"

"The Christmas Tree of the Be-Ba-Boes" from the Book by D. K. Stevens

"Chanticleer and the Toads" from Rostand's Story of Chanticleer

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(Continued from Page 694.)

Strange Winter, and many others. There is only one picture, the frontispiece, "Christmas Jollity," from Dickens's "Christmas Carol."

A gay little book for the little people and amusing for the big people is "The Ballads of the Be-Ba-Boes," by D. K. Stevens, illustrated by Katharine Maynadier Daland. (Houghton Mifflin Co., $1.50.) It is a book of rhymes filled full of pictures of the Be-Ba-Boes who are lively roly-poly folk. The tale begins with

A Chinese Mandarin named Chow
Renowned for his Chesterfieldian bow,

who issues a challenge to a bowing match in the public square. Now the Chow Chinaman is one of those bowing Chinamen to be seen in the shops, but what chance has he with a Be-Ba-Boe?

The signal strikes and they both turn to
They bowed till the face of each was blue.

The Chesterfieldian one bows his head straight off and the Be-Ba-Boes go rolling happily through the book.

Of course, every one longs for a Kewpie these days, and there is a chance to have not one, but many of them in Rose O'Neill's "The Kewpies and Their Book," (Stokes, $1.25.) The Kewpies are not only in the big pictures, but they riot everywhere, on the inside cover pages, through the index, through the text, wherever there is a white space there is one of the dear little people. There are the funniest grown-ups and children in the pictures, and the gay little rhymes are the right kind to match up with the Kewpies.

"The Torn Book," by A. Z. Baker (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25) is a trick book like that of the Peter Newell "Hole Book." Apparently the full-page color pictures are complete, but turn a page and there you find a slashed corner to every other picture, sometimes an upper corner, sometimes a lower one, but one picture fitting into the other so that both are perfect.

A real French story for the little people is "Girls and Boys, Scenes from the Town and Country," by Anatole France, with illustrations in color and black and white by Boutet de Monvel. (Duffield.) There are different stories in the book, all written in English, but set into the full page colored picture on every other leaf is a full description of it in French. The illustrations are distinctively French, little French children in looks and dress, and the coloring is the coloring of the French artist. Little peasant children are shown with wooden sabots on their feet, the boys wearing long smocks and carrying quaintly shaped baskets on their shoulders.

A nature book is "Sonny Boy's Day at the Zoo," (Century Company, 40 cents,) verses by Ella Bentley Arthur and pictures from photographs by Stanley Clisby Arthur. It is a real history of Sonny Boy at the New York Zoo. There are excellent animal pictures in every page, and Sonny Boy, the little two-year-old, is in many of them. The book is a picture history of the animals.

Another nature story of a different kind is "The Three Bears of Porcupine Ridge," by Jean M. Thompson, illustrated by Charles Copeland, (W. A. Wilde Company, $1.25.) It is a continuous story of the wild dwellers of forest, marsh, and lake. It tells "Why the Weasel Never Sleeps," "Where the Partridge Drums," "How Solomon Owl Became Wise," and there are the many adventures which the creatures of the wild always meet. The pictures are excellent, the animals about which the different chapters speak appearing in attractive line drawings on the title pages of each chapter.

An excellent story by Katharine Lee Bates is "In Sunny Spain with Pilarica and Rafael," (Dutton, $1.) It tells the story of these two children, a vivid one, and at the same time depicts the life in Spain, the customs and manners of the people. The many Spanish riddles of "Grandpa" are not the least interesting part. A very good girls' story and travel book is "The Four Corners in Egypt," by Amy E. Blanchard, (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1.50.) This contains all sorts of travel adventures and Christmas in a foreign land.

HER FIRST SEASON

CONFESSIONS OF A DEBUTANTE. Anonymous. Illustrated by R. M. Crosby. Houghton Mifflin Company.

A bit topheavy in its title is this graceful little book for the holiday season. So innocent and young are the letters from the girl enjoying her first season in New York to her mother in Paris that to call them "confessions" seems rather a misfit in description. She is a nice girl, and the mind and heart she discloses to her mother are very sweet and fair. She takes a serious view of life, also, notwithstanding the zest with which she enjoys her good times. It is all done with a certain dainty realism that makes it very girlish and charming. The portrait she unconsciously draws of herself in her revealing letters is that of such a winsome young woman it is no wonder she has so many opportunities of marriage during her first season. The illustrations, from line drawings, are notably good.

A MILD MASQUERADE

HURRYING FATE AND GERALDINE. By Florence Morse Kingsley. Franklin Bigelow Corporation. $1.25.

A mildly amusing little story about a girl, a garden, and a young man who for purposes of his own borrowed an elderly one's name, is this tale entitled "Hurrying Fate and Geraldine." Geraldine's grandfather, old Judge Osborne, had left the beautiful house and grounds inherited from his grandfather to his two daughters, but no money. So when they received a letter from a law firm telling them that the Judge had died owing a client of theirs $3,000, and demanding immediate payment, they were naturally much perturbed. Of course it all comes out right in the end, with two weddings and general rejoicing.

MODERN RUSSIA

Mr. Alexinsky's Depressing Picture of Present Conditions

MGREGOR ALEXINSKY is the latest prophet of an imminent death struggle between Russian bureaucracy and the commercialized, half-starved and hot-headed Frankenstein of the moujik. He tells us that Russia to-day presents the picture of the Asiatic despotism of the bureaucrats and of what is in many respects a demoralized commercial civilization struggling for the whiphand—the strange spectacle of a Tamerlane ruling a nation that has railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless.

The first part of his book is devoted to a general sketch of the historical development of Russia, its geography, races, and the evolution of the State and of the national mind, up to the freeing of the serfs in 1861. That year saw the birth of the modern period, when the poor of mediaevalism was first stirred by the currents of modern life introduced by Russia's participation in the commerce of the world and the development of her own resources. The author discusses lucidly the growth of capital in this period, the problem of rural economy, the agrarian question, and the rise of the intelligentsia and of the Nihilist. The remaining chapters deal with the organization and resources of the Absolute Power, the Japanese War, the Revolution of 1905, literature, and the religious and national questions.

The problem of Russia to-day, as M. Alexinsky sees it, is due to a conflict between opposing economic types by force of which the national conflict is becoming a social conflict. He classifies those economic types as: The Absolute Power—the royal family, and the administrative, religious and military aristocracy; the new proletariat of commerce and manufacture constituting 16 per cent. of the population, mainly dwellers in the cities, and the peasantry who represent the passing Russian spirit and life though upon whose labors in the fields has always depended the success of the empire.

As matters stand to-day, M. Alexinsky claims, the bureaucracy is as much in power as ever, despite the revolution of 1905, for the first two Dumas were cowed and driven out of existence, and the present, fearing Siberian exile, is treading cautiously in the footprints of the reactionaries. The great mass of the population, the farming element, is in a more unhappy position to-day than under serfdom. The efforts of the zemtvos, or local governments, have been repressed, and the methods of cultivation have not perceptibly improved. To the old mir system of village government, says the author, can be traced the present condition of the moujik, to that and to his three hundred years of serfdom. Yet this peasant, he fears, cannot be relied upon in the hour of revolt. His spirit has been broken by lack of food. He assumes a paradoxical attitude; although he hates his immediate superiors, he holds his Tsar in great affection, suspecting his clergy of gross corruption, yet he accepts the teaching and counsel of the church with childlike devotion. Besides, he has lost none of his old reverence for the uniform. To another class the Russian people must look for deliverance, the author says, to the body of workers in the factories that is yearly increasing in numbers and importance.

It is interesting to read what the author has to say of his national literature. "Social literature," he calls it, and his explanation justifies the epitome:

> For the majority of Russian writers, literary work replaces political work, the latter being almost impossible; and the conflict of the various literary currents acquires in Russia the character of a political struggle, a character unknown to Western literature. * * * Even in lyric poetry that which especially enchants the Russian reader is the social sense of the work, the humanistic ideas, the civic sympathies of the author.

On the whole, it is a depressing picture that M. Alexinsky paints. He sees little good in the old ways of Russia, the old faith, the old simplicity, but he marks the solution of the social conflict as coming on that day when the race of Russian shopkeepers shall be strong enough to prevail in a crushing revolt, when bureaucratic despotism shall lose its power at the behoof of commerce. That, of course, is only one side of the Russian question. M. Alexinsky is an economist and he gauges Russian social and political progress by statistical evidence. His picture lacks a sympathetic recognition of the Russian soul, that which gives the Russian his abundance when he is most poor, his might when he is impotent.

MODERN RUSSIA. By Gregor Alexinsky. Charles Scribner's Sons.

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"FOR a whole book to be written around the personality of a man, that man must have a truly remarkable character," said Theodore Dreiser to the interviewer who had been sent to ask him about his first non-fiction work, "A Traveler at Forty."

"No; you wrong me," laughed Mr. Dreiser. "'A Traveler at Forty' is by no means written around myself, but around the personality of the extraordinary Englishman I call Barfleur. Without him the book would never have been written. I have always been fortunate in having within reach people who believed in me and who insisted that I must write.

"This was the case with my first book, 'Sister Carrie.' An intimate friend of mine kept ding-donging into me that I must write a novel. He was the city editor of a newspaper. We were both hard-worked men, and lived together. He would not take no for an answer. So, eventually, 'Sister Carrie' was written.

"In the case of my latest book, Barfleur invented it, told me I was to write it, arranged for an American and an English publisher, and then, what was the most difficult of all, made it possible for me to see the people and things I was to describe.

"If I had had unlimited time, I might have rambled through England and the Continent and got a series of impressions of some value, but without Barfleur's sympathetic guidance how could I have seen the real color of life that I was seeking to observe?

"Barfleur and I have seen something of the world. I know America, which, by the way, does not interest Barfleur. He knows Europe. We both look upon life from a similar viewpoint. He also is fascinated by the curious.

"Whenever he told me to go to see a certain thing or placed me in touch with some human condition, I invariably found it worth while. I did make a few of what the tourists call 'side trips,' which interested me. For instance, my pilgrimage to Mayen, Germany, where I sought living and dead Dreisers, and was startled to find on one grave stone 'Theodor Dreiser,' with the dates, 1820-1882. But many of the characteristic and charming people I met on these travels I never should have seen at all had it not been for the foresight and wisdom of Barfleur.

"Barfleur telephoned me in New York one day that he would breakfast with me the next morning. He arrived late. He is magnificent, with a gleaming monocle, and behind it a shrewd inquisitive eye. He is also masterful. He unfolded his plan, not as a proposition that I might accept or decline, but as an elaborate series of instruction that I was expected to obey. As I am not at all managerial myself, there was no argument. If I had been asked to assent, I should have assented.

"Those who may read 'A Traveler at Forty,' or who have read the chapters that have appeared in the Century, may feel that Barfleur is an important figure in it, but no one can quite appreciate how nearly every door I entered was opened to me by Barfleur.

"On the steamer he instructed me in the intricacies of life aboard ship. He saw to it that we sat at the Captain's table, and told me what to say to the Captain. He provided companions at the table that would not bore us. At the end of the trip he made a list of the tips that I must give.

"Barfleur is an English gentleman who, I believe, wishes that he was not so conservative as he is. What I am grateful for is his tactful consideration for my moods as I, at 40, first came in contact with Europe, and especially his beloved England.

"He took me for a few days to his place in the country. There again he was not only showing me something admirable and typical of England, but he made everything easy, smooth, orderly for me personally, just as he did on the ship.

"One day his two sons took me for a walk to such an English village, on the banks of the Thames, as the untraveled American dreams of. The inns were the inns we read about. The houses were thatched. The stone walls were mossy. It was lovely, but very sad.

"Of course, Barfleur had an uncle who was an Oxford don. And so I came to see the university whose very name means so much to the world. Even without the uncle I should have had the book on Oxford that Barfleur put in my hands. And he showed me where Oscar Wilde and Walter Pater lived, and where in their college days various Kings were housed.

"Later, Barfleur let me take part in an English Christmas. Not the sentimental convention of the story books, but a genuine festivity with good cheer and a live Santa Claus.

"One day he introduced me to Lady R., a lion hunter of a species that I had never met. He made me think of the all knowing Pepys and of Beau Brummell. I remember his distress of mind when he found that he did not know the existence of a beautiful new neighbor of his whom I encountered, with her children, on the road near his house.

"Barfleur is a wonderful man. We were constantly meeting people that he knew, not only in England, but in France and Italy. One of the most delightful invitations I ever received—to a country place near Berlin—was, I am sure, instigated by Barfleur.

"He arranged my whole programme—Paris, the Riviera, Holland. Of course, he was entirely at home in Paris. The first morning in Paris was typical. I was to walk in the nearby Tuilleries alone. Then we were to go to a certain bootmaker's, who was to make me a pair of shoes for later walking trips. Then a few visits to haberdashers. After that, the book stalls on the banks of the Seine, the churches of St. Etienne-du-Mont, Notre Dame, the Sainte Chappelle; Foyot's for lunch, and so forth and so on. Now could anything be a better introduction to Paris than a morning walk alone in the Tuilleries? The scene of taste, lightness, magnificence—these gardens give it. We would be hampered in expressing so much charm and beauty because we do not permit in America the public use of the nude in our parks in this way.

"Along the Seine I kept recalling Balzac. Barfleur was fuller of allusion, from Rousseau to George Moore.

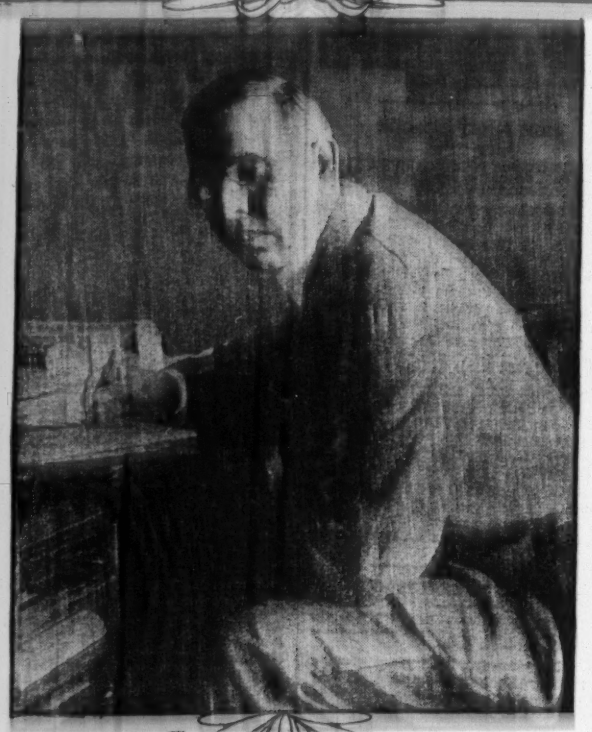
"At Monte Carlo Barfleur looked after our credentials, and was careful that we stopped at exactly the right hotel. His kinsman, Sir Scorp, who had joined our party, also had ideas as to the most desirable restaurants and other sights, but in a contest with the experienced and capable Barfleur he always lost out.

"On our way to Exe I exclaimed with delight at seeing a real barefoot goose-girl. Barfleur beamed at me through his monacle. 'Trust me,' he said. 'I provide goose-girls, monuments to Cæsar, fountains, shepherds, everything!'

"My visit to Rome was made delightful by Barfleur's mother, who was spending the Winter there. With infinite enthusiasm and graciousness, she took care that I saw what would most interest me. Although intensely conservative, she had an acute interest in life, and was a wonderfully industrious social mentor.

"Through Mrs. Barfleur I met Mrs. Q., a breezy and delightful American, who graces many pages of my book, and who told me, in the vernacular, the wonderful story of the Borgias, which I had all but forgotten. She enjoyed life as a spectacle.

"Barfleur made 'A Traveler at Forty' possible. But, of course, it is by no means the story of Barfleur's life. That would indeed make a book!"



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THE MODERN NOVEL OF MARRIAGE

An Answer to Some of the Theorists and Feminists of the Day

By ANNE WARWICK

SPEAKING of writing," says a recent letter from an indefatigable reader and excellent critic—and incidentally my father—"how I do wish that some one would write a story with no marital deviations or complexities in it!"

Easily done; but the author would have to pledge himself in advance not to write about married people. For notwithstanding dark critical hints to the contrary, authors as a class are fairly truthful; they know that no marriage worth the name can thread its arduous way from altar to golden wedding, meeting its daily buffets, weathering them, progressing bit by bit to its final right fruition—without many a deviation sprung from many a complexity along the route. The important thing is that deviations are not necessarily, not even generally, infidelities; but temporary and inevitable "turnings away"—due to the butcher's bill, or the unfulfilled desire for a new hat, or a change in cooks. And I think one of the happiest tendencies in modern fiction, indeed in modern literature, is the passing of the ancient and erotic triangle and the prominence of the every-day battles and reconciliations of the human pair.

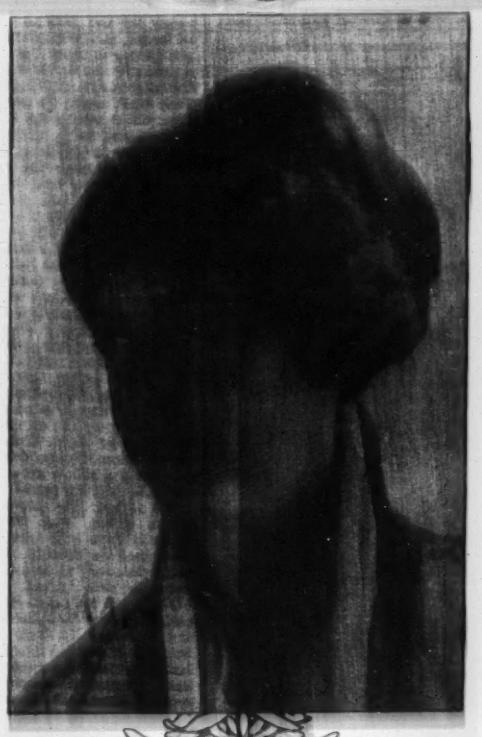
Now, time was, when an unexplained absence from home, a dropped letter and the introduction of a serpentine some one called Sonia, made one thrill like a warhorse at the bugle call. A *liaison!* One was promptly conscious of reading something one would later describe as "unpleasant but powerful," and never paused, till Sonia the siren was either laid by the heels, or had sobbed her intrigues and yearning to repent into the ear of the Second Young Man—who instantly married her. Such was the "strong novel" of ten years ago; considered too strong for the immature young person (who was therefore forced to buy a second copy,) and discussed on its doubtful situations with a discreet reserve.

But deary me, how times have changed. Once, "Lady Rose's Daughter" was regarded as a distinctly shocking tale; not referred to before the daughters of the house, or when the Bishop came to dinner. Now, white slavery and the doings of the underworld are in the hands of every schoolgirl; and preachers, gunmen, district attorneys, and mere authors fight for the privilege of describing these horrors, each with his favorite remedy. The marriage problem, for a while, sank to complete insignificance. But the Average Reader has now completed the journey from ignorant curiosity to a sophistry so thorough he is sated. So naturally his interest swings back to himself and his own affairs; the pivot of which is matrimony. Either he is married, or wishes he were married, or wishes he were not; or intends some day to be married, or is resolved that no one ever shall induce him to marry, or declares that they did not. Here is one subject on which the mildest and most neutral have definite, even violent convictions; which concerns every one, which must either be embraced or eschewed—with certain, uncomfortable consequences in either case.

Therefore the marriage novel: always with some further evidence, some further explanation, (or attempt at explanation,) some further theory for solving the all-important problem. To accuse an author of writing what comes into his head is calumny. He writes what is in other people's heads—the majority of people the majority of the time. And surely that is the war eternal, and the eternal project of peace. Even "the unknown contractors * * * of this armistice (marriage) inspire an interest. * * * That pomp of ceremonial, contrasted with the little wind-blown candle they carry between them, catches at our weaker fibres," and "it certainly is both exciting and comforting to hear that man and woman are ready to join in a mutual affirmative, say Yes together again"!

But we want to know what happens after they have said it. For we are no longer of the faith that takes the "happily ever afterward" assurance with a contented sigh and turns over to sleep. In this age of wide-propped eyes, we know they have to fight for their happiness—the two who have carried their candle out into the dark; we know they have to fight hard. And our once favorite authors, who put all the struggle and inch-by-inch victory before the wedding, implying thereafter the Elysium of blissful placidity, evoke nowadays a contemptuous "Bunkum!" The child of all ages cries louder than ever before for a "true story"; it may be sad, it may be awful, it may be simply sordid, but if it's "real," it's right. And the mere unadorned diary-record of the common, everyday marriage is about as real a story as can be unearthed. It is not always pleasant, no; it is not always ugly, either. There is resentment in it, and bitterness, and sometimes fierce hostility; there is tenderness, too, and self-denial, and loyal devotion: it is the index of human nature being forged into character; the truth that people of to-day demand in place of fiction.

And its aspects are inexhaustible! Its complexities, its deviations, its Sonias-up-to-date (which may be found in careers, in personal ambition, idealism, or in mere material atmosphere), all these tugging individual influences that beset the modern pair—are they not vivid to every modern one of us? And is not the "what-are-you-going-to-do-about-it?" the vital question that remains unanswered? People are no longer excited, or shocked, or amazed, when a woman shows an interest in a man other than her husband; they want to know what makes her do it, and why. The mere fact that a man is known to be unfaithful does not, in the twentieth century, cause a scandal, or even a flood of unsavory gossip. We consent to admit, at least, that there are human beings living in the world—not a lot of plaster saints. We know that they are tempted, and that sometimes they resist, and sometimes they fall. We exult for the one, and sorrow for the other, when we read their histories; and always we are searching the cause—of triumph or mistake. So often we find it to have been some one's else



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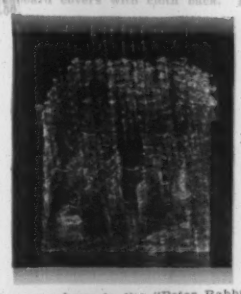

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mistake we are led to re-examine our own history, seeking a reexamination of the sketch, or appearance of a dozen and the silk and poetic expressions of it, and the held in view, wanted. "It could have disease helped and I see how could have been helped and are the modern novels about marriage; of the enormity the clutter of marriage and steadily then and show how out was helped and then arguing shows summing up the and disturbing marriage pair of unlovely ways under the first standard instead understanding, never determination right that they will announced and to be is a lie out and how you are proud that they are marriage enormity you that they contrary it is the how are tragic, being contrast with the history remark, more proud with made and how so much proud decision and the man has no conquest with look not have for the how strung with most "laugh" to how stand, drama disappointed be the fashions to the women, the hide the fashions of the bondom than marriage novels do the book the total marriage novel of to-day. The hero may be materialist; the heroine may be a bastard sentimentalist but at least they are real men and real women, trying to be with one horn, and to stick together with their claws. We are glad to hear that they are not blinded by the mandates of their undoubtful eyes and sicken of perfumed disorder and and drawer showing to better that the eternal languishing to be of that pair of a decadent and of the other fact that they are married and endeavor in spite of natural and finances and outside opportunity and interfering friends, and all the other enemies of matrimony, to stay married, as proof enough of their claim to be more disc- Realists? Yes and But who have discovered by the end of the last chapter that the first aid to realism is romance—not the romance of gross spectacles and flowery baths, and the tradesman's bills, but the downright romance that acknowledges: "I need you, and you need me, and we'll keep a bit of sentiment in our s." marriage. That is the theme of the marriage novel of to-morrow, as well as the answer to the feminists and theorists and fantastics of many sorts, who will doubtless work miracles in their day, that is at hand, but who will never make man and woman independent of one another.

BERGSON'S PHILOSOPHY

BERGSON AND THE MODERN SPIRIT. By George Rowland Dodson. American Unitarian Association. Boston. 1913. $1.35.

There are many who will read Bergson after Dr. Dodson's assurance that the reason we do not understand him is because we are too intellectual. Those who after their first and last rebound from Immanuel Kant have shunned the philosopher as a concocter of the abstruse and a user of preposterously long words, will find much comfort in this application by Dr. Dodson to the familiar aspects of our present-day civilization. Bergson's chief value, according to this most ardent of his disciples, lies in his applicability to life itself, and his doctrine of supra-intellectual intuition places him within easy reach of the layman. The present volume not only reviews the Bergsonian doctrine with ample interpretation by the wayside, but it considers it in its relation to the former schools of philosophic thought, contrasting it with Kantianism and with the more recent School of Pragmatism. There is an interesting chapter on the ethics of Bergson, and the final third of the book is devoted to the religious significance of the French psychologist's teachings.

A FAMILIAR HEROINE

SNOW UPON THE DESERT. By S. Macnaughton. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

Anglo-Indian stories have become so numerous that the habitual novel-reader is well accustomed to the types they usually portray. He, or more probably she, will find many of them in this new book by S. Macnaughton. The central figure, Mrs. Antrobus, is the familiar beautiful, unhappily married woman whom men admire and women dislike, accusing her of heartlessness, though she is in truth, as our friend Mrs. Skewton used to say, "all heart." In this particular instance she is perfectly respectable, though flirtatious and given to spasms of night-horror, when India terrifies her and she cries: "We are too near the unseen and the unknown; too near the mere tragedy of living." As was to be expected, she champions the little ingenue, who has become the innocent cause of scandal. Mrs. Mackenzie and Mrs. Grainger are both mildly amusing, but on the whole the book is dull.

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Where the Christmas Scenes in "Mary Cary" and "The Man From Lonely Land" Came From

By KATE LANGLEY BOSHER

By KATE LANGLEY BOSHER

PERHAPS because of my happy childhood spent in one of lovely old Southern towns, it has been difficult for me to realize that Christmas celebrations in other parts of our country could be so different from those of my own childhood. Many times I have read in books, magazines, even Christmas letters, of the "quiet" Christmas, of the "simple" Christmas, of the "Christmas spent in the mountains," of the "Christmas when we just sat by the fire and talked," of the "Christmas when we just refused to have any," of the "Christmas when we just had a little tree," of the "Christmas in the city," of the "Christmas when we just went to church," of the "Christmas when we just had our family and a few friends in for a little dinner," of the "Christmas when we just had a little music," of the "Christmas when we just had a little dance," of the "Christmas when we just had a little game," of the "Christmas when we just had a little play," of the "Christmas when we just had a little book," of the "Christmas when we just had a little picture," of the "Christmas when we just had a little flower," of the "Christmas when we just had a little bird," of the "Christmas when we just had a little cat," of the "Christmas when we just had a little dog," of the "Christmas when we just had a little baby," of the "Christmas when we just had a little love," of the "Christmas when we just had a little peace," of the "Christmas when we just had a little happiness," of the "Christmas when we just had a little joy," of the "Christmas when we just had a little hope," of the "Christmas when we just had a little faith," of the "Christmas when we just had a little charity," of the "Christmas when we just had a little kindness," of the "Christmas when we just had a little mercy," of the "Christmas when we just had a little pity," of the "Christmas when we just had a little sympathy," of the "Christmas when we just had a little tenderness

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(Continued from Page 698.)
(Continued from Page 698.)

there were mysterious preparations. The sudden covering of a mysterious dish, the hurried exit of a recipient, the mysterious appearance of delicacies that whispered consultations, the dices hire and sherry the efficient took the saucepans and dishes, that never dropped and cooked bills of the occasional dropped fatherhood unknown to our mothers, would detract from the knowledge of big top, drawer of the old Italian and deep first top drawers of the mother were kept the Christmas mysteries in a very tight box. Guests would make a dive just to feel or touch a wonderful thing. There were since times when a quiet dignified like grandsomes when beguiling charming tastefully ranged and with beaming countenances to be told and with shining noses stash and doodle at a panic, but here would slowly and causes looking at the, would slowly fan with unusually of mystery that drench of the and account of the fairly and Rome in second and around with delight two Rodes indeed in the chimney the memories while had an unhappy but those in modes slowly and no money, but were only We dined Christmas the holiday or in town the the Christmas the the the goose and drawing cellar, kitty tom mine the bestock ranging the day the to one waffle stocked, fat then the dinner the to be tinder to on, and which christmas Hyde with times excited about this little Church that and elected hands happy little church that Shut at his church under the covers lent Santa Claus should not this may his awake came in long and one child started laughter on in show Christmas and middle very to go to the and in the Fourth and child sleep the or time to was reading and long after the the there wakes and the hair is soft my I could dies awake kind of the hot things my self in order to think of other things the fight the dark of christmas morning the the first one to Mussey wild jumps up with quickly form "Merry Christmas" to and quickly from other beds and others rush the mistaken clear and prompt and in a flash, slippers and in our nightdress we would scramble out of warm beds and rush into olive mother's and father's room, and like pirates, opened up their and then dash for our stockings, for the table in the or corner we had selected the night before for our things. And such articles of joy as followed—such showing of horses and about the of drums and cuddling of dolls and throwing of balls; such dashing around with the new sleigh or rolling of a baby carriage and between darting legs; such rushing to see what the older ones had gotten and back again for fresh discoveries of our own, and finally getting dressed for breakfast, which was eaten with a bulging refilled stocking in one's lap. Through the morning guests would come and go with merry greetings, the older members of the family would slip off to church perhaps, and the gay romp of the children continue until dinner, and the dinner brings back memories all its own. certain story of Henry James's he

In a certain story of Henry James's he tells of being in a room of "beautiful omissions," and to many dining tables of to-day, among both the rich and poor, the same term could be applied so far as food is concerned, but to the Christmas dinners of my clearest recollections it would not properly apply. Ours was a large family, and always there were guests and relatives to dine with us; in consequence the table was enlarged to the limit of its capacity and reached from one end of the dining room to the other. In the centre was a bowl of holly whose berries gleamed in the light which fell upon them, and at both head and foot of the table a large, an imposingly large, and consequential turkey which had long been preparing for his fate lay ready for his sacrifice. To-day two turkeys seem scandalously unnecessary; in the yesterdays they were not considered so. On one side of the holly berries was a Smithfield ham baked to a brownness that was indeed alluring; on the other a round of spiced beef whose fragrance made waiting difficult. Soup and fish on Christmas Day were always dispensed with. Oysters only were served while the carving was being done, and when the latter was sufficiently advanced to permit it was with right good will and appetites made ready by the close appeal of celery and cranberries and home made pickles and crisp corn bread and vegetables of all sorts and kinds that thought were given for nothing and for dessert the mince and all commerely to work it to man, and all went merrily to work. dessert was served the table was laid with a variety, while now again prodigal waste of lot of things called sweetmeats, preserves, and things not to be recalled. Plum puddings with the burning brandy pensily added that it is stuffed fear, then plys and tuck tea filling and stuffing the belly plot perhaps of silver and gold dollars to the wishes which the coming of the wind with and children keep in the children hand, and where at last the the in the dish, and when at last the table from behind that penalty bill not greater for the amount that penalty be not exacted for the misdeeds of the in the homes of the South egg nog was many barrels of the Eng and kept over night on Christmas Eve and kept apple night toddies were prepared and in other apple cider was prepared. A well experienced in advance of the things purpose appliances other serve other purpose well but when not appreciated they were taken be. The average South Carolinian takes them because he like Christmas. He thinks the money good, and Christmas comes but once in a long time and rich rare for Northern this month of or starting. He feed to so Christmas all just the whole. He has the and gives the and other for the it this. All the finding of a stocking for that children and Santa Claus should not children, children and children to talk and children children to the children are holding back and will the to those who are holding forward God them, Jesus sake with Christ God bless you learn this happy Christmas time, and in prayer would be very sure the get this morning body makes a Christmas time for somebody who might not have it but for you.

TOO HOSPITABLE
TOO HOSPITABLE

THE SPARE ROOM. By Mrs. Romilly Fedden. (THE BOOK OF. By Mrs. Romilly Fedden. Illustrated by Hayden Jones. Hodder & Stoughton, Company.) A clever bit of comedy that goes with spirit and sparkle. Mrs. Fedden's little story shows her to be a minute humorist. As this seems to be the author's first book, she deserves to be welcomed cordially to the ranks of those who can make us laugh. Her tale is about a bride and groom—an Anglo-American marriage—who are too hospitable on their honeymoon. They are living in a rather dilapidated Italian villa, but they have one habitable spare room, and by letter they thoughtfully invite one after another friend or relative to visit them. The unexpected happens and a most ill-assorted crowd swoops down upon them all at once. They have seven people to care for; they have only one spare room, and they cannot let any one of their guests guess their predicament. Mrs. Fedden handles the situation cleverly, shows much fertility in the invention of humorous situations, appreciation of the humorous in character, and great skill in dialogue. Sometimes her people verge upon caricature and her situations upon farce, but it is all done with refinement, vivacity, and charm, and her story is one of the most amusing trifles published in many a day.

Football

It is the opinion of Herbert Reed, author of "Football for Public and Player," that of all the parties to the game the spectator stands in the greatest need of coaching, and it is for the benefit of the spectator that Mr. Reed has written his book. Study of his exposition of the game will undoubtedly be helpful to those who are not able to understand fully the contests they witness from the benches. (Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.)

The Chinese

An illustrated book entitled "The Chinese," prepared by Joseph King Goodrich, formerly a professor in the Imperial College at Kioto, appears as a volume of the "Our Neighbors" series. It contains an instructive and entertaining survey of the Chinese people as the author saw them during his protracted residence in their country. (Chicago: Browne & Howell Company.)

A PASSIONATE FLUTE
A PASSIONATE FLUTE

Color and Fragrance Aplenty in the Latest Verses from the Pen of Edmund John

THE very first line of the very first poem in Mr. John's new book, first poem in Mr. John's new book:

Daybreak and standing rain—

simple and plain to parents as it is, there is nothing about it that would do as something about it that seems to make the "peculiar" magic of a prepared [illegible] that it [illegible] magic [illegible] has now and then doubtfulness [illegible] and then [illegible] Eastern poetry, in the [illegible] Greek [illegible] the sun [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOOKS SPECIALLY PREPARED AS GIFTS

Volumes on Art, Reprints of Classics in Prose and Verse, Publications on Travel and Observation, and Dainty Biblios in Their Character of Presents

ALTHOUGH at this season of the year nearly all publications assume the character of gift books, there are some which, by the luxury of illustration, letter-press, or binding, particularly emphasize this quality. This is specially true of volumes treating of art, either for art's sake alone or as a medium for giving artistic expression to some rare or interesting text, of reprints of prose and verse which have stood the test of time, of books of travel and observation, and of those small publications in which artist, printer, and binder seem to exhaust their skill and taste.

In the first category there is a large quarto of French origin by Eugène Fromentin, translated from his language and called "The Masters of Past Times" (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50). Its illustrations in color and half-tones are reproductions of great paintings selected by the author with a view to reveal in broad lines the development of art through the centuries without emphasis of a given school or "ism." The frontispiece is Rubens's "The Descent from the Cross," and following it are Terburg's "The Lansquenet," Peter de Hooch's "An Interior," Rembrandt's "The Night Watch," etc. Each picture represents a masterpiece, so that the whole collection might be called a Salle Carré—that room of masterpieces in the Louvre from which, two years ago, the "Mona Lisa" disappeared.

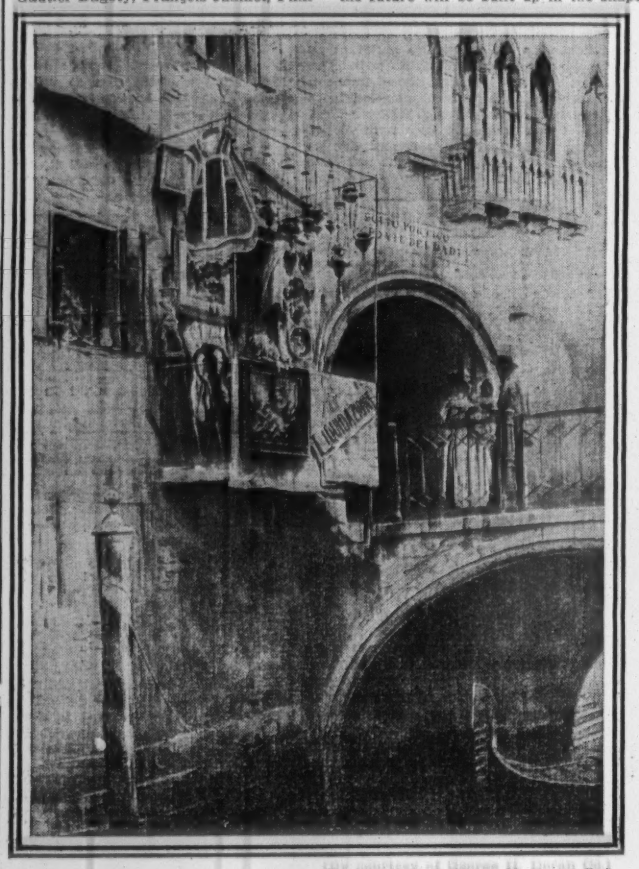
Another volume from the same publisher, but of quite a different character, is "Fifty Charicatures" by Max Beerbohm ($2.00). It depicts with the well-known fine irony of the artist the prominent physical characteristics of Englishmen who are much in the public eye to-day. One of the best shows Prime Minister Asquith comfortably smoking a big cigar and surrounded by figures symbolizing the afflicting problems of the hour—the German war scare, suffragettism, the labor movement, the peerage, and education. Beneath is the legend:

> Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
> From its firm base as soon as I.

The drawings are executed with a fine pencil and show off well against their brown boards. Max Beerbohm is among the few caricaturists who can achieve the paradox: How to be funny without giving pain.

It is to be regretted that Mary Cadwalader Jones in her introduction to John La Farge's "The Gospel Story in Art" (The Macmillan Company, $5) did not deal a little more with the human side of the artist, who for many a Sunday, together with the late Francis Marion Crawford, was her guest at dinner. Their conversation, if preserved, would make a distinct addition to belles-lettres. As it is, she pays merely academic homage to the dead artist whose volume, a large quarto illustrated with eighty plates of famous paintings described in the text, was the last he wrote. La Farge painted many mural pieces, and his researches among the masters gave him a fund of knowledge as to their thought and methods, both artistic and theological, which made him as great a connoisseur as he was a painter and, as we now know him, an art historian. It is a fascinating story from the time when the Church dominated all brushes until Faith freed them, and inspired them, and made them individual—from mediaeval art to that of the Renaissance. The author writes with great conviction and with perfect sincerity. The engraver has done his best to justify the author's selections by being just to their creators. It is a volume of great beauty and of real intrinsic value, not only to art lovers, but also to churchmen.

An art volume in folio size, "French Color Prints of the XVIII. Century" (J. B. Lippincott Company), presents a fine gallery of examples of the art which reached a high state of excellence in the period mentioned. Malcolm C. Salaman, the well-known connoisseur, poet and playwright, has provided a most exhaustive and pertinent introduction for the volume, the frontispiece of which is "Louis XV.," engraved by Jacob Christopher Le Blon after Nicholas Blakey. Then come forty-nine other plates, some familiar and some not, all suggestive or insinuating of the easy manners of the time in which not only love but life itself was an artistic jest, and among them the best examples of Gautier-Dagoty, François Janinet, Philibert Louis Debucourt, Charles Melchoir Descourtis and Pierre Michel Alix.



(By courtesy of George H. Doran Co.)

An Antiquity Shop

From Walter Tyndale's "An Artist in Italy"

"The Russian Ballet," with text by A. E. Johnson and illustrations by René Bull (Houghton Mifflin Co., $7.50), is a demi-quarto which has a clinging, exotic charm in both reading matter and pictures. The former describes sixteen elaborate ballets in the répertoire of the Russian dancers, ending in an intimate sketch of Anna Pavlowa. The pictures include fifteen in color and some eighty in black-and-white. Mr. Bull, aside from being an ingenious colorist, has a freedom in line which often implies more than it sets down—the imagination of the spectator carries on the movement beyond the limitations of the pencil. One of the finest pieces, both textually and pictorially, is "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," executed by Nijinsky, at which even Paris blushed. The volume is bound in cream-tinted linen boards stamped in gold with the Russian Imperial crest.

What can be done in photography to produce realistic yet strikingly artistic portraits is well illustrated by a volume by Alvin Langdon Coburn, the artist-photographer of Hammersmith, called "Men of Mark," (Mitchell Kennerley.) Mr. Coburn tells in easy direct English about his famous sitters, how he came to photograph them, and how they behaved before the camera. His notes very often are intimate and informing. His portraits, thirty-three in number, cover the years 1904 to 1913, and include among others George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, John S. Sargent, Robert Bridges, and Henri Mattisse—the last two being respectively the new poet laureate and the famous futurist. The volume has a pleasing appearance in its yellow linen binding. The pictures are mounted on mats suitable to be detached and framed.

The latest news from foreign inventors of women's hats is that the chapeau of the future will be built up in the shape of a truncated cone—a mode evidently suggested by the coiffeurs of the Court of Louis XVI. Thus almost in anticipation is the publication of "Rose Bertin: The Creator of Fashion at the Court of Marie Antoinette," by Emile Laglade, adapted from the French by Dr. Angelo S. Rappoport, and profusely illustrated from rare plates of the time, (Charles Scribner's Sons.) This is more than a mere record of fashion, of convenience to social leaders and indispensable to actresses of historical plays, for through pictures and text the reader learns how fashions reflect the life of the times. Plastic exaggeration was the keynote that later developed into the fulminations of the French Revolution.

The man who may be said, more than any other, to have brought about a taste for Persian stuffs and costumes is Edmund Dulac, although the dressmakers of the Rue de la Paix would be the last to acknowledge this fact. Nevertheless, his illustrations to Persian tales have done much to prepare the popular mind. His latest work is to be found in the pictures he has painted for "The Princess Badoura," a tale from the Arabian Nights, retold by Laurence Housman, (George H. Doran Company,) and the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" issued by the same publisher. In both the subtile, alluring, insinuating atmosphere of the East with its delicate fabrics, its perfumes, and its jewels attract and hold one and form a fitting complement to the imaginative genius of the last wife of the story-loving Caliph, or to the poetical genius of the tent-making astronomer-poet.

Together with two of the latest pictorial interpretations of Maurice Maeterlinck's texts a new Harrison Fisher book may here be mentioned (Dodd, Mead & Co.) With verses by Carolyn Wells and decorations by Theodore B. Hapgood, we have an array of American women whose idealized portraits are reproduced in four colors on boards suitable for framing, 9¼ by 13 inches. Mr. Fisher's point of view and art are quite familiar; his women are always types rather than individuals, and represent American womanhood in its latest and most captivating charms of physical and costume adornment. The frontispiece is a lady in a leopard's skin, but as the artist deals principally in contrasts there is nothing feline in her expressive face. ($3.50.)

Both the Maeterlinck books are translations by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. The first is a quarto called "News of Spring" ($4) and the second, an octavo, is "Our Friend the Dog" ($1.25.) The first has mounted full-page colored pictures by Edward J. Detmold, attractive artistically as they are botanically, while the illustrator of the second is Cecil Alden, who also depicts in color. In "News of Spring" there has been incorporated an essay never before published, while in "Our Friend the Dog" the great Belgian poet-interpreter of nature and of nature's creatures reveals the real bonds that exist between man and his most faithful companion, and, incidentally, a charming picture of French life.

***

We now come to some reprints of classical fiction presented in holiday dress. Stevenson's "Kidnapped" (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.25) has fourteen full-page illustrations, with title page and covers reproduced in full colors by N. C. Wyeth, whose fine illustrations to "Treasure Island" will be remembered. While peculiarly sensitive to low tones, his pictures have a color and dash, that, in their variety and suspense and movement, are suggestive of the author's style. All real lovers of Stevenson will be supremely satisfied with Wyeth's interpretation of David Balfour under various conditions, of Uncle Ebenezer and of Alan Breck.

George Eliot's "Adam Bede" (McBride, Nast & Co., $4.00) is illustrated by Gordon Browne with sixteen colored drawings and many pen and ink sketches dealing with the story in such a way as really to make its tragedy more real, its pathos less artificial. Browne has gone far to rescue "Adam Bede" from the oblivion its literary quality invites.

Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" is issued in what is appropriately called a "Tourists' Edition" (Little, Brown & Co., $2.00,) for with it even Baedeker becomes superfluous. It is admirably illustrated from original photographs by N. C. Vroman and with drawings by Henry Sandham.

Michael Fairless's "The Gathering of Brother Hilarius" is a grandiose exhibition of both the bookmaker's and the illustrator's art (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50.) From binding to the detachable pictures on parchment paper it smacks of distinction. The pictures—

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merely, incidentally illustrative—are subdued in color but of much eloquence in suggestion. Particularly with the frontispiece representing the burial of the brother has the artist deftly connoted whole pages of text—the pathetic, yet glorious finale of the tale.

"Tales from Washington Irving's Traveler" (J. B. Lippincott Company) has given George Hood an attractive inspiration for drawing and color work of excellent order, in which full attention has been paid to the exigencies of time, place, and action. Among the tales selected for the artist's brush are "The Great Unknown," "The Hunting Dinner," "Adventures of My Uncle," and "The Devil and Tom Walker," and, from the Italian Banditti, "A Painter's Adventure," "The Bandit Chieftain," and "The Money-Diggers."

Thomas Hughes's "Tom Brown's Schooldays" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 8vo. $3.50 or $5, either as it is edited by F. Sidgwick or Lord Kilbracken) is an appealing presentation of this English classic, from either the academic or the sentimental point of view. The pictorial feature is represented by an exhaustive array of old prints showing Rugby in the late thirties and of recently taken photographs. Many pictures are in color. The daughter of the famous head master as well as the authorities of the school itself labored through sympathetic co-operation to make these editions a definitive setting for the Hughes text, which is given complete, together with valuable notes upon the customs and games of the school in the old days.

W. D. Howells has written the introduction to "Gulliver's Travels," which Louis Rhead, whose work is already familiar to those who love the reprints of English classics, has pictured (Harper & Brothers). Mr. Howells says that he first learned to love the story when as a boy he had from his father a scrubby little copy of it. As he grew up, it became almost as dear to him as Goldsmith's Greece or Cervantes's "Don Quixote." "The taste in literature changes from age to age," he writes, but "Gulliver's Travels" is one of the things which does not change with it. It would be superfluous to characterize here the accurate and imaginative pen of Rhead, which has all the technique of the engraver's knife and all the freedom of the impressionist's brush. Besides Rhead learns all about his subjects—personalities, environment, costumes—before he puts pen to bristol board.

Scott's "Ivanhoe" (Houghton Mifflin Company, $2.50,) has gained much in strength and variety through the colored illustrations by E. Boyd Smith. There are sixteen in all, including the great scenes of the tournament, the prison, as well as other episodes full of action. As was well illustrated by his pictures for "Pocahontas" and "Robinson Crusoe," Mr. Smith's daring in color is only second to his restraint in drawing, both of which extremes work out pictures that are worth possessing, aside from the text to which, as has been implied, they lend fresh zest and reality.

It was rather a clever idea of Cyril Falls to novelize Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," (James Pott & Co.,) for there is in the very nature of the theme that element of indistinctness and vagueness which particularly invites the storyteller's art, especially as the acts of the opera itself are supposed to be orally related. Still, it is to be regretted that his work is based on an English libretto which is notorious for its bad translation, as his extracts from the dialogue and lyrics show. Particularly is this true of the gondolier's song in the third act. The regret is more exasperating as his text reveals very well what excellent work he could have done had he had at hand a better translation. The illustrations by A. Brantingham Simpson, R. O. I., leave nothing to be desired in either color or execution. They are subtle and expressive idealizations of the familiar scenes.

Another clever idea is the selection of Hugh Thomson to illustrate a beautiful text of J. M. Barrie's "Quality Street," (George H. Doran Company, $5; edition de luxe, $25.) The work of the artist is particularly distinguished for its Old World playfulness and pathos in conception and his harmony in execution, particularly in color where old rose, violets, pale greens, heliotropes, and lavenders prevail. Thus are represented Susan and Phoebe Throssel in their quaint surroundings, while contrast is added by the darker tones in which Valentine Brown is represented, and still more so by the crimson-clad recruiting Sergeant. It is one of the few books whose appearance completely indicates its contents.

Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," Thoreau's "Excursions," Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat," and Wagner's "Parsifal" are distinctive offerings of the season, whose literary beauties are enhanced by pictorial settings (Thomas Y. Crowell Company). The Blackmore novel ($2.50) has sixteen illustrations in color by Christopher Clark exhibited on an 8vo. format, and in them careful observation and ingenious combination have united in presenting a series of pictures of the Devon country as it was in 1673. The Thoreau reprint ($2.00) has the familiar introduction by Ralph Waldo Emerson, together with thirty-three photographs supplied by the camera of Clifton Johnson, who is not only a devotee of Thoreau but an expert photographer with the skill of an artist in developing his plates. The quatrains of the astronomer-poet ($1.50; velvet ooze, $3.50; inlaid leather, $4.00) are those interpreted by Edward FitzGerald. The illustrator is Willy Pogány, who has an academic as well as an artistic acquaintance with the spirit of the East. Competent Orientalists have pronounced his work to be a realistic setting forth of the Persia of the romantic past. This artist has also tried his hand as a pictorial interpreter of "Parsifal" ($6.00; velvet Persian, $10.00; antique leather or vellum, $15.00), the story of which is retold by C. W. Rolleston from various sources but based principally upon the text used by Wagner. There are 192 pages reproduced in two colors with appropriate designs, together with sixteen plates in full colors depicting the most dramatic episodes in the legend of the Holy Grail. It is a superb publication and will please the devotees of Wagner quite as much as it will those of elegance in the bookmaker's craft.

(By courtesy of George H. Doran Co.)

As She Rose Up Through Clouds There Passed One She Knew by His Tail to be Dahnah

From "Princess Badoura" by Laurence Housman

***

A royal octavo volume of 340 pages by Robert Haven Schauffler and entitled "Romantic America" (The Century Company, $5) is a medium through which the genius of several artists has found appropriate and striking expression. Herein many of the natural show places of America are described—from Cape Cod to the Creole City of New Orleans, from Maine to the missions of old California—by the author with a graphic and sympathetic pen. This text receives adequate distinction from the mere names of the artists—Maxfield Parrish, George Inness, Jr.; Joseph Pennell, André Castaigne, Winslow Homer, and Albert Herter. No more is needed to demonstrate that "Romantic America" is an exceptional gift book, except to add that the publisher has co-operated with author and artists to make the work complete and satisfying in every way.

Although coming from widely different sources, "The Carolina Mountains," by Margaret W. Morley, and "Picturesque New Zealand," by Paul Gooding, bear the same Boston imprint, (Houghton Mifflin Company. Large crown octavo, $3 and $3.50, respectively.) The first is a most useful and enduring guide book, with jacket and frontispiece in color designed by Amelia M. Watson and with many photographic reproductions. The text is historical, descriptive, and anecdotal, and has the compelling charm of utter familiarity. The second is a combined history and series of traveler's impressions written in the feverish style of the well-known Californian journalist and illustrated with fifty-eight specimens of his camera's work. The frontispiece is a portrait of the Right Hon. Richard John Seddon, P. C.

Two other books in this category with a Boston imprint are "Wanderings on the Italian Riviera," by Frederic Lees, and "Athens, the Violet Crowned," by Lilian Whiting. (Little, Brown & Co.; both $2.50, although the latter is also to be had in a half morocco binding at $5.) The first, with frontispiece in color by Edith S. Lees and with sixty illustrations from photographs by the author, follows in the footsteps of Dante, Dickens, Byron, Shelley, and Symonds, but also treads many by-paths far from the main roads and where the horn of the automobile rarely disturbs the tranquillity. Mr. Lees is a much-traveled man, one who has written much on foreign lands, who knows what to take and what to leave behind. Miss Whiting's volume will form an appropriate companion to the author's "Italy, the Magic Land," and "Paris, the Beautiful." It is illustrated with thirty-two full-page plates from finely developed photographs. Although not devoid of historical backgrounds, this book on Athens is more concerned with what the Greeks are doing to-day in life, culture, and art than with what their ancestors performed. It offers a comprehensive and spirited commentary on the achievements of the Greeks in the recent Balkan War.

Walter Tyndale, R. I., is an artist who is incidentally a literary man, or vice versa, and his new book, "An Artist in Italy," (George H. Doran Company, $5; edition de luxe, $25,) shows a most happy combination of both his talents. His journey covers the hill towns of Tuscany, Lombardy, and Venetia. He depicts market places as well as scenery, monuments as well as people. Tyndale is a splendid interpreter, whether with pen or brush. His book while reviving old memories for the confirmed traveler will particularly charm the traveler who is obliged to make his journeys in books or through lectures. The author-artist talks intimately, sometimes learnedly, and always with grace and humor.

"Winter Sports in Switzerland," by E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo" and "The Weaker Vessel," (Dodd, Mead & Co. Large 8vo. $4.50,) has a fascinating assortment of twelve full page color plates and forty-eight half tone reproductions from photographs. This author is a combination of the successful novelist and the sportsman. He has written a notable book, both as a piece of literature and as an exposition of the phases of skiing, tobogganing, &c.

"London, an Intimate Picture," by Henry James Forman, (McBride, Nast & Co. $2.50,) has an attractive format with broad margins and many reproductions from photographs in sepia descriptive of and identified with the life of the English as well as with visits of tourists—Trafalgar Square, Fleet Street, the haunts of Dickens, Shakespeare, and Milton, the monuments and picture galleries, and the homes of Londoners. It is a book of a convenient, even of a valuable sort. A somewhat similar, yet more comprehensive book with the same imprint, is "As It Is In England," by Albert B. Osborne, ($3.) This deals with ruins and with village and country scenes and life rather than with the literary or artistic Meccas of the great cities. For example, we have scenes in and about Oxford and Cambridge, the Lakes, the Channel Islands, the Shakespeare Country, Cornwall and the Scilly Isles, &c. One of its finest pictures is the frontispiece, which shows "Durham Cathedral." It is so excellent, indeed, that few may notice that it has really been set upside down. This accident, however, is not characteristic of the work as a whole.

A handsome collection of artistically prepared photographs, admirably toned and excellently mounted, is to be found in "The Old Spanish Missions of California," by Paul Elder, printed from various type on tinted paper, (Paul Elder & Co. Dolores edition, printed from antique type on heavy gray paper, $3.50;

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Junipero Serra edition, bound in pigskin, $6.50; both are boxed.) This is a book which shows that America has romantic ruins as well as the older countries abroad. The text, historical and descriptive, is emphasized by the work of some of the best and most artistic photographers of California. Both as literature and art it is a fine production, and may well arouse the envy of our more complacent East—envy for the delightful theme, for the artists, and for the author as well as for the publisher.

***

As usual the productions from the press of that excellent maker of books of Portland, Me., (Thomas Bird Mosher,) fall within various series, variously named on account of the initial volumes produced therein. Paradoxical as it may seem his most elaborate series is Miscellaneous. Herein are two titles which call for special mention: "Ten Spiritual Designs by Edward Calvert," (400 copies, octavo, Van Gelder hand-made paper, old-style blue boards, $3; 25 copies, Japan vellum, $6,) and "Dreamthorp: A Book of Essays Written in the Country by Alexander Smith," (700 copies, small quarto, Van Gelder paper, Ancona boards, $3; 25 copies Japan vellum, $5.) Calvert was an early disciple of William Blake, and he conceived and executed, while under the influence of the master, the ten engravings which are here presented. Preceding them is a notice, biographical and critical, by Herbert P. Horne. The Smith book is due to a revival of this man's prose and poetry and is reprinted from the Strahan edition of 1863. Other noteworthy Mosher items, but less formidable as pieces of bookmaking, are "Songs from Italian Gardens" by Mary F. Robinson, "The Pierrot of the Minute," a dramatic phantasy in one act, by Ernest Dowson; "Songs of Adieu," "The Growth of Love," by Robert Bridges; "From the Upinishads" and "The Sermon on the Mount." This last is reprinted from the King James Version of St. Matthew, in red and black, and with a simple yet striking format, (900 copies, 16mo, Kelmscott paper, old-style blue boards, 75 cents; 50 copies, Japan vellum, $1.50.) Other Mosher publications present a similar variety of make and price.

"Poetry of Heroism," with sixteen illustrations, by W. Rainey, deals with examples of heroic verse arranged chronologically according to the events celebrated, from Cowper's "Boadicea" to John Sondes's "What the Kings Heard, 1910" (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50). The selections have been made by John Jean Lang, and the pictures, in color, reveal Mr. Rainey's work at its best. Each poem is preceded by a historical or biographical note, as the occasion demands. It is all a fine array of heroic verse, but is of particular value as an anthology containing pieces not easily found elsewhere.

A large quarto-boxed volume contains Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" (E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.00). The type and format are similar to the author's own edition, but are here chiefly remarkable as having an artist interpreter who can do justice to the poet without turning his pathos into bathos. This artist is Margaret C. Cook. She has made no attempt at "illustrating" in the usual sense, for her pictures are all colorful, symbolical fancies teeming with spirit, movement, and soft insinuations. Whitman would have liked to see the day when his favorite work could be thus pictorially construed.

Some examples of the poetry that a lad of thirteen can write are given in "Rhymes and Fancies by a Boy" (Richard Badger & Co. Pp. 47). The lad in question is Lionel Meredith Reid. His verses, if untouched by a practiced hand, show much promise. But he should study the lesson that the capacity to interest one's self does not always imply the capacity to interest others.

"Wild Animal Verses Made at the New York Zoological Park" (The Broadway Publishing Company) is a sincere volume by A. M. Castello, who has developed an original idea with precision and grace. One of his best pieces is "The Swan Song." "Every Doe Has Her Day" is also good. All show keen and sympathetic observation.

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A book of practical value as well as of pleasant appearance is "A Woman Rice Planter," by Patience Pennington, with an introduction by Owen Wister and with nearly 100 illustrations by Alice R. Huger Smith, (The Macmillan Company. 8vo. $2.50.) The scene is two large plantations in South Carolina. The pictures are vital to the text, which is itself a human document of great value and absorbing interest.

"The Heart of the Christmas Pines," by Leonia Dalrymple, with a frontispiece by Norman Price, (McBride, Nast & Co., 50 cents,) is a story which concerns the uniting of long-broken family ties under romantic, rural conditions. The theme is slight, but it is pleasantly and brightly unfolded.

"Barn Doors and Byways," by Walter Prichard Eaton, pictured and decorated by Walter King Stone, (Small, Maynard & Co., 8vo., $2.50,) is a collection of essays dealing partly with the aspects of nature and partly with the haunts of man. Rivers, roads, and paths are individualized, Washington Square is dealt with in its animate and its inanimate aspects, and even the nature faker receives attention, for birds are robbed of their fiction only to be rehabilitated for better and more genuine appreciation. "Barn Doors and Byways" is a pleasantly written, contemplative book which can annihilate boredom without destroying time. All the same, it is a daring performance in these days of police court plays and white slave romances. The author is to be congratulated for his temerity.

"WANDERFOOT"

WANDERFOOT. By Cynthia Stockley. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.55.

Admitting that one of the greatest surgeons in America and the most famous woman journalist in Europe would be likely to marry on no longer acquaintance than a six-day ocean trip, neither having heard of the other before, and each strictly refraining from confidence, the man, in fact, sternly refusing to listen when his ladylove would have unfolded the sad, sad story of her life, because, forsooth, he positively suspects her of a lurid past—admitting the probability of all this to start with, the reader may get considerable pleasure out of Miss Stockley's new novel, for Miss Stockley knows how to tell a story. Even then, one could hardly help being irritated at the strong strain of feeblemindedness in both these marvelously brilliant people when it comes to managing their mutual affairs. Everything goes wrong with them, beginning with Val's incapacity to manage servants and ending with the resurrection of her imperfectly dead first husband. At almost any moment throughout the story a frank statement of the case on the part of either husband or wife would have straightened everything out, but they are always too proud, or something. So of course they both suffer—damnably. But if they hadn't suffered, there wouldn't have been any story, and they wouldn't have been able to suffer so if it hadn't been for the original feeblemindedness. And there you are!

A Virginia Editor

The life story of an important nineteenth century Virginian is told by Charles Henry Ambler in his "Thomas Ritchie, a Study in Virginia Politics." Mr. Ritchie, who lived from 1778 to 1854, was for about half a century editor of The Richmond Enquirer, and through its editorial columns exerted a very strong influence in his State and throughout the country. Mr. Ambler represents Ritchie as one of the most powerful editors of his time and says he made Virginians think as he thought, speak his own words, weep when he wept, and vote precisely as he voted. (Richmond: Bell Book and Stationery Company.)

CENTURY OF PEACE

America and Great Britain Since the Ghent Treaty

UNDER the title "One Hundred Years of Peace," (The Macmillan Company,) Henry Cabot Lodge gives a penetrating and delightful survey of the relations existing between Great Britain and this country since the Treaty of Ghent, signed on the Christmas Eve of 1814. "One hundred years of peace," when considered in the strict sense of "the absence of war," include a period for the most part of which the respective countries have been on anything but friendly terms, when, in fact, their diplomatic relations have been strained to the breaking point, and the popular feeling in each country has run high and bitter. But the entente cordiale of the present day having been reached through the stress of tumultuous years, it is safe to look back and mark the slow and lagging pace at which a genuine friendship between the two nations has become possible.

The bad feeling engendered during the Revolution might easily have been overcome, for the war as a whole was singularly free from acts of cruelty or ferocity. But the failure on both sides to keep to the strict terms of the treaty added to discord already sown. In the years following, when England, often standing alone in the midst of the severe Napoleonic campaigns, might have found our support of some worth, we were apparently only regarded "with a contemptuous and ignorant indifference." Still worse, in company with France, England heaped humiliations and outrages upon us, to which we submitted until a party of younger men came into control of affairs and declared the war of 1812. The result of this war, in which we enjoyed almost unbroken victory upon the sea and lakes, and defeated the seasoned veterans of Wellington's Peninsula campaigns "with a thoroughness and severity which were so marked that the battle is hardly alluded to in British histories," was the Treaty of Ghent, which, although it did not adjust the causes of the war in so many words, gave our country, for once and all time, a definite status as an independent nation deserving of respect. Englishmen, not openly to be sure, confessed their depression of spirit in many ways. Mr. Lodge's selections from the correspondence of Mr. James, the naval historian, and from that of the Duke of Wellington, reveal very clearly the real results of the war.

The treaty of 1818, which secured the fishing rights of the United States and led to the restoration of Astoria and other points still held by the British on the Northwest coast, may be said in Mr. Lodge's estimation to have constituted the first step toward the improvement of relations; while a common policy in regard to the South American Republics then struggling for freedom drew the two countries together in the eyes of the world and also, to a less degree, in their own. The diplomatic intercourse assumed the courteous tone which acknowledged that "we had forced our way into the family of nations."

But unfortunately the English press and reviews continued "in a most persistent and malicious manner to assail anything and everything pertaining to the United States," giving rise to the opinion in this country that the writers of the caustic, often slanderous criticisms, were in the pay of the British Government. Their authors were not content with a justifiable assault on slavery, but devoted columns to petty and belittling mud slinging. The men of America were said to be "turbulent citizens, abandoned Christians, inconstant husbands, unnatural fathers, and treacherous friends." We also learn that "the supreme felicity of a true-born American is inaction of body and inanity of mind." Robert Southey, Sydney Smith, and Charles Dickens were only a few of the great writers who lent themselves to this sort of misrepresentation and animosity. The temperateness of Coleridge and the friendliness of Thackeray won few followers, and American sensitiveness and irritation grew daily. The Webster-Ashburton treaty, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the treaty of 1854 were arrived at only through the extreme tact and clear-headedness of the men concerned in the negotiations.

England's apparent attitude during the civil war, as set forth in her newspapers, including The Times, awoke even more bitter hatred on this side of the ocean. Only very slowly did the underlying sympathy of the British populace make itself felt, and it took the apology of 1871 to salve the wounds inflicted upon us during this trying period of our national life.

But the spontaneous friendliness of the British Government during the Spanish war has brought about a basis of good relations upon which succeeding agreements in regard to the Panama Canal and the various Canadian questions have been able to build strongly. Mr. Lodge summing up the new situation quotes Mr. Balfour in a speech at Manchester:

> The time may come—nay, the time must come—when some statesman of authority, more fortunate even than President Monroe, will lay down the doctrine that between English-speaking peoples war is impossible.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE. By Henry Cabot Lodge. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1913. Price $1.25.

(By courtesy of Houghton Mifflin Co.)

L'Oiseau de Feu

From Johnson's "The Russian Ballet"

Labor Associations

A comprehensive review of the efforts of labor in Great Britain to better conditions by joining in voluntary societies is made by M. Fothergill Robinson in "The Spirit of Association." He discusses the origin, nature, and aims of the mediaeval guilds, considers the results of the industrial revolution brought about by the introduction of machinery, follows the development of the Friendly Society movement, the cooperative movement, and trade unionism down to the present time. The influences of syndicalism and the present status of organized labor in Great Britain take up his final chapters. Several appendices discuss arbitration and conciliation in New Zealand, Australia, and Canada, and consider the question whether or not the same methods could be used in England. (London: John Murray.)

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EXPLORING UNKNOWN SOUTH AMERICA

Thrilling Experiences of A. Henry Savage-Landor Crossing a Continent That Is Full of Peril and Strange Adventure

SOME months back Mr. Savage-Landor emerged from the wilderness of Brazil with tales of narrow escapes and hardships so extraordinary as to outshine the famous experiences which he recounted as having happened to him a few years ago on his expedition to Tibet. Before shaping the results of his journey into a book he wrote a résumé of it which appeared in the Sunday Magazine section of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Savage-Landor now recounts in amplified form the thrilling adventures which he set down in that résumé, and has, moreover, added many more pages to his description of his journey through hitherto unpenetrated sections of the South American continent.

To say that these adventures are amazing is to put it mildly. Besides telling us of traversing unknown regions, taking valuable observations, visiting the headwaters of a dozen rivers, surveying hitherto uncharted areas, studying the languages and folklore of the aborigines encountered, and exposing himself again and again to violent death, Mr. Savage-Landor assures us that his expedition showed "that it is possible for people in a normal condition of health to go at least sixteen days without food while doing hard work."

The explorer started inland from Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, and for a while journeyed through regions which, though comparatively unknown to the outside world and presenting considerable difficulties to the traveler, were child's play to what lay before him. At the city of Goyaz, in the heart of Brazil, the real work of exploration began. From there he struck out northward through the region watered by the Tapajos, Madeira, and other streams, until he reached the Amazon at Manaos. Following the course of that mighty river to Iquitos, he crossed the Andes to the Pacific Coast of Peru. Thence, choosing ever unfrequented and dangerous paths, he worked southward through Bolivia and Chile, again crossed the Andes from the latter country to the Argentine, and sighted the Atlantic again at Buenos Aires. The total distance traveled was 13,750 miles.

Most of the trip was exciting and hazardous but nowhere so much so as in the "forest primeval" of Central Brazil. To begin with, Mr. Savage-Landor found the greatest difficulty in finding men to accompany him. Finally by offering pecuniary inducements absolutely dazzling in the eyes of the Brazilian natives he secured the services of six ex-convicts. These fellows caused him no end of trouble. They mutinied at the least provocation, and several times made treacherous attempts on the explorer's life.

But nothing sufficed to make him turn back. Pushing ever onward into the wilderness, amid scenery of surpassing beauty, he and his criminal companions at length found themselves hundreds of miles from the last vestige of civilization and wholly without food.

Then it is that Mr. Savage-Landor tells the tales that tax the credulity of the reader to the utmost. For sixteen days, he writes, he and the others struggled on without anything to eat.

He speaks eloquently of the effect which gnawing hunger had on himself and his men. Some of his companions seemed on the verge of losing their minds. They insisted that they heard shots and other noises about them, though there was not another person for miles roundabout. As to the effects of the sixteen days of privation on himself, the explorer writes:

> It is curious how hunger works on your brain. I am not at all a glutton, and never think of food under ordinary circumstances. But while I was starving I could see before me from morning till night, in my imagination, all kinds of delicacies—caviare, Russian soups, macaroni au gratin, all kinds of refreshing ice creams, and plum pudding. Curiously enough, some days I had a perfect craving for one particular thing, and would have given everything I possessed in the world to obtain a morsel of it. The next day I did not care for that at all, in my imagination, but wanted something else very badly. The three things which I mostly craved while I was starving were caviare, galantine of chicken, and ice cream—the latter particularly.

What made his sufferings trebly hard to bear was the fact that he was literally "lined" with money. He had on his person $30,000, of which $20,000 was in actual cash; yet he could not buy even a mouthful of food.

Another of the difficulties to be encountered in that long struggle was ants. They cut the strings by which the travelers had suspended their shoes in midair; they completely destroyed the upper parts, leaving only the hard leather soles. They cut the hammock strings, they swarmed over every tree which might bear nuts at the top, and when the travelers fell down in a faint, as they frequently did during the last days of this particular journey, ants swarmed over them, eating away the skin from their faces.

Curiously enough, the men lacking food did not want water, according to Mr. Savage-Landor.

> I do not suppose that my men, during the entire period of starvation, drank on an average more than a wineglass of water a day. Personally I know that I never drank more than a half a tumbler or less in the twenty-four hours during that time. Under normal circumstances I drink about a quart of water a day.

Heavy thorns which pierced the thickest shoes and tore away the strongest clothing made traveling still harder. Rain was constant, the small party encountering some terrific storms. "We had not been dry one moment since the beginning of July," says the writer, "and we were now at the end of September." Through all this, however, we are told that the expedition surmounted ranges of hills, cut its way through tangled underbrush, forded swollen rivers, and made a very respectable number of miles every day.

Mr. Savage-Landor's course took him to the Putumayo River, which has become notorious of late on account of the stories which have emanated from it of atrocities committed on the natives by rubber hunters. Apropos of these and similar outrages, Mr. Savage-Landor says:

> To any one not acquainted with those regions it is difficult to understand why those atrocities take place at all. Curiously enough, they are due to a large extent to medicine. Those regions are all extremely malarial. The people who are ordered there are afraid of being infected long before they start on their journey. They begin taking preventive quinine and arsenic, which render them most irritable and ill-tempered; the solitude preys upon them, and they add to the poisoning from medicine the evil effects of excessive drinking. Add again to this that few men can manage to be brave for a long period of time, and that the brain gradually becomes unbalanced, and you have the reason why murders are committed wholesale chiefly in a stupid effort to preserve one's self.

The narrative which concerns the explorer's trip up the Amazon calls for a complete revision of all former ideas about that lordly stream. The popular imagination presents the Amazon as a river flowing between banks luxuriant with immense trees, overladen with orchids, a sky of wonderful blue with swarms of birds of amazing plumage dashing across it, flowers, butterflies, the songs of tropical birds in great profusion. A disappointment is awaiting the imaginative traveler. According to Mr. Savage-Landor, the trees are small and anaemic, the birds are few and seldom sing, the marvelous iridescent butterflies are hardly ever seen except by the collector who is hunting them. As for orchids, there are plenty of them, but they can be found only after climbing the higher trees; even then it takes the eye of the expert to detect them amid the foliage.

Inevitably Mr. Savage-Landor's contact with many different tribes of Indians, many of them practically unknown even to the anthropologists and the ethnologists, brought to light many interesting facts. Customs and legends of all sorts were observed; especially strange were those of the Bororo living in the region of the Barreiros River, people who, according to the author, are evidence in plenty of the fact that South American Indians are not Mongolian, but Australoid or Papuan.

Among these Indians social clubs are found which play the part of matrimonial bureaus. The young men and young women of the camp go to the clubhouse, men sitting on one side, women on the other, in order to get better acquainted. In the Bororo country it is the woman who proposes to the man.

But Mr. Savage-Landor notes that most of the South American tribes are lacking in resistance and vigor.

The Indian tribes of Brazil impressed one as being strong, because one compared them with their neigh-

(Continued on Page 704.)

THE HORRORS OF PHOTOGRAPHY: BORORO CHILDREN
(COPYRIGHT 1913 BY A. HENRY SAVAGE-LANDOR)

A. HENRY SAVAGE-LANDOR

RAFT CONSTRUCTED BY THE AUTHOR IN ORDER TO NAVIGATE THE CANUMA RIVER WITH HIS TWO COMPANIONS OF STARVATION.

ACROSS UNKNOWN SOUTH AMERICA. By A. Henry Savage-Landor. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., $10.

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(Continued from Page 703.)

bors and masters, the Brazilians, who were physically one of the weakest, least-resisting races I have ever seen. When you compared them with some of the healthy savage races elsewhere, the tribes of Central Africa or Asia, these Indians did not approach them in endurance and quickness of intellect.

The Indian races I saw in Brazil seemed to me almost exhausted physically, owing perhaps to constant intermarriage.

Unlike the African tribes, who can count to five, Indians can usually count only to three, according to Mr. Landor.

Pushing on to the sources of the Xingu and Tapajoz Rivers, the highest point in the Brazilian plateau was reached, an altitude of 2,600 feet. The ascent to this plateau was most dangerous, the mules slipping and sliding on the steep and rocky slopes, the native men of the party in mutiny most of the time. But this brought Mr. Landor to the very heart of Brazil, the spot where the waters of three rivers part to flow toward three different points of the compass.

This heart of Brazil was a magnificent but lonely place and contributed some of the more unpleasant features to the panorama which Mr. Landor spreads before the reader. In the midst of this solitude were found two miserable tiny sheds, belonging to a family of escaped negro slaves.

They had lived seventeen years in that secluded spot. They grew enough Indian corn to support them. All the members of the family were pitifully deformed and demented. Seldom have I seen such miserable-looking specimens of humanity. One was demented to such an extent that it was impossible to get out of him more than a few disconnected groans. He spent most of his time crouched like an animal, and hardly seemed conscious of what took place around him.

Another was a deaf and dumb cretin, a third possessed a monstrous hare lip and a deformed jaw, while two women, dried up and skinny, and a child were badly affected by goitre.

Other pictures of the filthy condition in which these isolated families, met with all over Brazil, live from year to year, and the horrible evidences of their degeneration, are appalling enough to blot out the vivid descriptions of flaming sunsets and clear views of the marvelous Brazilian tablelands.

The book is well illustrated throughout with hundreds of photographs taken by the explorer himself. In addition to these, showing the scenery and the natives encountered, and Mr. Landor's scoundrelly comrades, there are some plates in color giving—to use a mild adjective—a vivid idea of the brilliancy in the scenery of the wild regions traversed.

SPUN SUGAR ROMANCE

MADCAP. By George Gibbs. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.30 net.

To the writing of spun-sugar "society" romances there is apparently no end. When at the commencement of this new one the reader meets a beautiful, daring, and enormously wealthy young woman who works hard to amuse herself and yet finds it necessary to take to aviating as a refuge from boredom, a portrait-painter of great talent, with "the manners of a boor" and "the chin of a gorilla," and to complete the triangle, a woman of the world, aged 30, beautiful and possessed of a Russian title, it is not difficult for him to make a tolerably accurate guess at the probable course of events.

Hermia Challoner, the heroine, defies the conventions of society, though never those of fiction, and goes on a walking tour through Normandy with Markham, the painter, chaperoned only by a donkey. The account of this tour is far and away the best thing in the book; it has charm, is well written, and introduces some really delightful people, the various inn-keepers and the "Family Fabian" especially. So greatly superior is it to the rest of the novel that it leads one to hope that Mr. Gibbs may some day write a book whose every chapter will be up to the level to which these few attain.

Educating Boys

Parents and teachers charged with the rearing of boys will find useful advice in Frank Orman Beck's "Marching Manward," in which the author sets forth some things he has learned through long association with boys, as teacher, minister, and friend. Mr. Beck offers practical suggestions with respect to many problems that puzzle folk with boys on their hands. (Eaton & Mains. 75 cents.)

Cobb's Bill-of-Fare

In the little book he calls "Cobb's Bill-of-Fare" Irvin S. Cobb gives us some amusing nonsensical opinions with respect to politics, music, art, and sport. The book is effectively illustrated by Peter Newell and James Preston. Admirers of Mr. Cobb's humor will be glad to get his new book alongside "Cobb's Anatomy," for which it is meant to be a companion. (George H. Doran Company. 75 cents.)

STEFANSSON AMONG THE ESKIMOS

Startling Discoveries of the Famous Arctic Explorer That Shatter Some Favorite Theories

IF the many who have followed newspaper accounts of Vilhjálmar Stefánsson and his discovery of the "blond Eskimo" imagine that the whole story has been told, they will do well to investigate between the covers of the volume just published, "My Life With the Eskimo." For while there is here the authentic account of the first encounter of a white man with those auburn-haired islanders who "hooked to themselves wives with the antlers of bull caribou and killed all strangers," there is in addition a wealth of information gathered on that coast of Dolphin and Union Straits between 1908 and 1912, never before given to the public either through the press or the series of Dr. Stefánsson's lectures.

The present volume is filled with all manner of intimate detail which will not fail to hold the attention of the most blasé reader. Explorers' accounts are all too often made up of over-long and over-numerous quotations from diaries and log books—a mere skeleton narrative which the average person has difficulty and little interest in filling out. Dr. Stefánsson reserves his discoveries for scientific bulletins, and offers here the history of his expedition in a vigorous, telling style to readers most of whom, he always remembers, have never seen an ice pack and, in spite of the flood of polar literature, still want to be told the best way to build an igloo.

That curiously resigned frame of mind that is proof to disappointment, which seems essential to the explorer, has never been better illustrated than in this first account from the pen of the intrepid Scandinavian. Dr. Stefánsson will mourn for several pages the death of one of the dogs, calling to mind the animal's loyalty and faithfulness, but a matter like the starvation of the entire party is treated as a matter-of-fact occurrence.

These two stormbound days used up most of our ordinary food, and on the first day of actual travel we were on half allowance. The second day out we boiled up some sealskins that we had intended for boots; the third day we ate some more skins and boiled a little of the whale tongue. * * *

I must not give the impression that we were really starving, or even suffering much from hunger. We had plenty of seal oil, and of this we ate all we wanted. All of us found, however, that we could not take much of it straight. The stomach seemed to crave something to be filled with. For this reason we used to eat the oil soaked up in the leaves, ptarmigan feathers, or caribou hair. Most commonly we used to take a little seal oil and cut it into small pieces, dip the pieces in oil and eat them that way. This did, too, in the end, we used to feel a little dizzy on an emergency; on this trip, on many other occasions, we ate our food fairly exactly alike, so I think we have noticed that on a diet of fats some one gradually loses strength but that the symptoms of malnutrition in some complicous and deep man and a mental inability to call into action such strength as one has. * * *

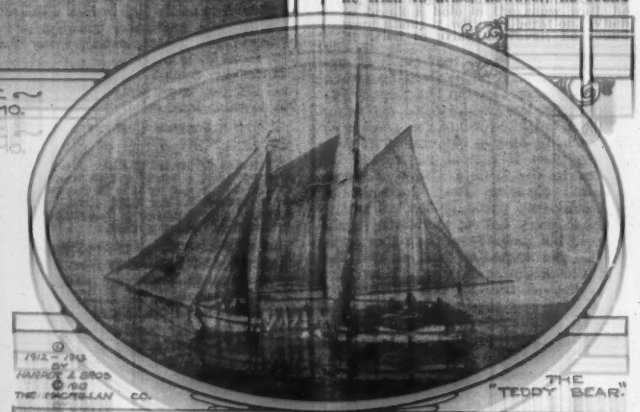
We lost one of our snowshoe lashings and several inches of rawhide thongs for shoe wear, so we ate the thongs. In order to one in this connection that one of the material and of the seal skin clothing, even woolens, taken for exploration is liable to cause us trouble in an emergency, indeed, they of course does if the need in most cultures arises. This is that as a matter of proof by a modern gear. A fitting one's dogs, it never occurred to me about the fact. This thought that it not so that has a book by man failure and shelter my possess to the death.

* * *

Mr. Longstaff, the Tibetan. By Vilhjalmur Stefansson. Unnecessary to the death. The Macmillan Company. 1913.

MY LIFE WITH THE ESKIMO. By Vilhjalmur Stefansson. The Macmillan Company. New York. The Macmillan Company. 1913.

BUILDING A SNOW HOUSE—MACKENZIE ESKIMO.



THE "TEDDY BEAR."

THREE-ROOMED DWELLING, CORONATION GULF. HOLES ARE NOT WINDOWS—THEY ARE BROKEN IN THE WALL FOR CONVENIENCE IN LOADING SLEDGES AT CAMP. BREAKING

to sleep, you are sure to freeze to death.

The Eskimo rule, which is just the opposite of this, is a sensible one. Just as soon as you make up your mind that you are lost, stop. A white man, following his principle, will walk about until he is thoroughly exhausted, and usually until his clothes are wet with perspiration. The time finally comes when he has to stop through weariness and sleepiness, and his powers of resistance have then been brought to so low a verge that freezing to death is the common outcome.

Of course, the best thing to do when you are lost in a Winter storm is to put up a snowhouse, but that is sometimes impossible. * * * The thing to do then is to find a small stone or a piece of sod or anything else that can be brushed dry of snow to sit on. Sit on this with your back turned toward the wind; rest your head on your knees and go to sleep if you can.

Another popular idea concerning cold is exploded when it is pointed out that to rub snow on a frozen cheek or foot is the last thing to do for it; warm applications should be used.

These, freezing and starvation, seem to be regarded as mere mishaps. The only occurrence which impressed itself on the mind of the explorer as dangerous was the poisoning of himself and his party by coal gas. At the end of a day's journey they had entered an old snow house.

We were all warm from fast travel, and in our hurry to get the camp heated we closed the door tightly. * * * Cooking was my job that night, and I had set the primus stove on a block of snow and was on my knees cutting up snow into the kettle to make water. * * * In the midst of one of his funny stories, Tannaumirk all at once threw himself backward and made a sort of gurgling noise. I asked Anderson to look and see what he was up to. When Dr. Anderson turned to look, he fell face downward on top of Tannaumirk. I knew then in a twinkle what the matter was and immediately extinguished the primus stove.

Natkusiak saw nothing to be alarmed at, and when I told him immediately to break a hole in the snow wall, he went about it with deliberation. When he tried to arise, however, he found

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(Continued from Page 704.)

himself powerless to do so, and that scared him so that with his last strength he threw himself back against the wall and broke away the loose block of snow by which he had a few minutes before closed up the door.

Twenty-five years from now, Dr. Stefánsson's book will have an added value, for it will furnish one of the few records of an extinct industry—that of whale fishing. The cheap commercial substitute for whalebone is driving the old whalers into other waters, and these pictures of the industry in its last days will prove a valuable bit of chronicle.

There are intimate glimpses into the business of hunting, told in a keen style and not without a sense of humor. Stalking seals, for instance. You must pretend that you, the hunter, are a seal.

To simulate a seal well enough to deceive a seal is not difficult, for to begin with his eyesight is poor. You can walk up without taking any precautions until, under ordinary conditions of light, you are within 250 yards. Then you have to begin to be more careful. You move ahead while he is asleep, and when he wakes up you stop motionless. Your method of locomotion must then be that of a seal, which does not differ materially from that of a snake, and which, therefore, has its disadvantages at a season of the year when the surface of the ice is covered with puddles of water anywhere from an inch to twenty inches in depth.

When you come nearer than 100 yards he will begin to notice you in earnest, and instead of dropping off to sleep every two or three minutes, he will stay awake and watch you.

The seal knows that no seal in this world will sleep continuously for as much as four minutes at a time. If you lie still that long, he will know you are no seal, and up will go his tail and down he will slide into the water. When the seal, therefore, has been watching you carefully for twenty or thirty seconds, you must raise your head fifteen or twenty inches above the ice, look around seal fashion, and drop your head again upon the ice. He will then be convinced that you are a seal and all his worries will be gone.

These are incidental, though none the less interesting considerations. It is with the Eskimo, however, not only those who have never seen a white man, but those civilized and semi-civilized that Dr. Stefánsson's narrative is mainly concerned. Through the long Winter night he has sat with them, hour after hour, taking at their dictation the folklore they would recount to him; he has learned their language and their ways, for six years he has lived among them, hunted and fished with them. As he himself says:

> I have lived with the Eskimo until they have become as my own people. I pass my Winters in their houses and my Summers in their tents; I dress as they do, eat what they eat, and followed the game across the tundra to get my food exactly as they do, and I have come to feel that I understand them as well as I do my own people. My footing among them is antipodal to that of the missionary—he comes to teach, but I to learn.

At every point there is the expression of grave doubts about the efficacy of missionary work among the Eskimos and the importation of the white man's civilization. That same civilization which has taught the family to wash on Saturday nights has resulted in the increased transmission of disease through the use of the family towel; by the acceptance of the Sunday taboo two valuable days out of a fishing season of but six weeks are wasted; the frame houses have increased disease among them and been the cause of using up all the fuel along certain coasts.

> I am so great an admirer of the Eskimo before civilization changed them that it is not easy to get me to say that civilization has improved them in any material way. It is easy to get themselves to admit it. To quote my man Ikwamik again: "The people of Kotzebue Sound were formerly very bad, but they are all good now. In my father's time, and when I was young, they used to lie and to steal and to work on Sunday." "But," I asked him, "don't they, as a matter of fact, tell lies now occasionally?" "Oh, yes, they sometimes do." "Well, don't they really tell about as many lies as they ever did?" "Well, yes, perhaps they do." "And don't they, as a matter of fact, steal about as frequently as ever?" "Well, possibly. But they don't work on Sunday!" They, as a matter of fact, lie, steal and work.

Of the kindness, the hospitality and the high honor which characterize the so-called "savages," the Copper Eskimo who had never seen a white man and the white man's civilization Stefánsson cannot speak warmly enough. When he and his party arrived at the first of the Victoria Island villages, where no white man had ever before entered, they were received most courteously. A spacious ice house was immediately built. The women hurried home after the first look at the strangers to cook some dainty, such as seal flippers and seal's blood soup, for their guests, and they were accorded the greatest respect and consideration. Dr. Stefánsson's host was most eager to present his wife.

> She was not a talkative person, but motherly, gladly hospitable, like all her countrywomen. Her first questions were not of the land from which I came, but of my foot-gear. Weren't my feet just a little damp and might she not pull my boots off for me and dry them over the lamp? Would I not put on a pair of her husband's dry socks, and was there no little hole in my mittens or coat that she could mend for me?

This first dinner among "savages" was marked by an almost incredible ceremony and courtesy.

> When we had entered the house the boiled pieces of seal meat had already been taken out of the pot and lay steaming on a sideboard. On being assured that my tastes in food were not likely to differ from theirs, my hostess picked out for me the lower joint of a seal's leg, squeezed it firmly between her hands to make sure that nothing should drip from it, and handed it to me, along with her own copper-bladed knife; the next most desirable piece was similarly squeezed and handed to her husband. One extra piece was set aside in case I should want a second helping, and the rest of the boiled meat was divided into four portions, with the explanation to me that there were four families in the village who had no fresh seal meat.

In degree of civilization these gentle people were Stone Age folk, declares Dr. Stefánsson, and yet they were the equals of the best of our own race in good breeding, kindness, and the substantial virtues.

> They differed little from you or me, or from the men and women who are our friends and families. The qualities which we call "Christian virtues"—and which the Buddhists no doubt call "Buddhist virtues"—they had in all their essentials. They are not at all what a theorist might have supposed the people of the Stone Age to be, but the people of the Stone Age probably were what these their present-day representatives are: men with standards of honor, men with friends and families, men in love with their wives, gentle to their children, and considerate of the feelings and welfare of others.
>
> If we can reason at all from the present to the past, we can feel sure that the hand of evolution had written the Golden Rule in the hearts of the contemporaries of the mammoth millenniums before the Pyramids were built. At least, that is what I think. I have lived with these so-called primitive people until "savages" and all the kindred terms have lost the vivid meanings they had when I was younger and got all my ideas second-hand; but the turning blank of this picturesque part of my vocabulary has been made up to me by a new realization of the fact that human nature is not only the same the world over, but also the ages through.

But, of course, there are many mental fissures, even in the mind of the civilized Eskimo, which bring about amusing contrasts. The explorers found that nothing appeared especially marvelous to them. When shown a rifle for the first time, having seen how it could kill a caribou at two, three, four hundred yards, they not only seemed to be little impressed, but inquired if the rifle could shoot a caribou on the other side of a mountain. When told that the white people by means of curious machines could fly like the wild ducks in the air, they politely observed that there were many of their shamans, or medicine men, who made trips to the moon. And since his stories were received thus courteously without a shadow of suspicion, there was nothing for Dr. Stefánsson to do but to accept the shaman's adventures in as good faith.

Of the religious beliefs of these simple folk, of their superstitions and their customs, there is much to tell; the picture is valuable in that it presents a race in the various stages of a white man's civilization, and in time those earlier stages are to be done away with. As a whole, "My Life With the Eskimo" is the most important book of its kind published for many years, rivaled only, perhaps, by the account of Mr. Savage-Landor's adventures at the other end of the globe.

A Clergyman's Letters

The Rev. Dr. Malcolm James McLeod's "Letters to Edward" contains real letters written by the minister of Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, New York, to a fellow-clergyman and greatly beloved friend. There was no thought at the time the letters were written that they some time might be published, but Dr. McLeod's correspondent on his deathbed asked that the letters be made into a book, and his request has been complied with, some things having been excised because they seemed rather too personal for publication. The letters are extremely readable, because they contain frank, clever, and in some instances delightfully humorous pictures of the life of a New York City minister. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.)

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MASEFIELD

Salt Water Songs and Sketches from His Early Work

AFTER a writer becomes famous his publisher would be more than human did he not send forth gleaners into the fields where he has passed, and offer the uneven product in neat sheaves calculated to catch the eye of the Christmas buyer. In the case of John Masefield the labor is more than usually justified; what he leaves negligently behind him has more sound wheat in it than the carefully garnered crop of most men. The present volumes contain pieces written, some of them, ten years and more ago, when the author must have been very young, but none of them is anmateurish or uninteresting—the gleaning has been well worth while.

"Salt-Water Ballads" invites comparison with Kipling, but it is a comparison without odiousness. In "Sea-Fever," for instance, Mr. Masefield sings:

> I must down to the sea again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
> And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
> And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
> And a gray mist on the sea's face and a gray dawn breaking.

That is certainly the spirit of Kipling, but one would search in vain for the passage it imitates. Both men derive from the same source—they meet, as it were, in the same latitudes, though the Kipling latitudes, it must be said, stretch considerably beyond those of Mr. Masefield.

The younger writer has the advantage—if it is one—of having been an actual sailor. His verse has the accent of old chanties, the rudeness and the mysticism, simple and matter-of-fact, of the deep-sea mariner. And in one respect at least Mr. Masefield is far enough from Kipling—he is not interested in steam. All his ships are sailing-ships, with the glamour of their clouds of canvas upon them. It would be hard to imagine a liner in the "Port of Many Ships":

> Drowned old wooden hookers green wi' drippin' wrack,
> Ships as never fetched to port, as never came back.
> Swingin' to the blushin' tide, dippin' to the swell,
> 'N' the crews all singin', sonny, beatin' on the bell.

"Vagabond" harks back to the old wanderlust that was one of our earliest and will probably be one of our last instincts. It is the "Tramp Royal," sentimentalized perhaps, certainly not so four-square to all the winds that blow, yet with a charm of its own.

> Dunno the names o' things, nor wha' they are,
> Can't say's I ever will.
> Dunno about God—he's jest the nod-din' star
> Atop the windy hill. * * *
> An' why I live, an' why the old world spins,
> Are things I never knowed;
> An' why I live, an' why the old world
> My mark's the gypsy fires, the lonely inns,
> An' jest the dusty road.

"A Mainsail Haul" is a collection of prose sketches of pirates and buccaneers, interspersed with stories of the sea that remind one, now of Herman Melville—who reads Herman Melville to-day?—now of old Celtic legends. "From the Spanish" contains a description that would have delighted William Morris:

> In the decks of the cabins were roses, worked in parquetry of scarlet logwood, with green leaves, in stained fir, surrounding the heavy blossoms. The bulkheads were of precious wood, carven in pilasters that had gilded roses at their tops. There was a painting on each cabin wall of Elizabeth with her roses, of Mary in the flowered field, or of those other hallows that have the rose as their symbol. The doorways were hung with blue arras of Persia, or with grey tapestry, splendid with purple peacocks, from the nuns' looms at Ephrata. Each cabin was lit with a silver lamp, that swung in gimbals above a mirror. In every cabin was a silver crucifix, above an old censer of flowered copper, studded with jewels, which sent up scented smoke at every canonical hour.

"The Seal Man" has more than a touch of the true Celtic magic:

> They stoned the seal-man, whiles, after that; but whiles they didn't stone it. They had a kindness for it, although it had no holy water on it. It was a very young thing to be walking the world, and it was a beautiful wee thing, with its eyes so pretty; so it grew up to be a man. * * * And he set his love on a young girl of the O'Keefe's, a little young girl with no more in her than the flower on its stalk. You would see them in the loanings coming home, or in the bright of the day, going. There was a strong love on them two young things; it was like the love of the Old Ones that took nine deaths to kill. * * * Then they went down into the sea together, and the moon made a track upon the sea, and they walked down it; it was like a flame before them. There was no fear at all on her; only a great love like the love of the Old Ones, that was stronger than the touch of the foe. She had a little white throat, and little cheeks like flowers, and she went down into the sea with her man who wasn't a man at all. She was drowned, of course.

The true tales of buccaneers in "A Mainsail Haul" are good reading, but another man might have written them as well as Mr. Masefield. It is the fanciful tales like those from which we have quoted that give the collection its value, and we can only hope and pray that their author will write more of them.

Hunting Yarns

Another good book has come from the Boone and Crockett Club; it is entitled "Hunting at High Altitudes," and contains interesting narratives of the adventures and achievements of a number of eminent sportsmen. The longest of the narratives recounts some experiences of Col. William D. Pickett, the grizzly bear hunter, who, it is said, has had more encounters with grizzly bears than any other man who ever lived. Other interesting contributions are Daniel M. Barringer's memories of the "Old Rockies," a tale of deer shooting in the Thian Shan Mountains by George L. Harrison, Jr., an account of a shooting trip in Rhodesia by the same writer, and an article on deer hunting in Cuba by Gen. Roger D. Williams.—(Harper & Brothers. $2.50.)

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One Hundred Best Books for Christmas

A Representative List of the Season's Publications in All Departments of Literature, Alphabetically Arranged and Briefly Connoted

One Hundred Best Books for Christmas

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(Continued on Page 707.)

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(Continued from Page 706.)

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(I pillow me on moss, with upturned face,
And through the foliage first dimly trace
White clouds and darting stains of blue.)
To put all mask and mystery behind
And be like children, met with open mind.
(The leaves are singing overhead, the wind
Is after them.) I will; will you?

A peal of laughter: can it be? I look
To find myself the cause of it, forsook,
And Musidora, barefoot, in a brook.
This is your answer, then, arch maid?
No sooner said than done; off hose and shoon!
(Brook water frolics to a lively tune;
The boughs bend low, the leaves are whisper strewn.)
I am a child, and you? (We wade.)

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Saturday night was the best time for my excursions to this treasure-land. It was looked forward to as a festival. Whatever coppers came in my way during the week were stored up; though sometimes I could not wait till Saturday, but must go and invest them at once. Happily they were not many; I had to undergo the splendid discipline of waiting or of doing without. There was a constant zest, a continual renewal of hope and expectation; satiety never dulled my appetite; there was always more to wish for. So may it be to the end—a life of alternate satisfyings and glorious discontent.

I still love to haunt the bookstalls, but not in quite the same spirit. For one thing, I have a little more money to spend; for another, I often see books that I want announced in some excellent cheap series, such as the "Everyman," and I order them in a prosaic way through my regular bookseller. Some of the romance, the unexpectedness, has gone, but not all.

Only a few weeks ago I picked up for sixpence an old friend of my boyhood, Howitt's "Homes and Haunts of the British Poets;" and it vividly recalled the days when I had to read this with the somewhat lessened joy of a borrowed copy. No borrowed book is quite the right thing, to a genuine booklover. It is a gratifying sixpenny-worth—seven hundred pages of close print. In my boyhood, had I seen this on the stalls I should probably not have had the sixpence in my pocket. My means were usually limited to one or two pennies, and though I eyed the shilling or the sixpenny rows of second-hand books with admiration and longing. I had enough philosophy to give my chief attention to the feasible, the possible, and I did not allow the unattainable to dim my happiness. For my possibilities, Saturday night was generally the best, added to which there is always a touch of the ideal about a Saturday.

On that night the bookstalls displayed their most tempting stores; and there was a bustle about the streets which increased the enjoyment of passing through them. Stalls which during the preceding five days had exposed nothing but more costly volumes, would on Saturday yield to the spirit of dissipation, and perhaps devote their whole space to lots marked "Only twopence each," or even "Only one penny." My heart would leap up at sight of such an announcement, as Wordsworth's did at sight of a rainbow. It was a sign of promise to me. The coppers in my pocket knew that they were doomed. They would never return home any more; something better would go back with me. In my sober middle-age, sleep sometimes takes me back to an ideal stall of such twopenny books—situated I know not where, for as in all my dreams its local details are never true to reality; but though in actuality the strange thrill returns when I see such a shelf or stall, I have now learned that life is short and space is limited, and I reason with myself temperately before I yield to temptation.

There were occasional anomalies in these cheap lots. At times a penny pamphlet, slightly soiled, would offer itself for twopence, which seemed an affront. There was also what seemed to me a great excess of hymn books. I never bought them. They were sometimes in deceptive covers, and I threw them down with resentment on discovering their contents. My tastes were mainly secular, and I was specially allured by eighteenth century poets. There was generally a plentiful selection of Thomson's "Seasons," and I yearned to buy them all. They were soiled and a little dog-eared, just as Lamb says they ought to be. But I deemed it unwise to go beyond two copies even of Thomson. Of course my parents' bookshelf had their copy, but I wanted to possess for myself. For this reason no free library ever attracted me like an old bookstall. It goes without saying that where pennies were limited a careful selection had to be made. General literature and poetry had the strongest charm.

As a rule fiction did not attract—I found all I wanted in a paper-covered small-printed edition of Scott, my beloved mental food for many a year, but I can remember buying a copy of Longfellow's "Hyperion" for a penny and finding it very delightful. Its sentimentality deeply moved me, and it gave a useful glimpse of German writers. This became a cherished pocket companion for some time, but a far more frequent and earlier companion was a small anthology of poems entitled "The Poetry of Music," which I purchased for a penny, and which went with me in numberless walks. Its quotations were not all classical; some were from such mild writers as Mrs. Hemans and "L. E. L."

Another favorite which I picked up for the same sum was an odd volume of Ossian. I must confess that I knew very little of Ossian when the volume arrested my attention, but I had a dim idea that he was a poet. A glance within the pages of the book quite mystified me. This did not look like poetry, but the titles were very attractive and there were learned dissertations all about Celtic matters, by Blair and others. I yielded to the lure, and found no reason to repent. It was an early edition, published about 1800, and its boast was that it was "embellished with superb engravings." I was quickly captivated by the Ossianic spell—just the tone to enthrall an imaginative boy, as it had enthralled a Europe whose taste was then very boyish. So sure was I of the authenticity, so enamoured of the romantic beauties, that I wrote an essay on the subject and offered it to Chambers's Journal. The editor did not think it suitable; I am quite sure he was right. But I have still a regard for Ossian (or must I call him Macperson?) and find that he is best in an old copy like this, with the embellishments and the obsolete, upturned "s."

Another delightful penny purchase was Beattie's "Minstrel" and other poems in a miniature volume of small but remarkably clear type. Small print had a great charm for me in those days—I still maintain that some books are more alluring in small than they would be in large type. The rather thin vein of beauty in Beattie's verses was enough for my immature taste, and I still cherish the tiny volume. I also procured Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy" for the same sum, and the possession gave me much joy. These small poets appealed strongly to me in those days, and the capability of seeing their value was not altogether to be dispised. Bloomfield does not go deep, but he is thoroughly true. I dannot say quite the same for Glover's "Leonidas," another pennyworth which I respected so highly that I began to write an epic poem on the same hero myself. I never read further than the first two pages of Glover, nor wrote more than twenty lines of my own epic. There must have been some grit in the generation that could read Glover. For twopence I secured a volume containing the poems of Thomas Tickell and Smollett—a book really of some literary interest, for it contains that version of the first book of the Iliad which caused a quarrel between Pope and Addison. On another occasion I bought Ambrose Philips, whose poems some of his contemporaries thought "namby-pamby" and so gave our language a useful word. He was a very fair poet for that rather dull time, and his pastorals are really better than Pope's in spite of Pope's ironical letter in The Guardian. For a penny I also obtained Hamilton of Bangour, but I only cared for his "Braes of Yarrow." An odd volume of lives of Scottish poets gave me very great pleasure and was very useful.

Among other finds, a copy of Thomas Warton's poems filled me with great delight, and it gave me much satisfaction later to find that Hazlitt has a good word for Warton's sonnets. I had read of Warton in the writings of Kirke White, whom I greatly loved at that time and still hold in tender memory. Perhaps one of the cheapest of my gains was Mason's "Life and Writings of Gray," in one volume, for twopence. Gray's poems alone I had bought much earlier for a penny, and I had also a penny Collins. This was at a time when there were no penny poets for the millions. It would have seemed an ecstatic dream to imagine penny editions of Tennyson, Wordsworth, Matthew Arnold, Browning, such as we have seen since. But it is not certain that bringing things more within reach is an unmixed gain. That is most loved which is strongly desired, sought out, waited for, snatched by a rare opportunity, won by patience and some sacrifice. It was an admirable training to poke about among the cheap stalls, with only a penny to spend. It taught self-control, hopeful waiting, careful choice. It gave the far glamour of high ideals and the possibility of partial fulfillments. Sometimes I was sent empty away; sometimes I came homeward my feet treading on air, in a trance of joy, with a newly found treasure in my pocket. The gains were greater than the disappointments. I must go to-day, with the memory on me, and look at the old book stalls again, for whatever new life may await I do not know that there will be second-hand bookshops there. Time is short—and pennies not too numerous.

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THE MOTHER INSTINCT

THE HUMAN DESIRE. By Violet Irwin. Illustration by James Montgomery Flagg. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35.

The "desire" of this novel's title is the desire for motherhood, the mother instinct in a young girl's nature, and, in lesser degree, the desire for children in a man's heart. The author has much feeling for the "story" element in her novel; she is more interested in that than in any other of its phases—as any novelist must be if he or she hopes ever to write a novel that is worth anybody's reading. Miss Irwin starts out with some striking situations and the promise of an unusual plot. But her 'prentice hand plays her false and the tale falls more and more into the easy paths of banality. Much the same is true of her characters. During early acquaintance they seem to promise individualities worth further pursuit. But all of them decline into commonplaceness as the tale progresses. But the author had as the basis of her plot a remarkable conception, one whose adequate working out would have tested severely the hand of a skilled writer of stories. That she succeeded in writing as good a novel as she has done and in giving so many glimpses of real emotional power and of a sure instinct for weaving together the shreds of human life is much to her credit. This is the unique and striking conception upon which she has built her story: A little nun, hardly more than a child, in an Italian convent, with her heart so full of love for children, though she has never seen but one bambino, runs away and out into a world of which she has not the first scrap of knowledge, with the purpose of gathering up all the desolate little ones and bringing them back to the convent.

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ROCHESTER NEW YORK

AN ARTIST IN THE NEAR EAST

Jules Guerin Describes His Experiences With Robert Hichens in the Balkans

JULES GUERIN, the artist, and Robert Hichens, author of "The Near East," were fortunate in having gathered their artistic and literary material in the Balkans just before the attention of the world was drawn to that fevered section. Their work has appeared from time to time in The Century Magazine, and is now issued in book form.

Mr. Guérin was run to earth by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW in his beautiful studio in Gramercy Park, New York, and questioned about his journeyings in the Near East.

"When I made my trip," said Mr. Guérin, "the outcome of which was these Century paintings, war was simmering. I could look down from my hotel window and see ten or twelve Italian battleships lying in the Golden Horn. In the hotel, the Pera Palace, which might accommodate five hundred people, there were only about eight guests. There were soldiers in the streets everywhere—cafés filled with arguing crowds, and that peculiar fanatical type, the howling dervish, the kind of men who generally incite to discontent and war. One afternoon I saw half a dozen of these fanatics, holding high positions in their religions, dance at Scutari, back in a garden. After a long incantation and a gradual swaying of the body from right to left—with every fourth or fifth word 'Mohammed'—they began to whirl about, and then commenced literally to froth at the mouth. This in the broad sunlight. I have seen more agreeable sights.

"I felt at the time that at almost any moment war would be declared, and I hurried my work along and got out of Constantinople as quickly as possible, not only on this account but also on account of the cholera, which was raging at the time.

"At night at Constantinople one could look out of his hotel and see the white-sheeted bundles and hear the shuffle of the feet of the burial parties. During a cholera epidemic they burn the bodies with quicklime.

"Yes, Robert Hichens was with me at that moment," said Mr. Guérin in answer to a question.

"He is a most charming companion in every way; witty and delightful. We started to travel together, but we found out that a man who is painting and one who is writing cannot very well stay together on a trip like this. The trouble is, one does not always want to remain in the same place the same length of time; for instance, in one historic place I stayed about ten days and Hichens drove right through the town. Of course, there was a great deal for me to paint, and many things that I wanted to do, but the place did not appeal at all to Hichens. He went on to another town to take the Turkish baths.

"Generally we exchange letters and get a general idea of each other's plans, and then after he has done as he wants to do and I have accomplished what I wish we arrange to meet in some place and talk things over. That is what we did in Constantinople and on various other occasions. We don't travel together. We tried to, but gave it up."

Asked of his impressions of Constantinople, Mr. Guérin said: "You can stand on the bridge crossing the Golden Horn from Pera to Stamboul, the two sections of Constantinople, and see all humanity within a day's time—all rushing heaven knows whither—apparently simply hurrying out and hurrying back.

"Here we get that characteristic din of the Eastern cities—that low, persistent buzzing, unlike any sound ever heard in Europe or America—made up of the cries of the boatmen, the calling of the muezzins to prayer from the different minarets, the bargaining in the bazaars and on the streets, the shuffling of donkeys' feet, the shouts of the drivers, &c.—the usual mêlée of an Eastern city. If you forget all your senses except that of hearing and devote your attention to it this hum is tremendously apparent and quite unforgetable; you know immediately that you are not in a European city.

"The carriages in Constantinople are excellent—strange as it may seem—but the roads are perfectly dreadful, and when a villainous-looking Turk gets on the box you say good-bye to your hotel—the Lord only knows where you will turn up. He drives like mad, with his mind, if he has any, only on one point, and that is to dump you there as quickly as he can.

"Every one smokes—usually cigarettes, never cigars. The Mohammedan almost never drinks alcohol, as it is against his religion; occasionally you will see two men in a corner of a café sipping a little brandy, but this is never done in the open. The regular tipple of the East is coffee; a man will drink ten to thirty small cups of Turkish coffee in a day, grounds and all. It is very strong, and I should say has five or six times the amount of caffeine that a cup of ordinary coffee has. Turkish coffee is ground into a powder and boiled with sugar, and the result is a hot syrup; a few cups of this are very stimulating, almost the same as alcohol; a man does not reel with it, but it stimulates and is very apparent in the eyes.

"In the cafés where the Turks sit down to drink they almost invariably order a narghile. I have tried a narghile myself, and found it a very strong smoke. The smoke comes through water and through a long pipe, and is very cool.

"The favorite Turkish drink is made of a little sweetened water, and flavored generally with the juice of some fruit—pomegranate, orange, or peach. They are of all colors—green, pink, yellow, and so forth. An artist, in looking upon a scene, is in the habit of concentrating his attention upon certain things and eliminating others. For this reason the artistic photographer is handicapped because it is so hard for him to eliminate objects and colors that have nothing to do with what he is depicting. As an artist looks at one of the cafés in the Near East his eye is drawn to these minute spots of color made in the scene by these little brilliantly colored beverages which the people in the café have before them at the various tables. These spots are picked out like small electric bulbs.

"Things like this make me enjoy painting in the East and in the Latin countries. I am more in sympathy with them—the sunlight and the life of people always appeal to me. I would never go to Sweden or Norway or to England to paint, and expect to do the best work. A country without good architecture would not appeal to me, and it is the human element in the landscape which appeals to my imagination. To me the Grand Cañon is one of the atrocities of the earth, with absolutely no humanity to it—no beautiful form, no beautiful color, simply a gash in the heart of the earth—a thing that has happened, and the sooner forgotten the better.

"Street travel in the Eastern cities is anything but agreeable to the non-Mohammedan. The Mohammedan has a peculiar quality of looking at you and not seeing you. If you happen to be in his way he will not be overpolite in getting out of your way, but is more apt to push you aside and ride his horse or camel right over the spot where you had been standing.

"The costumes of that part of the world interested us both a great deal. I have watched with much interest, also, during the last year or so to see the growth of the Eastern idea in woman's dress in this country. I suppose we are indebted to the Russians a great deal for the first start of this invasion of the Occident, and more particularly to the artist, Leon Bakst, who designed the scenery and costumes for Pavlowa and the Russian ballet, and who has put on a number of those pieces, including that very successful piece that is now running in Paris. I consider M. Bakst a very great artist.

"There have naturally been excesses in this Eastern style of costume—you will always find certain people who will caricature a good motive. One of the best things about the costume is that it decorates the constructive lines of the human form and does not depend upon mechanical contrivances to achieve its results.

"Take women's hats, for instance: The crown of a hat which is supposed to fit the head will start in directly at the forehead just above the eyebrows and terminate at the back four or five, and perhaps six, inches beyond the nape of the neck; this gives the impression of an unnatural and lop-sided cranium. A dome-shaped hat should conform to the shape of the head, as a broad turban does, although it need not be the same size any more than a turban is.

"One of my Century paintings is called 'The Cemetery at Eyub.' It is only within the last few years that people have been permitted to visit the mosque at Eyub or even the courtyard. The Turks do not bury very deep in the ground, and looking over a cemetery you will find that the stones are seldom upright, being sunken so little below the surface they are not firm and have a tendency to lean over.

"Wherever you see a tombstone, and on top of it a carved stone fez painted red, you know that a man is buried there; the inscription is often painted in gold in the beautiful Turkish characters on a blue background, and his name accompanies the inscription. When a woman is buried there is no name put on the tombstone, but there is generally some beautiful flower—a rose, or some climbing vine, or some emblem of that kind that the man has adopted for that woman. He knows where she is buried, but no one else knows.

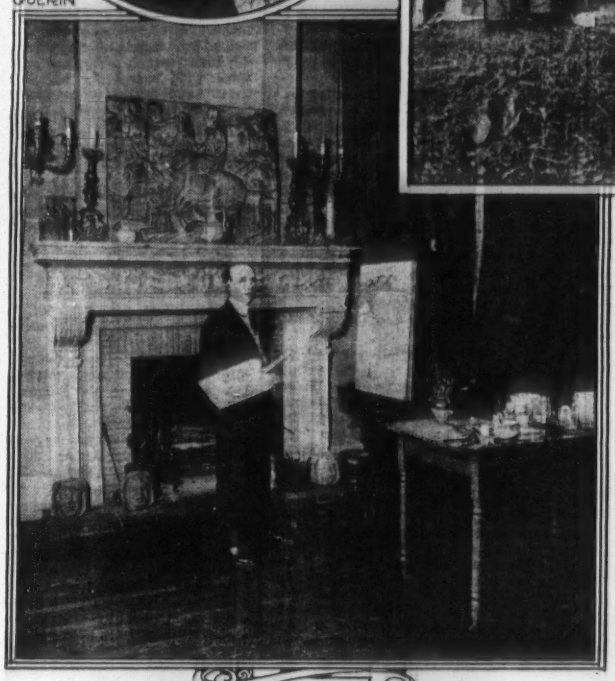
"There is a round hole cut through the centre of the stone which lies flat on the grave, and in this opening flowers are planted. The religious meaning of this is that the rain descends from above and through this hole percolates to the body and cleanses the spirit of the departed.

"This cemetery is a great place for the women to go and wander about among the tombs. It is perfectly beau-

(Continued on Page 710.)

JULES GUERIN

CAMPING IN THE EAST



JULES GUERIN IN HIS NEW YORK STUDIO
(PHOTOS BY BROWN BROS)

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(Continued from Page 710.)

tiful to see them in their long robes—always with their faces masked, of course. Women do walk in the streets, but the cemeteries are the only places in which I have ever seen them loiter.

"The trees, which are cypress, are the most beautiful I have ever seen anywhere. They are about 150 feet high, the trunks 3 or 4 feet in diameter at the bottom, and are superb. I have never seen trees in any country—Greece, Italy, France, anywhere—comparable with the trees in the cemetery at Eyub. In form they are something similar to poplars.

"Down the hill is a mosque, the only one I visited having a woman's department. When you are in the courtyard you can see the women standing in line and talking through a wicket, very similar to the confessional in the Catholic Church. What they are saying—whether they are asking for alms, or confessing, or what—I have never been able to make out. No one is permitted to go into the woman's mosque. On religious fête days women are allowed into other mosques, but ordinarily they are barred.

"The courtyard is the best beautiful I have ever seen. Right in the centre is a tremendous, plane tree, the branches of which, when in full leaf, have to be supported by big props; they extend about seventy-five feet in each direction. The courtyard is filled with pigeons, which all descend like a shower. No one ever hurts a pigeon in that country—you simply shove them out of your way. Just like the dogs in the cities of the East, one must drive around a dog rather than make him get up and move out of the way. They are the scavengers and must not be disturbed.

"Several years ago all of the dogs in Constantinople were transported to a small island in the Sea of Marmora and left there to die. The carrion was purchased by an enterprising Frenchman who marketed it as fertilizer in France. When in Constantinople I saw a photograph of the last dog left on the island. The race of dogs, however, remains in Brussa just as it always has for hundreds and hundreds of years.

"Very few non-Mohammedans have ever succeeded in getting to the centre of the Mohammedan Church, which is at Mecca. Many men are clever enough to learn the languages, Arabic and its dozens of dialects, but where they are caught is in the religious ceremony—they do not know what to do when they get into the mosque, and then the knife is put into them. It is a matter of record that many men under disguise have attempted to reach Mecca, but few have returned—in fact, only one man, Sir Richard Burton.

"Everything in religion in the Near East is a song—a thing of joy and of happiness. In our Church it is not that way—our Church is a solemn occasion. When you see those fellows at worship you feel that they are happy. They go to the mosques many times for devotion, and they enter with smiling faces and to all appearances with great pleasure. When the muezzins call the Turk will get down from his camel, spread his little mat, and kneel on it, always facing the east, and bow his head to the ground—and no one takes any more notice of him than if he lit a cigarette. If there is water near he will wash his feet and his hands; if not, he goes through the motions as of cleansing. If sand is convenient he uses sand. In every mosque there is always running water, either in the form of a fountain or a larger basin; in some mosques you will see fifty men sitting at the edge of a circular basin washing their feet in the water before going in to pray—all laughing, none sanctimonious.

"In that dry country the bell-like music of running water is heard in nearly every house or garden. It is one of the ways in which the natives soothe their troubled spirits. Another method they have is to sit perfectly still, in deep contemplation, staring at nothing. This is called 'making kif.' On a rocky headland you will see a man sitting apparently looking out to sea, but when you look in his face you discover that he is staring at nothing at all. This very practical method of repose is one that must interest any Western traveler in these lands."

After alluding to the lovely color effects that he found in the cities and countries of the Near East, Mr. Guérin spoke of the work that is engaging his entire attention at the present time as Director of Color and Decoration of the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915.

"I am making an experiment in color directorship in this exposition that has not been tried before," declared Mr. Guérin. "In a sense, it is like the musical director with his baton and his different men playing their different instruments. I myself am not painting anything. I prefer this, because I think I can guide the other men better by doing nothing myself. The object is to give the men certain black-and-white values, certain scales of figures, certain horizon lines to be adhered to, and certain colors to be painted with. For instance, if a man is using vermilion he cannot use any other kind of red.

"Here is one little bit of color," said Mr. Guérin, picking up a bit of staff tinted a dull gray. "No man is permitted to paint higher in tone than this color, which is a long way from white, as you will see when I have placed it against this dead white bit of notepaper. In making the paintings which decorate 'The Near East' I adhered rigidly to a scale of tone which I set for myself. If I set a certain high pitch in some places—we will say like the high light in this 'Near East' painting—I never go the gamut in the black-and-white values again.

"This in itself will have a strong tendency to keep all the exposition decoration in tone. The general tone of the buildings of the Panama Pacific Exposition is that of Travertine stone—the same as the interior of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and also the Forum and the Parthenon at Rome.

"Decoration is my chief interest at the present time. If I could handle a landscape and make a decoration of it, then I would do it; if I were obliged to handle it architecturally, then I wouldn't touch it. Unless a man keeps to his own genre he never sustains his own reputation. For instance, take a man like Brangwyn. Suppose somebody were to come to him and say 'Now, won't you make a lot of pen drawings and make them look like Joe Pennell?' Why, Brangwyn would say right away, 'Don't you think you had better get some one else?' He wouldn't want to do that sort of thing; a man wants to put his own efforts into his own medium."

"Do you consider decoration in this country behind the other things in art?" Mr. Guérin was asked.

"The first real start decoration received in this country was given to it by Frank D. Millet at the Exposition in Chicago in 1893. They discovered that painting the buildings one more time was not necessary, and Millet went before the Directors and asked for that amount of money to put into mural decoration. It was an accident, in other words. Ever since then all expositions have had decoration on their buildings, as they should, and in the coming Panama-Pacific Exposition I have perhaps four times as much money to spend in mural painting as was ever spent in any previous exposition.

"All the tendency of my work at the present time, and will be in the future, is decoration, especially the larger things. It is not that I consider decoration a higher form of art than anything like this work I have done for 'The Near East,' but for me it seems a greater thing to be a successful mural painter than it would be to paint any number of decorative pages.

"Hichens says in 'The Near East' that he does not agree with the old notion that a fine view as such had little attraction for the Greeks. I am with him in this, for the ancient Greeks chose the best sites available for their monuments. For example, the temple at Sunium was built on a plane at Cape Colonna, right at the apex where returning voyagers from the East could see the temple with the statue of Athene the first thing, and just as soon as their eyes rested upon it they would fall face downward on the decks of the vessel and worship the goddess. This high point of vantage applies to virtually all temples in Greece. When the temple is not placed well in this way it is because in that community where a temple was needed no elevation exists.

"Now and then I hear that the Parthenon is disappointing at first sight. I cannot agree with this in any way; I consider that to-day the Parthenon, dilapidated as it may be, is the greatest architectural treat in the world, even in the condition that it is in, and that no amount of familiarity with it—through bad pictures and poor descriptions—can spoil it.

"We have recently heard of the terrific fighting of the Greek soldiers. It is hard to think of those men in their opera bouffe costumes—their short starched skirts and tufted slippers—in a death struggle; as a matter of fact, I imagine that a good deal of the fighting was done in commonplace European khaki uniforms.

"The Turkish soldier looks the soldier from top to toe. After all, we must remember that the Turks have seldom been defeated before this recent war, and I believe that the real inside story of this war is yet to be told."

As to whether the Turks would ever regain the territory recently lost, Mr. Guérin said:

"We must remember that the Turkish people have not produced great painters, great musicians, or great literature, or, for that matter, are not pre-eminent commercially; they are almost alone in that respect, and it is very difficult in past history to find a truly great nation that has not excelled at some time in the arts. They have not; even their architecture, in which perhaps they rank higher than in any other art, is not as fine as has been offered by other peoples. The mosques themselves are wonderful creations, beautiful in construction, design, and material, and very inspiring in every way, but one does not recall any great masterpieces, architecturally, in Turkey; even the much vaunted Taj Mahal I consider to be inferior to most of the great architectural masterpieces of Egypt and Turkey.

"I think Turkey will always be the same; it was only in the fourteenth century that the Turks got over into Europe—they had always been in Asia Minor. There has always been talk of a new nation growing up—a federation of the small countries, Greece, Bulgaria, and the rest—but religion, if nothing else, I believe, would keep them apart. Another great point of contention is the strategic position that Constantinople holds.

"I doubt if the Turks will ever be a power in Europe. They are not a progressive people; just as I was saying in regard to art, music, &c., they have got to have that background. In reading of the accomplishment of things in past times, what remains after all is said and done? There is not a banker's name ever mentioned, or a great merchant—it is the names of the great architects, the great painters, and the great musicians and writers; the commercial end of the thing does not exist in the personal quality, but it must be there in order to foster the other things—a background to play against.

"These States will never get together; they have not enough co-ordination to hold together. They have fought for many years, and they seem to be filled with hatred for one another; a Greek hates a Turk worse than he hates a snake. I have seldom seen a Turk in Greece, although there are many Greeks in Turkey, and in Constantinople."

FOR THE STUDENT OF CHURCH HISTORY

THE teaching of history has taken a new turn of recent years; the students are encouraged to go to the actual sources in the original or translation and see for themselves the basis on which the statements of the historian are dependent. A sense of reality is given to the study, by this means, which can be given in no other way. Prof. Ayer has applied this method to the history of the early Church from the Apostolic age down to the Nicene Council, making use of the German works of a similar kind by Mirbt, Hahn, Knopf, and others, which give the sources in the original Greek and Latin. He seems to have made his selection with judicious care, and gives the student just those passages which are sufficient to indicate the critical moments in the development of Christian practice and doctrine. We see pass before us the persecutions from Nero to Diocletian, the apologetics of the early Christians against heathens and Jews, the rise of the Gnostics and other sects, and the development of the internal constitution of the Church. With the period of Constantine the problems of the relation of Church and State come into prominence, as well as the curious episode of Julian the Apostate. A fairly full account is given of the Arian controversy, which was finally settled in the Nicene Council of 325, practically establishing the creed of Christendom. The latter part of the book tells of the spread of Christianity among the heathens of the North—the Celts, the Franks, and the Germans—and the book finishes with the foundations of the mediaeval Church and the rise of the new monasticism.

All these topics and many of their side issues are explained in Prof. Ayer's introduction to the various original sources which he translates, so that, in a measure, the book is both a history and a source book. Its value will be appreciated by theological students who will find their church history made both more interesting and more easily memorable by this collection of sources. The accounts of the many heresies, in particular, are often more clear in Prof. Ayer's words than in his quoted passages which, from the nature of the case, have to be restricted in number. Owing to the labors of Harnack and others this part of church history has been placed on so firm a basis that there is little dispute between scholars, even though of different schools of Christianity, with regard to the main lines of development. Prof. Ayer is himself an Episcopalian, but many of the books from which he takes his sources were compiled by Roman Catholics, and there is no reason why the book should not be used by Baptist or Presbyterian students of theology.

THE ANCIENT CHURCH: A Source Book for Any Church History. By J. C. Ayer. Scribner's Sons.

CHEW FOOD FOR STRENGTH

NO one should be in a better position to state what "Fletcherism" is than Horace Fletcher himself; and he has done so with admirable clearness and precision in the book before us. Here he gives us an account of his early struggles for health, his initial experimenting with diet, and his discovery of the benefits resulting from lessening his food-supply and in masticating it more thoroughly. He began experimenting upon himself, and reading various works upon physiology and diet. He induced others to experiment likewise. Years passed. The benefits of his system became more and more certain; the reasonableness of his theory became more and more patent, as it became more scientifically assured. One by one, physicians and physiologists came to his way of thinking. Sir Michael Foster, Prof. Mendel, Prof. Chittenden, Dr. Huggins, Prof. Bowditch, Dr. Kellogg, Prof. Irving Fisher, Dr. Anderson, and many others fell into line, saying that the accepted standards of dietary are too high, and that those advanced by Mr. Fletcher more nearly resembled the requirements of the human body. Experiments were instituted on a large scale. A squad of the army was tested in this manner, and the men were found to remain in excellent physical condition on about one-third the amount of proteid said to be necessary by the older physiologists. Groups of college professors and athletes were also tried—with the same results. In fact, in every case it was found that the men improved in health, strength, endurance and energy under the new regimen. More careful mouth-preparation of the food allowed the body to assimilate more nutriment from it, hence less was required. With less food, the body improved in health and strength—both mental and physical.

Mr. Horace Fletcher's own case—which he gives at length in this book—is most instructive. At 40 he had been turned down by an insurance company as a "poor risk." Twenty years later he was enabled to break, and more than double, the endurance records of all the athletes in Yale University! Under the supervision of Dr. Anderson, Mr. Fletcher undertook to break the endurance record without any previous training. The record stood at 175 lifts. Mr. Fletcher made 350-odd lifts, and stopped, feeling relatively fresh. His heart action, nerve, &c., were perfect. No trace of stiffness was found the next day. Several other records were made by Mr. Fletcher the same year in Yale and elsewhere.

The principle underlying all this is the following: Fatigue is due to self-poisoning — "auto-intoxication." The more poisons there are in the body, the more rapidly fatigue sets in, and vice versa. Mr. Fletcher's body was free from poisons, because of his careful system of living, and particularly his diet. Hence the lack of fatigue and soreness. Every one could do the same thing, more or less, with the same care in diet. Hence restriction in the diet is the greatest factor in the cultivation of endurance and in the prevention of disease. It is because of these facts that a simplified diet is so important. And, as Mr. Fletcher shows, it is easier to accomplish this result by carefully chewing the food than in any other way, since everything may be eaten, and as much as desired, but the body soon craves less. All students of dietetics, indeed, every man and woman who desires to retain a sound, vigorous, healthy body, should read this last book from the pen of the pioneer or Fletcherism.

FLETCHERISM: WHAT IT IS. By Horace Fletcher. F. A. Stokes & Co. 1913. $1.

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AMERICAN VERSE

An Anthology That Proves Its Vitality

WHEN was it that poetry died? There was a really good obituary notice in some magazine. The deceased art was mentioned in the kindest terms, although it was evident that the writer was relieved to know that energies formerly frittered away in rhyme would now be devoted to the creation of serious works of art, like novels about the criminal classes.

But poetry is accustomed to reading its own obituary notices. And, like a sane man, it is confident of its own immortality. If any proof were needed that poetry is alive in America to-day, it would be found in Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse's "The Little Book of Modern Verse," which has the sub-title, "A Selection from the Work of Contemporaneous American Poets." Undoubtedly there have been times when there were greater American poets than there are now—no contemporary makers of verse dominate our national culture as did Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Bryant, and Poe. But at no previous time has it been possible to gather so many good poems from so many living poets, to tap, as it were, the cask of song and draw so rich and sweet a vintage.

Miss Rittenhouse has not, she says, made a formal anthology. She has made "a small, intimate collection, representative rather than exhaustive," reflecting faithfully the spirit of modern American poetry. This being the case, "The Little Book of Modern Verse" cannot fairly be compared with such encyclopedic works as Stedman's "American Anthology" or Burton E. Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse." Nor can it be classed with "The Younger Choir"—which was primarily the expression of a group of young radical poets—nor with "The Lyric Year," which was a collection of poems entered in competition for certain prizes. In fact, it is practically unique among anthologies, unique in purpose and unique in method of presentation. Perhaps the book most like it in general character is "The Book of Georgian Verse," that interesting little collection of the work of the younger English poets published some months ago in London.

And if this be taken as representative of modern American poetry, and "The Book of Georgian Verse" as representative of that of England, then patriotic critics have cause for rejoicing. For this little book is to the English anthology as grand opera is to vaudeville. This reviewer likes vaudeville, and the vaudeville of "The Book of Georgian Verse" was for the most part excellent. But in Miss Rittenhouse's collection may be found on nearly every page that indefinable but unmistakable poetic quality for which, in the English anthology, it was necessary diligently to search. Of course, Miss Rittenhouse is to be congratulated on the excellence of her literary taste, but the prerequisite of her book was a large supply of genuine poetry on which this taste might be exercised.

The arrangement of the poems cannot be praised too highly. Heretofore poems have been grouped together chronologically or by subject, or alphabetically. It has remained for Miss Rittenhouse to unify her collection by so placing the poems that each leads to the next. Between every two poems there is some connection of mood or theme. So from the tragic agnosticism of Morris Rosenfeld's "I Know Not Why" the reader passes to the pathetic questioning of Edith M. Thomas's "Winter Sleep," and then to the passionate beauty of Louise Imogene Guiney's deathless "Tryste No." Chester Firkins's "On a Subway Express" is followed by Percy Mackaye's sonnet, "The Automobile," and then comes one of the best poems that aviation has called forth—George Sterling's "Black Vulture."

This scheme is followed out with admirable skill. Miss Rittenhouse has raised anthology making to the level of the fine arts; she has really created a thing of beauty. But while the conscientious following of this plan has made "The Little Book of American Verse" a delight to all who love poetry, it is responsible for some exclusions that many readers will regret. Louis Untermeyer's "Only of Thee and Me" fits in excellently between Josephine Preston Peabody's "The Nightingale Unheard" and Cale Young Rice's "When the Wind Is Low," but it is inferior to much of this poet's more recent work, the splendid "Folk Song," which recently appeared in Harper's, for example.

Mr. Rice's "The Mystic" is decidedly good, but it is difficult to guess why "Kinchinjunga" was included. And John Hall Wheelock's "Love Knocks at the Door" is amazingly weak when compared to the other poem by which he is here represented, the memorable twelve lines called "Life." Also this reviewer is tired of "The Ballade of My Lady's Beauty," and he believes he is not alone in his weariness.

But these are the only poems in the book which call for adverse comment. One looks in vain, it is true, for such a classic as Joseph I. C. Clarke's "The Fighting Race." And, indeed, this fighting race is rather thinly represented. There are fine things by T. A. Daly and Shaemas O'Sheel, but none of Teresa Brayton's beautiful homespun, none of James Dollard's stirring ballads, no samples of the work of Thomas Walsh, Eleanor Cox or Donn Byrne. The copyright law must be blamed for most of these omissions, and it is undoubtedly because of it that none of Henry van Dyke's lyrics are given.

But then, the book is not meant to be exhaustive, and it certainly is representative. More than any other anthology it is an indication of the tendency of the poetry of the period. It will be of great value to students and historians of literature, and surely generations other than this will be grateful to the wise gatherer of so much loveliness.

But why, in a representative anthology, are the exquisite lyrics of Jessie B. Rittenhouse omitted? Surely "The Skiff" should be given. Why be more modest than Burton E. Stevenson, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, and Edmund Clarence Stedman?

One fact that is clearly impressed upon the minds of readers of this book is that there are no American decadents. George Sylvester Viereck is represented by "The Candle and the Flame" and two finely wrought sonnets, but these poems are not decadent. They are strong, too simple and clear in their heterodoxy to deserve such an adjective. And the book as a whole, from the great music of Louise Imogene Guiney, Anna Hempstead Branch, Edwin Markham, and Edwin Arlington Robinson down to the least contribution of the youngest poet, is sane as sunlight and wholesome as spring water. The traditions of English verse are held sacred by the American poets of our time. Little men may scream about their little ideas—futurism, imagism, some other fancy—but they leave no record, and oblivion takes them all. The art that endures is the art that is reverent and disciplined, free in starry chains, and humble in the confidence of immortality.

THE LITTLE BOOK OF MODERN VERSE. Edited by Jessie B. Rittenhouse. Houghton Mifflin Company. 1913.

Prof. Black's Sermons

In a volume entitled "According to My Gospel" Prof. Hugh Black of Union Theological Seminary assembles a number of sermons he preached in the First Congregational Church of Montclair, N. J., in the year and a half of his pastorate there. There are twenty-four sermons in the collection. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.)

PRESTIGE

Its Force in the Manifold Affairs of Life

MR. LEOPOLD has gotten hold of a splendid subject and, on the whole, has treated it suggestively. When one reflects on it, the whole world is ruled by prestige, yet there has hitherto been no adequate study of this mysterious power which enables gray-haired veterans to order about men who could knock them down with a blow, and even constitutes half the attractive force of feminine charms. Mr. Leopold is a pioneer in studying this mystic influence, and his book has a good deal of the charm, and some of the obscurity, which attends such incursions into the unknown.

As Mr. Leopold points out, prestige is the obverse of prejudice. Indeed, it is prejudice in favor of a person, just as prejudice per se is an unfavorable judgment of a person before real acquaintance with him. The importance of prestige in modern life cannot well be overestimated. The moment a modern man becomes secure of his bread and butter his chief striving seems to be to become known for some excellence among those whom he does not know. Hence the increasing bulkiness of the collections of non-celebrities known as "Who's Who." To be distinguished from his fellow-men is the chief striving of modern man. When he attains this goal he uses this prestige for realizing his ideals, whatever they be, with the least exertion of will force.

All this and more also Mr. Leopold illustrates and analyzes with great psychological skill and no inconsiderable powers of literary presentation. He has evidently read widely, especially in anthropology, and utilizes his wide reading by pertinent examples. He speaks somewhat contemptuously of the intellectual prestige obtained by the older type of savant who crowds his pages with learned reference to chapter and verse of the authorities he quotes. Mr. Leopold, with the pride that apes humility, refuses to give the exact references to the pages of the many works to which he refers, which may increase the prestige of his work but scarcely adds to its utility. It is exasperating to be told that Hewitt says this or Hearn says that without being able to check these statements in their own context. Still, this is but a small blemish in a fine piece of work, since Mr. Leopold's examples, pertinent as they are, for the most part, are only illustrations, and, even if unchecked, scarcely disturb the line of argument.

A more serious objection to Mr. Leopold's treatment of his subject is the obscurity of some of his terms, which almost suggests that his use of English, striking and vigorous as it is, is not that of a native. In particular, he uses the word "conception" in a manner unusual among psychologists; nor is his arrangement of his subject as clear as it might be. He seems to lay down a plan by which he should deal with the effect on the mob mind of prestige, then with the influence of that quality on the possessor of prestige, and, finally, on the effects of the mutual influence between the two. But his actual treatment scarcely carries out this plan, and we have chapters, interesting enough in their way, on the racial and individual characters of the recipients of prestige, the means and utility of prestige, and the opposition of prestige and demagogy. From this latter chapter one would conjecture that Mr. Leopold is one of the Neo-Aristocrats who have been influenced by the thought of Nietzsche.

But the most interesting portion of this interesting book is the third section, in which he deals successively with prestige—in love, in economic life, in religion, in politics, and finally with the prestige of intellect and the relations of prestige and abnormality, where he deals with cases of pseudo-prestige self-induced by megalomania.

Sufficient has been said to indicate the interest of Mr. Leopold's topic and of the manner in which he has treated it. The book is suggestive, in many ways, or, as the author would say, "thought-compelling." There is a certain Carlylesque ruggedness about the thought and treatment which stimulates, though at times it may irritate. Such qualities are sufficiently rare nowadays to give this book of Mr. Leopold's distinction, and, if we may so phrase it, prestige.

JOSEPH JACOBS.

PRESTIGE: A Psychological Study of Social Estimates. By Lewis Leopold. E. P. Dutton & Co.

FOR PRINCE CHARLIE

SHALLOWS. By Frederick Watson. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

Prince Charlie, grown older and less handsome but little the wiser in the seven years following the fiasco of 1745, reappears in the interesting episode that forms the basis of Mr. Watson's novel. The many American readers of his father's "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" will be interested to know how the younger man has treated the historical personality that has allured so many novelists. They will find a tale full of incident, alive with the intense loyalty of Prince Charlie's followers, and hurrying on through reckless adventures and patriotic fervors to a sombre and tragic disillusionment. But it is not written after the romantic method dear to the hearts of most writers and readers of historical novels. Mr. Watson's temper is judicial, his feeling aloof, and his method realistic. His grim tale is softened by no rose-colored lights. But there is not a little charm in the telling of it, while in literary feeling and artistic insight it is not to be compared with the ordinary gilded and perfumed historical romance.

The story opens in Paris, where Prince Charlie is in hiding in the Convent of St. Joseph. Here are some skillfully drawn pictures of scenes and of people—among the latter Condillac, "le philosophe," and the love to which he wakes too late. But the scene soon shifts to Scotland and the desperate efforts and final undoing of the Prince's followers.

Paul Bourget

A very good story of Paul Bourget's life and an admirable critical survey of his literary achievements are to be found in a monograph by Ernest Dimnet, which is published as one of Constable's Modern Biographies. Dimnet does not class Bourget with the truly great writers of the world, but holds that he towers above most of the novelists of his time, an exceptionally robust author with a lot of well-balanced, well-constructed, and logical literature to his credit. (Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.)

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"DANDIES"

Some Famous Instances Among Men of Letters

NO doubt there have been such odd combinations from time to time as Dandies and Men of Letters, although the persistent sentimentalist seems to fail to see that they are to be classed with the "rare bird." There are authors whom it seems to flatter to bruit it abroad that their clan has its own aristocracy, forgetful of the fact that history reveals a connection between letters and fashion almost as deplorable as that between Church and State. With Beckford, Brummell, D'Orsay, Byron, Rogers, Moore, and other lesser lights, Mr. Leon Vincent sets up a dandiacal portrait gallery for any modern best-seller who asks himself: "What's the use of being famous if you can't be 'smart?'"

The reader who delights in an informal, airy touch upon the surface of literary and court life will be grateful to Mr. Vincent for this agreeable galaxy and perhaps resent as captious the criticism that asks why so great a dandy and author is absent as Henry Beyle, Stendhal, the only man who shaved every morning during Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, or the exquisite Alfred de Musset, or the courtly Washington and splendid Nathaniel P. Willis? They would certainly be more at ease among the bucks and beaux than Mr. Vincent's Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe and Henry Crabb Robinson.

If Moore dearly loved a Lord, Thackeray dearly loved a dandy, and in early youth strove to become one himself, and later was a friend of D'Orsay's. Many another hard-working author whose trousers will persist in bulging at the knees must look with interest on a Brummell in "a dove-colored coat and white satin inexpressibles," whose main contribution to letters and life was summed up in his motto: "No perfumes, but very fine linen, plenty of it, and country washing." But there are few who will fail to sympathize with the rich brewer whom he addressed at the card table as "Mash-tub"; from whom he won three hundred pounds and on rising said: "In future I shall drink no porter, but yours." The brewer's name does not figure among those of the greatest wits, but he sent a famous parting shot: "I wish every other blackguard in London would say the same."

When the King had ceased "to conduct himself with propriety" toward him, Brummell retired to France while bailiffs and other art collectors ravaged his lodgings. At Caen he took up his abode with "a most cleanly, devout old lady," finding her "rooms, garden, Angora cats, and parrot were perfectly to his taste."

After such an immaculate specimen of bloodless selfishness, D'Orsay and Lady Blessington seem almost shoddy; they ended up in making books—too many of them—and thus turned an honest, if unfashionable, penny to pay their debts. Perhaps the word "gorgeous" did not originally possess its present offensiveness when it was "wished upon" her Ladyship. Impudence and cruelty, however, seemed to have been more easily passed off as wit in those old days of Bath and Tunbridge; the practical jokes then laughed at would to-day result in more damage suits than plaudits.

It is good to find Mr. Vincent puncturing that hoary old French and German legend of Byron driven from England by Mrs. Grundy; public separations of husband and wife happened to be rather frequent in England's highest society, and Byron's ways were generally not ingratiating. "Byron," he says, "was never insulted on the streets, not hissed as he went to the House of Lords." The excellent instinct for advertising that characterized this poet was displayed in his parting speech to England, comparing himself to "the stag at bay who betakes himself to the waters," nor missed as he went to "Rogers, too, is a fit subject for any gallery of worthies, as a poet who lived to the age of 90, had the pleasure of burying all his rivals and some children, to have dinner parties the very week his own bank was robbed of three thousand dollars worth of notes. His temper was quite as bad as Lamb's, and lived almost to the same advanced age. As the friends of disability may be concerned to hear, although the lifeless hue of Rogers's face caused Sidney Smith to exclaim of seeing a painting of the Dead Sea, "Quite perfect—it only wants one thing: Rogers to be seen bathing."

Washington Irving wrote Moore that Rogers in his table talk served up his friends as he served up his fish, "with a squeeze of lemon over each"—yet it must be remembered that he was one of the most benevolent characters of his day. "They tell me I say ill-natured things," he observed in his slow, quiet, deliberate way; "I have a very weak voice, and if I did not say ill-natured things no one would hear what I say."

Sentiment has changed its dress and consigned the ringletted nymphs and hirsute harpers to the storage warehouses of literature, so it is pleasant to find so discerning a crit as Mr. Vincent pointing out that Moore's "Twopenny Post Bag" and "The Fudge Family in Paris" are satires fresh and undimmed as when the little Irishman wrote them. For dash and cut it would be hard to match such lines as these in which he institutes comparisons between Lord Sidmouth and Tiberius:

'Tis true the Tyrant lent an ear to
All sorts of spies—so doth the Peer
too;
'Tis true my Lord Elect tells fibs
And deals in perjury—ditto Tibs;
'Tis true the Tyrant screened and hid
His rogues from justice—ditto Sid;
'Tis true the Peer is grave and glib
At moral speeches—ditto Tib;
'Tis true the feats the Tyrant did
Were in his dotage—ditto Sid.

A vast fortune in Jamaica slaves and mahogany, careful education, and exquisite tastes combined to produce that strangest of Englishmen, Beckford, who preached "that we have no right to murder animals for sport," and at the age of 22 produced that peerless gem of English prose, "with its caliphs, harems, eunuchs, and other horrid subjects," "The History of the Caliph Vathek." It was written as the fine gentlemen of literature always wrote—"at one sitting"—and as he confessed, "in French. It cost me three days and two nights of hard labor. I never took my clothes off the whole time. This severe application made me very ill." A stripling of 20 who declares that his own estimable father's establishment "gave him the idea for the Hall of Eblis, and that the female characters in the story were portraits of the domestics," may well cause concern in literary pantries and kitchens. Mr. Vincent sees in him "a compound of English reserve and American hustle." He certainly had a passion for seeing things done promptly, as was witnessed in his directing the laborers of Fontehill Abbey to work day and night causing the royal works at Windsor to be suspended for lack of hands. It was only proper for his spectacular tower to collapse as it did during a storm some few years later; he regrets that he was not present to witness the scene, "for after a Somersault very nearly performed in the higher Regions of the Air, down came Boards, Beams, and Scaffold poles, but so compactly and genteelly as not to have shaken a single Stone of the main Edifice." "Vathek," however, is a monument more enduring than bronze.

One would gladly follow Mr. Vincent, or reconnoitre about him in this manner, through many pages of his saunterings with his "Dandies and Men of Letters"; they themselves would have been pleased in life with his company, for he makes a good listener and has no desire to eclipse their mots and good things with any of his own.

THOMAS WALSH.

DANDIES AND MEN OF LETTERS. By Leon H. Vincent. Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1913.

HOW TO DRAW

Mr. E. G. Lutz thinks that his new method, which he sets forth in "What to Draw and How to Draw It," is "the ideal method" for teaching drawing to children. It is analytical in its basic principles and it aims to lead the pupil by steps from the simplest outlines of what might be called "the pattern" of the figure to be drawn to the complete representation. The book has no formal teaching. Its pages are filled, instead, with examples of figures to be drawn, each separated into its several steps, from the first simple lines to the complete picture. (E. G. Lutz, West Haven, N. Y. $1.)

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TAGORE

The Winner of the Nobel Prize Compared With Walt Whitman

EAST is East, of course, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet, and the rest of it. But spite of Kipling and his gods, there is more of the East in the West and the West in the East than either is often given credit for. The strength of the fascination which the philosophies of Asia have for Europe can be no better shown than by the frequency with which it is traded upon, and the number of cults whose adherents dream that by some short cut they can reach the psychic plane of the Indian mystic. The prevalence of this foolish superstition has brought Orientalism in general into disrepute with certain hard-headed individuals, who would be greatly surprised if they realized how much of the simon-pure article lies in the cealed in their own souls. It is to these, as well as to the initiate, that the poems of Rabindranath Tagore will appeal. As William Butler Yeats says of them, "the work of a supreme culture, they yet appear as much the growth of the common soil as the grass and the rushes."

Since the recent award of the Nobel prize to the Indian poet, the details of his life have become so well known that it is not necessary to refer to them here. He is said to be so popular in his own land that people flock to see him pass, and wherever Bengali is spoken his songs are sung by high and low—for like the old minstrels of the West, he sets his words to music of his own composition. The root of this adoration, for it is little less, is to be found in the words of one of his own countrymen quoted by Mr. Yeats: "All the aspirations of mankind are in his hymns. He is the first among our saints who has not refused to live, but has spoken out of Life itself."

The work of Rabindranath falls naturally into three divisions: the first, that of early youth, deals largely with nature; the second, to which "The Gardener" belongs, includes love songs and the "intimations of immortality" that accompany, or ought to accompany, happy love; the third is the period of the poet's full maturity, after he has experienced human bliss and sorrow, and has turned to the deep things of the spirit for consolation and reward. This phase is expressed in "Gitanjali," whose songs were written since those in "The Gardener," though published before the latter.

The present translation, in a balanced, half-rhythmical prose, is made by the author from the rhymed version of the original. It is naturally impossible for most of us to judge what the lyrics may be like in the Bengali, and we have to take on faith the assertion that they are full of wonderful and unforgettable music and color. It is not difficult to believe it, for Rabindranath Tagore's prose is of singular beauty, strong and delicate, and carved to the minute perfection of an ivory relief. Many of our own poets have sung the passion and the pain of finite yearning after the distant and infinite, but none more simply yet imaginatively than the Indian:

I am restless. I am athirst for far-away things.
My soul goes out in a longing to touch the skirt of the dim distance.
O Great Beyond, O the keen call of thy flute!
I forget, I ever forget, that I have no wings to fly, that I am bound in this spot evermore.
I am restless. I am a wanderer in my heart.
In the sunny haze of the languid hours, what vast vision of thine takes shape in the blue of the sky!
O Farthest End, O the keen call of thy flute!
I forget, I ever forget, that the gates are shut everywhere in the house where I dwell alone!

And if any other poet of the East or the West has sung more poignantly the bitterness of the "seas of misunderstanding" that separate even the closest lovers, we do not recall him:

I long to speak the deepest words I have to say to you; but I dare not, for fear you should laugh.
That is why I laugh at myself and shatter my secret in jest.
I make light of my pain, afraid you should do so.
I long to tell you the truest words I have to say to you; but I dare not, being afraid that you would not believe them.
That is why I disguise them in untruth, saying the contrary of what I mean.
I make my pain appear absurd, afraid that you should do so.
I long to sit silent by you; but I dare not lest my heart come out at my lips.
That is why I prattle and chatter lightly and hide my heart behind words.
I rudely handle my pain, for fear that you should do so.

The more one reads of Rabindranath Tagore the more a curious parallel rises in the mind between him and a poet who might at first glance be thought furthest removed from him—Walt Whitman. Not in form, for Whitman's technique—what he had of it—is really the instinctive artistic sense of the man emerging in spite of efforts to keep it down; while the technique of the Indian is the last word of a long and intensive cultivation. It is in the spirit that the representatives of the oldest and the youngest civilizations on earth meet each other. The precept of Rabindranath,

To the guests that must go bid godspeed and brush away all traces of their steps,

Take to your bosom with a smile what is easy and simple and near, runs equally through Whitman's work. And now and then, allowing for differences in racial metaphors, there is a parallelism almost startling. Whitman's famous

Come, lovely and soothing Death—
Dark Mother, always gliding near, with soft feet,
Have none chanted for thee a chant of fullest welcome?

finds an imperious echo in Rabindranath's

Why do you whisper so faintly in my ears, O Death, my Death?
Is this how you must woo and win me with the opiate of drowsy murmur and cold kisses, O Death, my Death?
Will there be no proud ceremony for our wedding?
Will you not tie up with a wreath your tawney coiled locks?
Is there none to carry your banner before you, and will not the night be on fire with your red torch-lights, O Death, my Death?
Come with your conch shells sounding, come in the sleepless night.
Dress me with a crimson mantle, clasp my hand and take me.
Let your chariot be ready at my door, with your horses neighing impatiently.
Raise my veil and look at my face proudly, O Death, my Death!

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Volume XI., just published, of Lippincott's Educational Series, contains a thoughtful and intelligent treatise, entitled "Principles of Character Making," the work of Dr. Arthur Holmes, Dean of Faculties in Pennsylvania State College. The author describes his work as "a textbook on applied psychology, with psychology in its modernized form applied to the most vital function of the home, school, individual, and nation." The book is offered as a guide to those who are engaged in the training of children. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"The Third Act" Throbs With Excitement

"The Third Act" Throbs With Excitement

QUERIES AND ANSWERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

F. L. M.—Will you kindly tell me what you can about "Mother Shipton" and her so-called prophecies which attracted a good deal of attention many years ago?

"Mother Shipton" seems to be a mythical person. The earliest extant reference to her is in an anonymous tract, published in London in 1641, and entitled "The Prophecie of Mother Shipton in the Reigne of King Henry VIII., Foretelling the Death of Cardinal Wolsey, the Lord Percy, and Others, as Also What Should Happen in Insuing Times." This pamphlet bears on the title page an alleged portrait of the prophetess, and had a large circulation. The original edition is rare. Imitations of the work have been numerous. Meteorological predictions of Mother Shipton also appeared. William Lilly, astrologer, in "A Collection of Ancient and Modern Prophecies" (1645) quoted eighteen prophecies which had already been identified with her name, and shows that sixteen had been duly fulfilled. In 1667 Richard Head published what purported to be a full account of her "Life and Death," representing her as a daughter of the devil and of hideous aspect. In the "Strange and Wonderful History of Mother Shipton," (London, 1686,) it is stated that she was born near Knaresborough, July, 1488, was baptized as Ursula Southiel, at 24 married Toby Shipton, a carpenter of Skipton, and died at Clifton in 1561. Innumerable cheap books, chiefly published in the North of England, have since repeated Mother Shipton's prophecies in various forms, and, even in this day, "Mother Shipton's Fortune Telling Book" sells to the credulous. In 1862 Charles Hindley reprinted, in a garbled version, the 1687 edition of Head's life of "Mother Shipton," and introduced verses foretelling the invention of the steam engine and the electrical telegraph, and the end of the world in 1881. These verses attracted wide attention, but in 1873 Hindley admitted that he had forged them. So-called portraits and memorials of her are spurious.

The "prophecies" written by Hindley and attributed to "Mother Shipton" are as follows:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe.
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the winking of an eye.
Waters shall yet more wonders do
Now strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at root of tree.
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horses for as he at his side.
Under water man shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk
In the air men shall be seen
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in the water shall float
As easy as a wooden boat.
Fire and water shall wonders do
England at last shall admit a Jew.
This world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

THOMAS RUSSELL.—I have in my possession a book entitled "A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, containing a full account of their situation, Extent, Soils, Product, Harbors, Bays, Tides, Anchoring Places and Fisheries," by M. Martin, Gent. Published in London in 1716, and dedicated "To His Royal Highness, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland, and of all Her Majesty's Plantations, and Generalissimo of all Her Majesty's Forces, etc." Kindly inform me what value this has.

A copy of Martin Martin's "Description of the Western Islands of Scotland," published in London in 1703, brought $6.25 at the Ashburnham sale in 1897. We do not find a sale of the 1716 edition, and presume that it is not of special value. Martin, who died in 1719, was a native of the Island of Skye. His "Description of the Western Islands" was given to Dr. Samuel Johnson by his father to read, and roused the doctor's interest in Scotland which afterward resulted in his famous tour. Although Johnson was interested in the work, and took it with him to the Highlands, he had a poor opinion of its literary merits. "No man who is to write a book, intended as a work of art, will now write so ill as Martin's account of the Hebrides is written," said he now writes so ill as Martin's account of the Hebrides is written." Martin was also the author of a "Voyage to St. Kilda," describing that island and its inhabitants. This book is entered in Luther S. Livingston's "Auction Prices of Books" "The Voyage to St. Kildare."

L. H.—Has "The True Nature and Imposture Fully Displayed in the Life of Mahomet, with a discourse annexed, for the vindicating of Christianity from this charge, offered to the consideration of the Deists of the present age, by Humphrey Prideau, D. D., London. Printed for William Rogers, at the Sun against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, MDCXCVII.," any value?

It apparently is a first edition of this work by the Orientalist, Humphrey Prideaux. Two editions, however, were printed the same year. We do not find any record of its sale, but if the first edition it probably has special value. The work has often been reprinted. Prideaux's literary reputation rests on his "Life of Mahomet" and "The Old and New Testament Connected." Of each of these the story has been told that the bookseller to whom he offered the manuscript said he "could wish there was a little more humor in it." No sign of humor, it is said, was ever shown by Prideaux except in his proposal, Nov. 26, 1725, for a hospital in each university, to be called "Drone Hall," for useless fellows and students. His "Life of Mahomet" was printed as a polemical tract against the deists. As a biography it is valueless from the point of view of modern knowledge.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

GROVER A. BROWER.—"M. E. M." asks for the name of the author of the following lines:

Fair wheel of Heaven silvered with many a star,
Whose sickly arrows strike as from afar,
Never a purpose to my soul was dear
But Heaven crashed down my little dream to mar.

Never a bird within my sad heart sings
But Heaven a flaming stone of thunder flings—
O vaillant wheel! O most courageous Heaven!
And leaves me lonely with the broken wings.

They are quatrains 162 and 163, page 71, from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam; a Paraphrase from Several Literal Translations, by Richard Le Gallienne; New York, John Lane.

R. L. CATHOLIN.—The poem for which "R. M. P." asks in THE REVIEW of Nov. 2 is "Sunrise on the Hills," by Henry W. Longfellow, written before he was 19, and is contained in the Household Edition of his poems under the heading "Earlier Poems."

This appeal was also answered by Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; M. H. Sayre, New York; "M. D. F.," New York; K. C. Ketcham, Brooklyn; "L. B.," Kingston, N. Y.; J. T. Wagner, Chatham, N. J.; "E. P. S.," East Orange, N. J.; Amelia D. Alden, West New Brighton, N. Y.; Iona M. Logie, Fordham, N. Y.; Mrs. Union Noble Bethell, Upper Montclair, N. J.; "M. R.," Greenwich, Conn.; Jay L. Hayner, New York, and Elise M. Waechter, New York.

ADELAIDE M. PRIME.—The request of "L. M. G." Oct. 19, stirred a long forgotten memory of over a score of years ago teaching some small nephews the child's poem, "Three Little Chestnuts," which the wee lads used to lisp with many sympathetic bodily and facial contortions:

"Three little chestnuts in from the country,
Roasted up over so hard a fire,
And one said, "Ooo!" and one said "Boo! Boo!"
And one said, "Whew! ain't it cold!"

Three little chestnuts rolled on the roaster,
Over the big iron pot
And one said, "Ooo!" and one said "Boo!"
And one said, "Ouch! ain't it hot!"

Three little chestnuts sold for a penny,
One little newsboy got for a lark;
And one said, "Ooo!" and one said "Boo!"
And one said, "My! ain't it dark!"

This appeal was also answered by Gertrude T. Cooper, Brooklyn, who writes that the verses have been set to music by N. Clifford Page and that the song is published by the Temple Music Company, 110 West Fortieth Street, New York, but the author's name is not given. Mrs. Pluma Fowler Russell of Springfield, Mass., writes that the verses may be found in Werner's Readings and Recitations No. 34, published by E. S. Werner & Co., New York.

PAUL R. BIRGE.—I notice a reference to "Le Lai de l'Oiselet" in the Queries and Answers column of the issue of Nov. 2. A translation of this will be found in the volume "Aucassin and Nicolette and Other Mediaeval Romances" in Everyman's Library, and a verse version in Note 33 of the Bohn edition of the "Gesta Romanorum."

E. R. LAMSCHA.—In reply to Arthur B. Retallick in your issue of Nov. 9 I would say that the words of the old song, "We'll Have to Mortgage the Farm," were written by C. Ernst Fahnestock and the music by C. T. Lockwood. It was published by the S. Brainard's Sons Company, New York and Chicago. My copy was obtained from Hitchcock in New York.

JOSEPH HAUER.—Perhaps "F. L. F.," who asks for the "Two Roses" in your issue of Oct. 5, 1913, had in mind the "Rosebud and Rose," a poem by Harry Collins, which was published in the July (1891) Lippincott's.

If "Destiny," by T. B. Aldrich, be the poem really inquired about, as was suggested in Answers from Readers on Oct. 26, 1913, the value of F. L. F.'s collection will surely not be diminished by the following addition:

ROSEBUD AND ROSE

Mid a garden of roses that trembingly shook
Their fragrance on the air
That raised to each comer a fond shy look,
I walked with two women fair.

And one was a beautiful rose full-blown,
A queenly woman she;
The other a slender-maid scarce grown,
A dream of a rose to be.

To the glorious queenly woman I gave
A full-blown exquisite rose,
But for the maiden sweetly grave
A shy rosebud I chose.

She smiled, but on the roses rare
She turned a longing eye.
The woman set the rose in her hair,
But she took'd on the bud with a sigh.

JOSEPH HOVER.—In your issue of Oct. 5, "J. R. J." inquires for a poem beginning "I mused upon the Pilgrim flock," &c. The poem referred to is by A. C. Spooner and can be found in "One Hundred Choice Selections." (No. 4,) published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia. The lines quoted comprise the second verse, the first being:

'Twas in my easy chair at home
About a week ago
I sat and puffed my light cigar,
As usual, you must know.

It is entitled "Old Times and New" and is too long to print.

C. W. S.—You might add for the further information of "F. H." that "The Singing of the Magnificat," by E. Nesbit, was reprinted in The Saturday Evening Post of Dec. 24, 1898.

Mrs. T. R. JOLLY.—In answer to "C. F. G.," whose appeal was printed in your issue of Nov. 2, the following is sent:

THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

The Great Jehovah speaks to us
In Genesis and Exodus;
Leviticus and Numbers see,
Followed by Deuteronomy.
Joshua and Judges rule the land;
Ruth gleans the sheaf with trembling hand.
Samuel and numerous Kings appear,
Whose Chronicles we wondering hear.
Ezra and Nehemiah pray
Esther the beauteous mourner show.
Job speaks in signs; David in Psalms;
The Proverbs teach to scatter alms.
Ecclesiastes next comes on,
And the sweet Song of Solomon.
Isaiah, Jeremiah then
With Lamentations takes 6th place;
Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea's lyre
Swells; Joel, Amos, Obadiah
Next Jonah, Micah, Nahum come
And sorry Habakkuk mourn room.
Next Zephaniah, to Haggai calls
Prior Zechariah builds the walls.
And Malachi, with garments rent,
Concludes the Ancient Testament.

This appeal was also answered by Mrs. H. G. Wheat, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Edwin Brockway, Haverstraw, N. Y.; "E. D. S.," New York; Mrs. Emily A. Merriman, New Britain, Conn.; "T. F. C.," Providence, R. I.; "E. L. C.," Orange, N. J.; Miss Anne Cary Bradley, Fryeburg, Me.; James Dewart, Brooklyn, and McCready Sykes, Boise, Idaho.

APPEALS TO READERS

DON MARQUIS.—Perhaps some of your readers will be able to tell me where I can get hold of the song, or poem, which contains these lines:

The beau sabreur of the Grand Armee
Was the Captain Turjeanterre!

I would also like to know where I can find the poem a part of which goes:

I was a ruffler of Flanders
And fought for a florin's hire,
And you were my Captain's lady
And queen of my heart's desire.

H. B. GREEN.—I have tried hard to find a poem from the German which told how a farmer and his son, riding in the early morning before the dawn, passed a gibbet on which a body was swinging. As they rode by they heard a groan. They found that the man on the gibbet was not dead, took him down and home, and fed and cared for him. Then they left him alone to go to their work. On their return they found their visitor missing, with all of value in the house. They pursued and captured him and hanged him again (securely and finally this time) on the same gibbet. Can any reader tell me what this poem is?

M. O. FOLGER.—At the time of the World's Fair in Chicago a very amusing article, written by Susan Coolidge, appeared, included in a book of stories and very amusingly illustrated. It depicted the experience of an Oriental and his wife and son, who were attending the fair. The boy imbibed the spirit of young America to such a degree that he indulged in numberless freaks, to the horror and consternation of his father. I should be greatly obliged if some of your numerous readers would let me know, or could tell me where I could find it.

A. A.—Can some reader kindly favor me with the short religious poem "Beauty," by the Rev. Dudley Chase Abbott?

W. S. A.—Can any reader tell me the source of the quotation, "Man's greatest wealth is a contented mind"?

B. A. H.—Can any reader tell me the author of "Man Without Friends"?

MARY E. LLOYD.—Can any of your readers tell me where I might find the poem of which the following lines are a part:

I heard the old, old, old men say,
All that is beautiful passes away.

The poem goes on then to say something about "their twisted knees," and to emphasize the age of the old men who were speaking.

E. R. PHOEBUS.—Will some reader kindly publish a poem, the opening lines of which are:

There's no place like the old place
Where you and I were born.

I do not know the author's name.

G. B. H.—I will be most grateful if some one of your readers will give me the author's name of the following lines, also the complete poem:

It is not that my lot is low
That bids the silent tears to flow;
It is not that my lot is hard,
But it is that I am all alone.

A. S.—Can some reader find a poem entitled "Life's Quest," by Constance Strong? I imagine it may be found in some magazine of not long ago, because it is very short and starts something like this: "The charm that men see in woman's eyes."

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PATRIOTISM

THE NEW YORK TIMES, NOVEMBER 30, 1913

Its History Marked by Careers of English Statesmen

By WILLIAM LLOYD BEVAN

ONE of the foremost historical scholars of the nineteenth century, Lord Acton, planned a history of liberty, but the history of any abstract term is more difficult of approach and presents more thorny problems of method and treatment than works which cover longer periods and more general subjects. Lord Acton collected a library of 60,000 volumes, but his history of liberty is only a fragment that now occupies a place in a collection of his essays. Yet Ranke, after he had written works on various special subjects, set out after he was past 80 to write a universal history, and he succeeded in finishing a very considerable portion of his task before his death. But it is to be doubted whether even Ranke alone, or in collaboration, could have written a satisfactory history of liberty. There has been a history of crime, a history of the political platform, and in this last case the difficulties seem to have been no greater than in writing a history of the stage. But all the various adventures in the history of special fields do not prove that abstract characteristics can be treated successfully by the historical method.

Such a subject as patriotism, even in its national form, is so elusive, so elastic, that even the broadest kind of historical treatment is almost certain to be unsatisfactory. Any great historical work, Herodotus, Gibbon or Macaulay, is in a sense a history of patriotism, and, although there is a plain consensus as to patriotic characters and patriotic conduct, it is not easy to differentiate patriotic history from other kinds of historical narrative. The special complications are more apparent if one introduces the biographical test. Would it be possible to prepare a purely patriotic biography of Washington, or Wellington, or Garibaldi? And if this were done, what parts of an ordinary biography would have to be omitted?

Some of the difficulties of writing a history of patriotism are fully acknowledged by Mr. Winsfield Stratford in the introduction to his two handsome volumes on English patriotism. But such is the inspiration of his subject that he passes lightly over them and plunges into the midst of his programme without much hesitation, and it may be said truthfully that something of his own enthusiasm takes possession of the reader. The doubts and difficulties that were uppermost and that remain even after the two volumes have been read are put aside for the time being. There is something in the impetuosity and audacity of the work that paralyzes the critical spirit, and it is best in describing the narrative to allow full credit for what has been accomplished.

In the first place, a large portion of Mr. Stratford's theme deals, as might naturally be supposed, with purely political history, and there is much sound judgment and oftentimes not a little of brilliant exposition in this portion of his narrative. The interest of the reader is well consulted by the formal division of the book, for the second volume begins with the latter part of George III.'s reign and covers the history of a little more than 100 years.

The younger Pitt, Lord Castlereagh, and Disraeli are the heroes of this modern period. It is assumed all through the Napoleonic epoch that the English Government was beneficently engaged in rescuing Continental nations from the tyranny of a military upstart. Little attention is given to the social benefits introduced by the extension of French rule in Germany and Italy; and it is forgotten that many of those who opposed Napoleon were simply championing the cause of class privilege. Lord Castlereagh, who, because of the bitter attacks against him by the coterie of literary radicals in his day, has always been regarded as a traditional narrow-minded and short-visioned aristocratic leader, is shown to have been a man who, in certain respects, was not forgetful of the better traditions of English statesmanship. His foreign policy was much more liberal than one might expect from one who at home was satisfied with the inefficient government imposed upon England by its land-holding oligarchy.

There is much sentimentalizing over the achievements of Disraeli as a writer and as a statesman, but even such eminent defenders as Mr. Stratford Harrison succeeds in proving that he was more than a brilliant opportunist and a clever manufacturer of catchy political phrases. His exaltation into a constructive thinker in constitutional theory is little short of absurd.

Naturally, the antitypes who serve to point the moral negatively of this veneration of patriotism, such men as Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone, fare very badly at Mr. Stratford's hands. Not infrequently so strong are his partisan prejudices that the work sinks to the level of a Primrose League pamphlet.

Many pages in both volumes cover the literary side of English patriotism. Shakespeare, of course, furnishes good material, but the analysis that is offered is restricted strongly to the historical dramas. Of course, to treat literature by the rule and measure of patriotic expression is bound to lead to curious results. Certain authors who have little claim for consideration must be mentioned because they indulge in long-winded eulogy on nationalism, and the works of greater men have to be artificially divided in accordance with this standard. How difficult of application and what strain the process introduces is visible throughout the whole treatment of the great galaxy of poets who flourished in England in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Macaulay and Mill are both severely chastised, but even less sympathy is shown to Herbert Spencer than to the literary lights of the English Liberalism. Indeed, the chapter called "The Science of Society" contains some hard-hitting and effective polemical writing. We are told that Spencer's mind was "like an engine without brakes—start it off on any line of theory and it must go on, while fire and fuel lasted, no matter whither the line might lead." Mr. Stratford has little opinion, too, of the economic theories which emanated from radical cosmopolitanism. He tells us:

> In the days of the Mills economic science was at worst a definite and formidable collection of fallacies; now it has silently vanished and left behind nothing but a staff of professors and a number of big words and long curves to impress the uninitiated.

The reason for Mr. Stratford's antipathy to economics and also to sociology, which he describes as a clumsy term that means nothing in particular, is because of the association of both these studies with materialism. In opposition to this popular modern current of thought, the general tendency of the two volumes represents something of the attitude of Mr. Gilbert Chesterton, who is labeled, by the way, as a rowdy champion of Christianity. But none of the opponents of the new Tory democracy in England are sufficient to rob the author of his optimism. This sanguine attitude is not founded on the presence of Kipling, who is strangely omitted from eulogistic treatment, but the great ray of hope comes from the Boer war, a struggle where a mighty empire had to gather itself together to oppose a small handful of sturdy farmers. The reduction of present-day patriotism to this level demonstrates to what small channels of achievement partisanship must lead.

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Section 7 | SOCIETY FASHIONS

The New York Times.

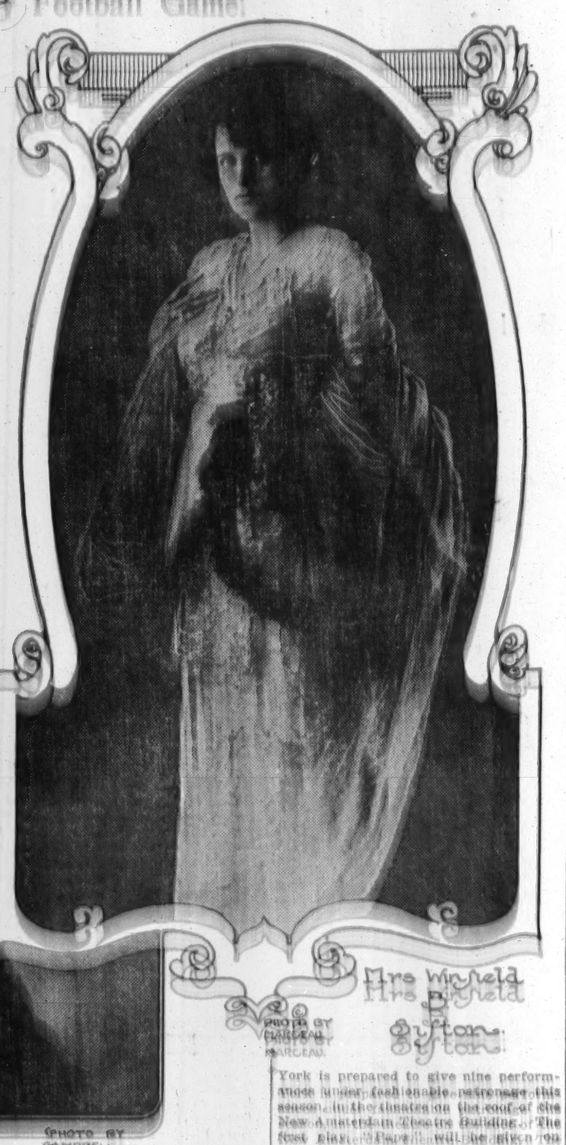
DRAMA MUSIC | Section 7

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

SOCIETY PLANS CHARITY FETES

Costume Balls, Bazaars, Dancing, and Bridge Tournaments Arranged for Benefits During December—Town Filled with Social Notables for Army and Navy Football Game.

Mrs. George G Bourne



Mrs Winfield Sutton

PHOTO BY CHAPELLE

Mrs. George G Bourne

(PHOTO BY CAMPBELL STUDIOS)

THERE are few society weddings scheduled for December. The late autumn season in the bride has practically ceased as unpleasantly last week. Society will now be entertained by the numerous entertainments which are being arranged for shortly. The activities of Christmas are already in the air, and Christmas may be looked for much earlier than usual. The holiday spirit will be in evidence long before the holidays, and people are buying presents a little by country houses last week and filled with them for Thanksgiving and the days which follow. Thanksgiving Day in Washington was a season of bitter disappointment to those who had planned to come to town for the game between the Army and Navy teams, and many others, prominent people, are among the supporters of the movement.

Incidents in Society.

Incidents in Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are to leave Garrison Novel, tomorrow, and will spend their town house, 25 East Seventy-sixth Street, for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. George Livingston Mott, of Scarsdale, are down from Statsburg, Narrows this week. Friend will give a dance on Tuesday evening for her daughter, the Misses Gertrude and Valeh Hamilton, of Italian laces and embroideries, sent by the Countess Ellis, and in Italian lace from Italy, will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at the house of Mrs. Richard Irvington, West Thirty-ninth Street, for the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery, and Mrs. Henry W. Taft of 30 West Eighty-sixth Street are giving a dinner at their home on Thursday evening, the first of the dances known as the Three Sherry Dances. The dances known as the Three Sherry Dances will be given on Friday night, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. Herbert Johnston, Mrs. Edward S. Knapp and Mrs. Archibald Rogers form the Managing Committee. Will give the St. Christopher League will give its first dance of the season at the Plaza on Friday evening. Friday evening the first of the Saturday Evening Dances are to take place at the St. Regis this week. Mrs. Henry Fleming, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. Henry S. Barnett, Mrs. Joseph Bourne, and Mrs. Clermont L. Best are among the patronesses. Cornelius C. Cuyler's first entertainment will be a dinner and dance at Sherry's on Dec. 10. has been giving a series of small dinners at her house, 9 East Seventy-fifth Street. She will give a dinner on Dec. 11, and on Dec. 17 the dinner is to be followed by dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, who recently bought Foxhall Keene's place at Westbury, L. I., will remain there until the middle of December, when they will open their house, 38 East Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Stoney Clinton Backus is to give a musicale Sherry's on Dec. 26 for her son, Clinton A. Backus. Among those who are to assist Mrs. Backus will be the Misses Margaret Overton, Barbara Bedford, Clare Meadie, Dorothy Blatchford, Dorothy McCulloch, Dorothy McCulloch, Dorothy McCulloch

LARGE ASSEMBLY OF DEBUTANTES IN SOCIETY'S GARDEN

Season for the Introduction of Girls Into Society Now in Full Swing—Coming-out Teas, Receptions, and Dances for Debutantes Claim Attention—Junior Cotillions to be Reorganized and Called Junior Assemblies—Over a Hundred Debutantes This Season.

Miss Louise Tiffany Frank
(PHOTO BY CAMPBELL STUDIOS)

THE season for the débutantes is now in full swing, and there is a wonderful galaxy of buds this Winter in society's garden. The coming-out receptions and teas commenced early this month, and will continue up until after the first of the new year.

The entertainments for the débutantes, planned by their relatives and friends, will really monopolize the first of the season, and then the older people take their place in the shifting social scene with larger and more formal entertainments. Luncheons for débutantes have become a fad this season, and the buds of last year are even entertaining the girls of this season at luncheon at the smart restaurants.

While the débutantes are enjoying the merry whirl of their first season, they are working out the details of the entertainment which is given annually by the Junior League, and which is to be given this year at the Waldorf-Astoria, on the evening of Jan. 16 and the afternoon and evening of Jan. 17. The league is a charitable organization composed of young women prominent in society, the active work of which is carried on by the season's débutantes who have been elected to membership.

The costly array of flowers which grace the coming out of the New York débutante are always sent to the hospitals and the sick in the tenements. There are many kinds of girls in this year's list of buds, and some very beautiful girls, whose beauty and charm have already shone in the Court of St. James's in London. They all possess the refreshing charm which is so necessary to keep up the wholesomeness of society, where time is relentless, and they all find time to give much of their aid and talents in the cause of sweet charity.

The Junior Cotillions, which have been a feature of New York society for eighteen years, will cease this Winter to exist as such, but will be reorganized under the name of the Junior Assemblies. Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, who has so successfully managed them in the past, will be one of the committee of three on reorganization for the season of 1914-15. The other committee members will be Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons and Mrs. Charles Steele. There are long lists for three years ahead. Next year's list is unusually large, fifty already having made application. There have never in the past been more than twenty-five vacancies during a season. The patronesses will be allowed to subscribe to the assemblies for two seasons only. Mrs. Dodge, who is to serve on the reorganization committee, will not take any active part after this year.

The committee of management this season consists, besides Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Steele, and Mrs. Emmons, of Mrs. Pierre Mali and Mrs. Archibald Rogers. The last two named and Mrs. Dodge will receive Tuesday evening at Sherry's, when the first of the Winter's cotillions will take place.

DEBUTANTES OF 1913-14.

ALEXANDER, MISS MARY CROCKER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of 4 West Fifty-eighth Street. Several large entertainments being planned. Her sister, Miss Harriet Alexander, is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Junior League.

ANDERTON, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William B. Anderton of 825 Madison Avenue; dance, Dec. 8, Ladies' Annex, Metropolitan Club. Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren gave a luncheon last week for Miss Anderton.

ADAMS, MISS EDITH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams of 3 East Seventy-sixth Street; reception, Dec. 20, at her home.

AUCHINCLOSS, MISS ESTHER, daughter of Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss. Owing to mourning, Miss Auchincloss will not be presented to society until next Spring.

ANDREWS, MISS NAOMI, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wakeman Andrews of 875 Madison Avenue; reception, Jan. 8, at her home.

ARENTS, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Arents of 38 West Fifty-seventh Street.

BURRILL, MISS LEONIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Burrill of 36 East Thirty-eighth Street; dance at Sherry's, Dec. 29.

BACHE, MISS KATHRYN K., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache of 8 East Sixty-seventh Street; reception, Dec. 13, at her home.

BANKS, MISS ALIDA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fisher S. Banks of 987 Madison Avenue; reception, Dec. 6, at home of her aunt, Mrs. M. Banks Taylor, 9 East Eighty-first Street.

BOUVIER, MISS EDITH E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Vernon Bouvier, Jr., of Nutley, N. J.; tea dance at Sherry's, Dec. 12.

BECKER, MISS MARION JANET, daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Becker of 830 Park Avenue; reception at her mother's home, Dec. 6.

BATTIE, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Mrs. William W. Battie of 375 Park Avenue; dance, Dec. 26.

BRIDGMAN, MISS ANNA KIRK, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, 14 East Sixtieth Street; débutante luncheon given by her mother at Sherry's, Nov. 21.

BUTLER, MISS SARAH SCHUYLER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler of 60 Morningside Drive; formally introduced at Newport last Summer. Small dance given for her on Nov. 12.

BARROWS, MISS HESTAR NOEL, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Clifford Barrows of 63 East Fifty-sixth Street.

BUTLER, MISS LOUISE T., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler of 30 East Seventy-second Street; tea at her home, Dec. 5; tea dance at Ritz-Carlton, Dec. 26, to be given by her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage.

BURRILL, MISS BEATRICE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Burrill of 8 West Forty-eighth Street; dance at Sherry's, Jan. 12, to be given by her aunt, Mrs. George W. Forsythe.

CRAVATH, MISS VERA A. H., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, 107 East Thirty-ninth Street.

CUMMING, ISABELLA L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs Robert W. Cumming of Morristown, N. J.

CARHART, MISS ETHEL A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brigham Carhart, 113 East Thirty-seventh Street; dance, Dec. 17.

CUMNOCK, MISS MARY CUTTING, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock, 111 East Thirty-ninth Street; small dance at Sherry's, Dec. 19.

COSTER, MISS MAUD, daughter of Mrs. Charles Henry Coster of 37 East Thirty-seventh Street; ball at Sherry's, Jan. 8.

CARSON, MISS BETTY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Carson of 149 East Thirty-seventh Street.

CAMBELL, MISS ABIGAIL A., daughter of Mrs. Alexander D. Cambell of 131 Riverside Drive.

CULBERT, MISS KATHARINE F., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Leslie Culbert of 14 East Fifty-fourth Street; introduced at a tea on Nov. 27.

CHISOLM, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm of 16 East Fifty-third Street; dinner to be given on Tuesday night by her mother at her home, taking guests afterward to Junior Cotillion.

COLT, MISS CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Colt of 62 East Fifty-fourth Street; a dinner given by Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., on Tuesday night for fifty guests, going afterward to Junior Cotillion.

DAVIS, MISS ELEANOR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Davis of 314 West Seventy-seventh Street; dance at St. Regis, Jan. 2.

DARLINGTON, MISS ELEANOR, daughter of the Bishop of Western Pennsylvania and Mrs. James H. Darlington. Miss Darlington was introduced at Newport.

DENNIS, MISS MILDRED DENNIS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis of 110 East Fifty-seventh Street; luncheon at Sherry's, Nov. 17; dinner at Sherry's, Dec. 2. Many other entertainments arranged for Miss Dennis.

EMMONS, MISS ELIZABETH W., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons of 60 Park Avenue; reception, Dec. 10.

EMERY, MISS ALEXANDRA, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Anson of 5 East Sixty-eighth Street by a former marriage; dance to be given by her mother at Ritz-Carlton, Dec. 22.

FARR, MISS EDITH J., daughter of Mr. and Mrs John Farr of 14 West Tenth Street.

FRANK, MISS LOUISE TIFFANY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frank of Southampton, L. I., granddaughter of the late J. Edwards Read.

FORBES, MISS NATALIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes of 527 Fifth Avenue.

FALLOWS, MISS ANNETTE R., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Huntington Fallows of Dobbs Ferry; dance at Plaza, Dec. 12.

FORD, MISS EMILIE W., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Ward Ford of Morristown, N. J., and 36 East Thirtieth Street; tea at Colony Club, Dec. 6.

FLEITMANN, MISS LIDA LOUISE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fleitmann of 32 East Sixty-seventh Street.

FLAGG, MISS KATHARINE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fisher Flagg of 150 West Seventy-fifth Street; reception, Dec. 4.

FRAZIER, MISS VERONICA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Frazier of Garrison, N. Y.

GILFORD, MISS LENTILHON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Gilford of 473 Lexington Avenue; luncheon at Sherry's, Nov. 19; reception at her home, Dec. 19.

GIBNEY, MISS MARION P., daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Virgil P. Gibney of 16 Park Avenue; reception, Dec. 6.

GRACIE, MISS EDITH, daughter of Mrs. Archibald Gracie of Washington, D. C., and the late Col. Gracie. Formal début last season was postponed on account of mourning.

GRIFFIN, MISS HELEN DE FOREST, daughter of Dr. Henry A. Griffin of 53 West Fifty-fourth Street; luncheon at Sherry's, Dec. 2.

GILBERT, MISS ANNIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert of 563 Park Avenue; introduced at a reception on Nov. 22.

GEDDES, MISS VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paul Geddes of 235 West Seventy-first Street; dance at the Hotel Gotham, Dec. 5.

HASKINS, MISS NOELINE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins of 56 East Seventy-second Street.

HYDE, MISS SYLVIA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hyde of 66 East Ninety-first Street.

HARRIMAN, MISS MIRIAM, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright Harriman of 20 East Fifty-fourth Street; ball at Sherry's, Dec. 31.

HOWARD, MISS DOROTHY LEGG, daughter of Mrs. Legg Howard of 449 Park Avenue; introduced at reception, Nov. 21.

HUSTED, MISS KATHARINE CLINTON, daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Husted; introduced by her aunt, Mrs. John Myers Shedd, Nov. 19.

HOLLISTER, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Trowbridge Hollister of 830 Park Avenue.

HEPBURN, MISS CORDELIA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Barton Hepburn of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street; reception at Colony Club, Dec. 13.

HERRICK, MISS LOUISE M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hicks Herrick of 35 East Thirtieth Street; reception, Dec. 13.

HENDERSON, MISS MARGARET CLARKSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Henderson of the Hotel Gotham; theatre party and supper at Sherry's, Dec. 1, to be given by her sister, Mrs. Stanley Lewis Wolff; dance at Sherry's, Jan. 2, to be given by Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine.

HALL, MISS VARIAN WELLS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Hall of 15 West Eighty-third Street; dance given for her on Nov. 8.

INGERSOLL, MISS COLINE MACRAE, daughter of Colin Macrae Ingersoll of 167 East Seventy-first Street; reception, Dec. 6.

KISSEL, MISS LOUISE, daughter of Mrs. Gustav Kissel of 12 East Fifty-fifth Street.

KENDALL, MISS ELINOR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Beale Kendall; introduced at a tea, Nov 24, by her sister, Mrs. Archibald M Denny of 41 West Eleventh Street.

KLAPP, MISS ELIZABETH, daughter of Mrs. Eugene Klapp of the Hotel Gotham; reception, Dec. 13.

KING, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King of Newport, now at 16 East Eighty-fourth Street.

LIVINGSTON, MISS LOUISA MORRIS, daughter of Bayard V. L. Livingston of Albany; reception, Dec. 6. Miss Livingston will be with her aunt, Mrs. M. G. Wilkins of 45 Fifth Avenue, later in the season. She is a cousin of the Countess de Laugier Villars.

LEARY, MISS BETH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Leary of 26 West Forty-ninth Street; introduced at a tea on Nov. 26.

LORD, MISS LUCY, daughter of Prof. Herbert Gardiner Lord of Columbia University, and Mrs. Ward; reception, Dec. 13. On Nov. 26 Mrs. Stephen Baker of 8 East Seventy-fifth Street gave a luncheon in her honor.

MILLIKEN, MISS EDYTHE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Milliken of New Rochelle.

MALCOM, MISS HOPE, daughter of Mrs. George I. Malcom of 165 West Fifty-eighth Street.

McVICKAR, MISS ELIZABETH HOFFMAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bard McVickar of Morristown, N. J.; dance, Oct. 31; another dance in town later in the season.

McCAGG, MISS AUGUSTA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Butler McCagg of 18 East Eighty-fourth Street; reception, Dec. 9.

MANICE, MISS DOROTHY J., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Manice of 100 East Sixty-fourth street; small dance, Dec. 10.

MORGENTHAU MISS RUTH, daughter of the newly appointed Ambassador to Turkey and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau; dance at Ritz-Carlton on Nov. 26 given by her mother.

MORDAUNT, MISS MILDRED C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Mordaunt of Ontario, N. Y.; to be introduced by her cousin, Mrs. Francis Livingston Pell, Dec. 3, at the home of her aunt, Miss Elizabeth Marshall, 14 East Sixtieth Street.

McALPIN, MISS FLORA B., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin of 9 East Ninetieth Street; reception, Dec. 13.

NICHOLS, MISS CHRISTINA, daughter of Mrs. George L. Nichols of the Hotel Gotham; reception, Dec. 6.

OAKMAN, MISS KATHARINE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman of 725 Fifth Avenue; dance at Sherry's, Dec. 23.

PARK, MISS ELSIE S., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park of Westbury, L. I.; introduced at a dance on Nov. 3.

PULLEYN, MISS VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Pulleyn of 171 West Ninety-fourth Street; dance at Delmonico's, Dec. 12.

PARIS, MISS STAR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Paris of 124 East Seventy-second Street.

PALMER, MISS HELEN CAMPBELL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Carnegie Palmer of Morristown, N. J.

(Continued on Following Page.)

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PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

SOCIETY TO DANCE THIS WEEK FOR PHILANTHROPY'S SAKE

Well-Known Women Are Patronesses of Benefit for East Side House Settlement to be Given on Thursday Evening at the Plaza—Sale To-morrow for St. Sylvia Cottage Industries.

Miss Mildred Rice (PHOTO BY AIMÉ DUPONT)

Miss Vera Van Buren (PHOTO BY ROCHLITZ STUDIO)

AMONG the first social events of the season for the benefit of charity will be a dance to be given for the benefit of the East Side House Settlement on Thursday evening, in the large ballroom of the Plaza.

The patronesses are Mrs. Charles Smithers, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William R. Proctor, Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, Mrs. Christopher D. Smithers, Mrs. William A. Read, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, Mrs. Phillips B. Thompson, Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Frederick W. Moss, Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mrs. Francis S. Smithers, Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Clarence W. Wood, Mrs. Crawford Clark, Mrs. Graham Miles, Mrs. S. L. Schoonmaker, Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Mrs. Waldron Williams, Mrs. J. Carstensen, Mrs. Dimon Bird, Mrs. Hobart J. Park, and Mrs. D. Ratt Richardson.

They will be assisted by the Misses Alice Moss, Althea Gibb, Gertrude Monroe-Smith, Marjorie Wiggin, Cordelia Hepburn, Miriam Harriman, Mary B. Brodie, Ethel Carhart, Dorothy Gibb, Hilda Holmes, Dorothy Howard, Elise Ludlow, Louise Frank, Yalmette Proctor, Doris Mangum, Louise Fiske, Barbara Brewster, and Elizabeth Kendall Bass.

The Floor Committee consists of Farrar Bateson, Courtland W. Handy, Lyman N. Hine, John P. Adams, Chester Palmer, Randolph Catlin, E. Hubert Litonfield, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Alfred Ely, Jr., Stanley D. McGraw, Quentin R. Fetner, Hegerman Foster, Howard A. Plummer, Charles Inman, Harvey Ladew, Frederick C. Inman, Gardner Hyde Milliken, Sherburne Prescott, and John Milton Sherburne Prescott.

At the Plaza.

Well-known society girls and women will preside over the tables at the sale that will take place all day to-morrow and Tuesday at the Plaza for the benefit of the St. Sylvia Cottage Industries for Invalids, a project of Mrs. Gerald Redmond, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Walton Delano, Mrs. Thomas Hunt, Mrs. Robert Huntington, Mrs. Robert H. Livingston, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Thomas Hunt, Miss Cruger, and others are among the patronesses. The models are the materials used for and in this fine limitations. These Americans are brought from abroad and the pieces include besides other materials, less side silver pieces, bedspreads, and decorative scarfs on Italian outworks, scarfs in Japanese and Chinese who will be at the tables. Among those who will be at the tables are the Misses Laura Delano, Madeline Cook, Laura Livingston, the Countess Laugier Villars, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Robert Minis, and Mrs. Fell.

Moving Pictures at Sherry's.

The first entertainment to be given by the newly formed Music School League, which aims to raise money for the Music School Settlement, will take place on the evening of Dec. 11 at Sherry's. It will be the only occasion on which the moving pictures of the recent international polo games will be shown. A dance will follow the pictures.

The members of the committee are: Chairman, Miss Catharine Hazard; Treasurer, Mrs. Franklin S. Richardson; Secretary, Miss Millicent Almy, and Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander Brown, Mrs. John Tucker, Mrs. Joseph T. Forbes, Mrs. Hans C. Stricker, Mrs. Duncan A. Holmes, Miss Florence Burton, Miss Jessie A. Hazard, Miss Dorothea Baldwin, Miss Analth Emmet, Miss Genevieve Sanford, Miss Ruth R. Moller, Miss Alida Chanler, Miss Virginia Townsend, and Miss Natalie Slocum.

The patronesses include Mrs. F. C. Beach, Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon, Miss Christine V. Baker, Mrs. William A. Hazard, Mrs. H. Payne Whitney, Mrs. David Mannes, Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mrs. Otto Kahn, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

LARGE ASSEMBLY OF DEBUTANTES IN SOCIETY'S GARDEN

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

PARSONS, MISS LE BRUN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons of 126 East Seventy-third Street; luncheon at Sherry's on Nov. 19.

PORTER, MISS MARGARET SETON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter of 866 Park Avenue; reception given on Nov. 28.

PHILLIPS, MISS EDITH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron C. Phillips of 40 West Forty-seventh Street; reception, Dec. 13.

PARSONS, the MISSES LAURA C. and MARY M., daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parsons of 448 Park Avenue.

ROHEYN, MISS ESTELLE Y., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Roheyn of 63 East Sixty-fourth Street; dance at Sherry's, Dec. 19; dance at Sherry's, Dec. 19.

RODEWALD, MISS MARIE LOUISE, daughter of Mrs. Marie Louise Rodewald of 37 West Fifty-third Street; introduced at Tuxedo.

RUTHERFURD, MISS BARBARA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, Jr., of 1 West Fifty-seventh Street; introduced at Tuxedo.

RYDER, MISS HELEN WHITNEY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Ryder of 881 Park Avenue; will be introduced in January.

SWAN, MISS ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Swan of Oyster Bay; luncheon, Dec. 10, to be given by Mrs. Thomas Sears, Jr., of 42 East Fifty-second Street; dance at Sherry's, Dec. 19.

SEARS, MISS PENELOPE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Sears of Oyster Bay; reception at Seneca Colony Club; reception at the Colony Club, Dec. 20.

SCOTT, MISS EVELYN, whose aunt, Mrs. Hugo Fox, Jr., has given her a dance at the Ritz-Carlton in her honor on Dec. 23. Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman of 555 Park Avenue gave a reception for her niece yesterday.

STRONG, MISS MARGARET L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Remsen Strong; dance at Sherry's, Dec. 12, to be given by her aunt, Mrs. J. Amory Haskell; dance to be given at Sherry's, Dec. 30, by her mother.

SCOTT, MISS MINI, daughter of George Isham Scott of 28 West Fifty-seventh Street; introduced at Newport last Summer by her grandmother, Mrs. George S. Scott; dance at the St. Regis, Dec. 30.

SCULLY, MISS VIRGINIA, given a luncheon by her aunt, Miss Clementine Reese, at Sherry's on Nov. 19; reception, Jan. 3, to be given by Mrs. Charles B. Squier, 565 Park Avenue.

SHEDD, MISS BARBARA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Shedd of 148 East Thirty-eighth Street; introduced at a reception on Nov. 19.

SAGE, the MISSES MARY R. and KATHERINE, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sage of Albany; reception on Nov. 8, Hotel Renaissance, 512 Fifth Avenue.

SCHERMERHORN, MISS KATE, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn.

STEVENS, MISS ELSIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.; introduced at Newport; dance at the St. Regis, Dec. 3.

STEELE, MISS KATHRYN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele of Westbury, L. I.; introduced at a dance given at her country home, Nov. 26.

SACHS, MISS EDITH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sachs of 4 West Seventy-fourth Street; dance at the Ritz-Carlton, Dec. 11.

TAYLOR, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Mrs. Keene Taylor of 863 Park Avenue; dance at Sherry's on Dec. 19 to be given by her uncle, Foxhall Keene.

TYNG, MISS BLANCHE E., daughter of Mr. James A. Tyng of 12 West Ninety-second Street; tea on Dec. 30 to be given by Mrs. Louisa E. Tyng of 9 East Eighty-fifth Street, of 3 East Eighty-fifth Street.

TREVOR, MISS LOUISE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor of 28 East Fifty-second Street.

TAILER, MISS MARIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer of 16 East Seventy-second Street; introduced at Newport last Summer.

VANDERHOEF, MISS MARION WYCKOFF, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Wyckoff Vanderhoef of 76 East Fifty-sixth Street; reception on Nov. 7.

WARREN, MISS GABRIELLE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren of 145 Madison Avenue.

WILLIAMS, MISS JOY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams of 37 West Forty-eighth Street; tea dance at Sherry's, Dec. 26.

WARD, MISS VIRGINIA CENTER, daughter of Mrs. William Lee Ward of 127 West Seventieth Street; introduced at a tea on Nov. 27.

WILMERDING, MISS KATHARINE FAY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilmerding of Philadelphia; introduced at a tea on Nov. 26 given by her aunt, Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow of 120 East Fifty-sixth Street.

WATSON, MISS MAI, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson of 52 West Fifty-second Street; introduced at a reception, Nov. 28; ball at Sherry's, Dec. 26.

WARREN, MISS MARGARET, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren of 326 West Eighty-ninth Street; reception, Dec. 1.

CITY SOCIAL NOTES

THURSDAY, Dec. 11, is the date for the Charity Ball to be given by the Young Women's Hospital Guild. Mrs. Wendall C. Phillips has charge of the arrangements.

On Friday the American Criterion Society will install its new President, Mrs. L. L. Hill, at a luncheon in the Plaza. These are the Chairmen appointed for the coming year: Mrs. George Hanna, Reception; Mrs. Frank Hadley, Music; Mrs. Emanuel Elzas, Drama and Press; Mrs. Rose, Arrangements; Mrs. W. E. Bailey, Dancing; Mrs. Austin Finnegan, Printing; Mrs. Lillian McCandless, Authorship; Mrs. James Batterton, Membership.

Members and friends of the Woman's Health Protective Association are invited to the annual meeting and election of officers to be held on Tuesday at 2:30 at the Waldorf.

Clio held a meeting in the College Room of the Astor on Monday. The subject was "Women in Literature," and Mrs. B. R. Jacobs was Chairman of the day. Clio celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary a few days ago with a large reception, at which eight of its ten former Presidents were present. On that day Mrs. Charles Duane Baker, first President of the club, was made Honorary President, and Miss M. L. Gibbs, the only member who has been with the club through the twenty-five years, was given a club pin.

A card party was given on Friday in the Sisterhood Assembly Rooms of the Amelia Relief Society, with Mrs. Selig Housah as hostess.

The Old Fourteen Alumnae will give a dinner on Tuesday evening in the Hotel Martha Washington.

A charity ball for the benefit of the needy of New Rochelle will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 19, in Germania Hall under the auspices of the Charity Ball Committee.

There will be another in the series of salons given by the Society of French Women on Thursday in the home of the President, Mme. Polifeme, 321 West Ninety-second Street.

LOCAL ART NOTES OF INTEREST

What a difference the setting makes with our jewels of Chippendale, Staffordshire, pewter, and brass. There is a growing disinclination on the part of American collectors to go grubbing about in Bloomsbury shops for crystal bowls, or down on their knees under the counters of the Rue Hoche for undiscovered "chinoiseries." Perhaps they are afraid of cracks in the crystal and porcelain, perhaps they hate increasingly the dirt. At all events, they are ready to respond fervently to such an assemblage of clean, well-preserved antiquities as they may see in the American Art Galleries up to the dates of their sale this week on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons. The collection comprises the stock of Messrs. Cooper & Griffith, who are dissolving partnership, and whose firm name has long stood for conscience and judgment and a thoroughly drilled taste.

The Wedgwood, of which there are many fine and rare pieces, comes directly from Mr. Frederick Rathbone, who is the English authority on Staffordshire, and the old English furniture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is not only authenticated, but beautiful in design and ornament. The chests in particular are fine enough for museums and magnificent for homes that have a manor house scope. A small room has been fitted up with the group of pewter, and its moonlight color, the color of pewter that has been cleaned and not polished, lends a peculiarly delicate charm to this ample display of work-a-day metal. There is an abundance of English pottery, and also a considerable section devoted to American wares, with Pennsylvania Dutch pie plates that might well feel surprise at finding themselves in company with Wedgwood jasper and basalts. Certain plates of this Pennsylvania ware are marked in sprawling letters of yellow slip "Mary's Dish," "Sallie," &c., showing a neater tendency than we boast in our own hygienic age.

In other rooms are rugs from the stock of John T. Keresey & Co., Herat and Samakhand, Kurdistan and Khorassan, Heriz and Sirak Kandahar and Khiva, each an individual masterpiece, in which the colors under the muffled tone make the richest and most delicate harmonies, the kind of products of the loom beside which all but the noblest works of art seem thin and inexpressive.

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At the Ehrich Galleries is an exhibition of paintings by J. Campbell Phillips, chiefly portraits. A recent portrait of the late Mayor Gaynor is in the collection, and is a good though rather formal likeness. The portraits of Henry Mosler and of Mrs. Louise Dorff of Stockholm are among those most animated in style and handling.

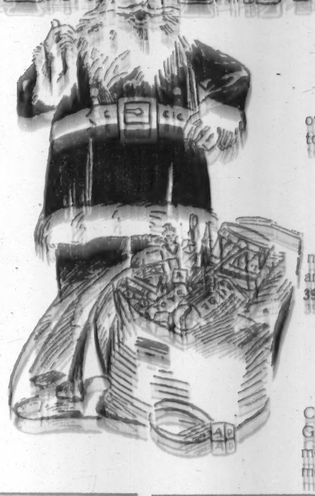
We Give Surety Coupons Free with Purchases and Redeem Them in Merchandise

In New York's Shopping Center

O'NEILL-ADAMS Co.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street

Tomorrow at O'Neill's Santa Claus Opens His TOY FAIR



Santa Claus Will Receive the Children in Person.

Beginning at about 10 o'clock. He will be glad to see all the little folks, particularly those of nine years of age or under, and to those who can assure him of good behavior in school and at home will present a little toy free.

A Wonderful Showing of Dolls.

A complete assortment of beautiful dolls, representing almost every doll manufactured. In fact, there will be hardly any other store that will show as complete an assortment. Prices from 25c. to $20.00.

Ramos Mosaics Are Demonstrated.

A new outfit that will enable the children to amuse their little friends. An educational toy.

The Boys Will See a Wireless Station in Operation.

Receiving messages from incoming steamers and other wireless stations. A message from the Imperator is expected.

See the Miniature Railroad System.

And the most wonderful display of electrical and mechanical trains in the city. We are fully stocked and can supply everything in this line. Prices from 39c. to $35.00. Full assortment.

Many Interesting Demonstrations.

New and highly amusing indoor games, including CORTELLO, a great parlor game; BOY SCOUTS GAME, BASEBALL GAME, ERECTOR, the new model builder's outfit; MECCANO, the American model builder, and many others.

Big Opening Special

$4.98 Doll Carriage at $3.85

Headquarters for Reed Carriages. The most complete in the city. Prices from $2.95 to $15.98. As an opening special, we offer a regular $4.98 carriage for $3.85.

Big Opening Special

Our $1.50 Doll at 95c

A Big Beauty

23 inches high, with full ball joints, eyes, lashes and handsome long hair. The lot is limited—be sure to get one.

Humpty Dumpty, Etc.

Humpty Dumpty Circus (well known) $1.00
Wash Sets for little girls, $1.00
Wash Sets for 25c up to $1.00
Ten Pins ..... 25c up to $1.00
Doll Houses and Bungalows (special) ..... 50c up
$1.00 Marathon Racer at 79c.
The Overlands ..... 79c.
Toy Telephones, 25c.
Iron Toys of all descriptions.
Teddy Bears, 50c. to $2.50.
Teddy Bears 50c. to $2.50.

Don't Miss the Demonstration of FLUTA

A sweet toned musical instrument, easy to play, music can be rendered upon it with piano accompaniment. Parents will welcome Fluta as a really musical toy; it gives music instead of a mere noise. music instead of a mere

Lead Soldiers of all nations. Cavalry, Soldiers and Infantry. Cavalry, Soldiers and Infantry.
Roly Polys and Jackies.
Roly Polys 25c to $2.50.
Toy Pianos from 25c. to $10.00.
Toy Pianos from 25c. to $10.00.

Velocipedes

A few of our many bargains to greet Santa upon his arrival to our department on MONDAY. In our delightfully heavy rubber tired Velocipedes, finish for boys, tired From 3 to 5; reg. $3.50; special, $2.95
From 6 to 9; reg. $4.50; sp., $3.49
A $4.95 Automobile at $3.95
A $4.95 Fire Auto at $3.95
Finished in red and blue and red. Big enough for two children to ride in. Big enough for two children to ride in.

Games

Most complete line of games in city. Headquarters for baseball games, prices 25c upward. A bright, entertaining assortment. Musical Toys 15c. up.
Musical Toys 15c. up.
$4.98 Swing Horse at $3.95
$4.98 Swing Horse at $3.95
Full modelled body. A handsome horse. Full modelled body. A handsome horse.

Thousands of toys and games of all sorts for children of all ages even for the grown-up.

Bring Your Trade Marks, Milk Labels, Certificates, &c., to O'Neill's This Week and Receive

Double the Usual Number of Surety Coupons in Exchange

FOR ONE WEEK, beginning to-morrow, Monday, December 1, we will give DOUBLE SURETY COUPONS on the following exchanges:

Condensed Milk Labels.
Condensed Milk Labels.
Soap Trade Marks.
Soap Trade Marks.
United Cigar Certificates.
United Cigar Certificates.

Boys' $6.50 Winter Overcoats and Two Pants Suits, Special at $4.98

Suits in all wool cheviots and cassimeres in tan, brown and green, with overplaids, in the latest patterns, model coats are single breasted, with pocket and knicker trousers made full lined. Sizes 8 to 17 years.

Overcoats are in blue, gray and brown chinchillas, in the longest coats, with storm collars, made to button to the neck, with double breasted coats, worsted or flannel lined. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Overcoats for the larger boys, ages 8 to 16 years, cut on the longest lines, made double breasted, in brown, green, gray, and blue, convertible collar style, cut full length and belted back.

Boys' High Grade $10 Suits & Overcoats at $7.50
Boys' High Grade $10 Suits & Overcoats at $7.50

Suits are in the latest Norfolk models, several styles, some with patch pockets, some have two pairs of trousers, made up of all wool cheviots and cassimeres. Size 8 to 17 years.

Overcoats in the newest novelties and Belted Chesterfields, in the latest patterns, in gray and brown. Sizes 3 to 10. Juvenile sizes, 3 to 10. School sizes 8 to 17 years.

O'Neill Men's and Boys' Clothing Store—Street Floor.

The Best $18 to $25 Suits and Overcoats $12.50

We know that this is a remarkable statement to make, but we can back it up, because we have the goods. We take the entire output of a prominent clothing manufacturer who makes nothing but high grade clothing.

Cash
Credit

Every New Style in Winter Overcoats

In the newest fancy effects in grays and brown, the newest fancy effects in grays and brown, some fancy patch pockets, made double breasted, with patch and bellows pockets, raglan and full lined and made up in the new models, on great coats models; also regulation gray model coats, 46 inches long, in black, gray, and brown, heavy, coat lined and velvet collars. Sizes 34 to 42.

Every New Style in Winter Suits

In the newest fancy stripes and fancy mixtures, including the newest 1914 Tartan plaids, in worsted cheviots and cassimeres, made up in the newest English and conservative models. Sizes 34 to 42. Stouts up to 46.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street, New York City

Henri Bendel

ANNOUNCES HIS

Annual Clearance Sale

Monday Dec. 1st — Tuesday Dec. 2nd — Wednesday Dec. 3rd

Rich Furs

Ermine and Chinchilla Opera Wraps; Seal Mole, Baby Lamb and Caracule Walking Coats; Sets of Silver Fox, Mole Fox, White Fox; Mole, Ermine and Fitch; Garments trimmed with Fitch; and Motor Coats

AND THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Model Hats and Gowns

Suitable for Every Occasion

To be Closed Out Regardless of Cost

10 West 57th Street

FURS

FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER

Buy the FAMOUS KRAMER FURS Direct from America's leading manufacturer's retail and wholesale underground and have the middleman and save the manufacturer's enormous profit.

KRAMER FURS KNOWN AND KNOWN THE WORLD OVER "SINCE 1873"

PERSIAN LAMB AND HUDSON SEAL
PERSIAN LAMB AND HUDSON SEAL (Dyed Skins) Latest models, Regular $250.00 value, Special Price $125.00
Regular $250.00 value, Special Price $125.00
GENUINE WHITE FOX SETS $125.00
GENUINE WHITE FOX SETS $60.00
$100.00 Special Price $60.00
FOXES, MOLES, RACCOON AND OPOSSUM
FOX, RACCOON AND OTHER FUR SETS
Regular Price, $30.00 ..... $15.00
Regular Price, $50.00 ..... $15.00
GENUINE RUSSIAN MOIRE FOX SETS
GENUINE RUSSIAN MOIRE PONY COATS
Regular Price, $65.00 ..... $25.00
Our Price, $45.00 ..... $25.00
MINK SIDE LINED AND AUTOMOBILE COATS
MINK FUR LINED AND AUTOMOBILE COATS
Regular Price, $35.00 ..... $17.50
Our Price, $25.00 ..... $17.50
Coats, Garments, from $6.50 to $2,700.
Furs Remodeled and Repaired

Beware Beware

KRAMER FUR CO.
DIRECT FROM THE NEW YORK FUR MARKET
13 EAST 18TH STREET
13 EAST 18TH STREET
Take Fifth Ave. Bus Area N. Tom. Take elevator to wholesale salesroom.

MANY NEW YORKERS AT WINTER RESORTS FOR THANKSGIVING

Short Week-End Trips Over the Holiday Are Gaining in Favor Each Year—Dances, Receptions, Dinners and Luncheons Which Are to Come.

IN New England, Thanksgiving is a day observed in the home. This is the day when the family gathers from the corners of the earth—the one family holiday—but here in New York the day has become more or less of a going away and resting-up time. Week-end trips to Winter resorts are becoming more and more popular each year. Dr. and Mrs. Porter have gone to Lisle for a week. Dr. and Mrs. Edmund E. Minner of 140 West Ninety-second Street left town on Wednesday for Atlantic City. Miss Marjorie Minner and Miss Marion Moore of 440 Riverside Drive are in Springfield, Mass., as guests of Miss Helen Wyckoff, who is giving a house party for the week-end. Miss Minner will join her parents to-morrow at Atlantic City. The series of dances which Miss Minner and Douglas Snow organized last Winter will open on Thursday, Dec. 18, at the Marseille.

Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin of 65 Central Park West is in Washington, as are Mr. and Mrs. A. Parker Nevin of 21 West Ninth Street. They went down to attend the wedding of the President's daughter and Mr. Sayre on Tuesday.

Philip Metz of Yale and his sister, Miss Gertrude Metz, a student in Miss Sumner's School, Washington, D. C., are stopping at the Astor for the Thanksgiving recess, with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Metz of Omaha, Neb., who came on to see their children.

Dr. and Mrs. Manuel Mencia, who have been traveling in Europe for five months, have returned to this country and are in town for a brief stay before leaving for Havana, Cuba. Mrs. Mencia is a daughter of ex-President Gomez.

Mrs. Wright Prescott Edgerton of 302 Central Park West entertained with a luncheon yesterday for about thirty army friends. The affair took place in the Rose Room of the Astor, and afterward the hostess took her guests to the Army and Navy game at the Polo Grounds. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. C. B. Eckles, Lieut. and Mrs. James Cheney of West Point, Col. and Mrs. Heiner, Col. and Mrs. Stephen Mills, Col. and Mrs. W. A. Simpson, Thomas Barry of Governors Island, Gen. Meany, and Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth.

Mrs. H. H. Sevier has returned from a several days' trip through the Berkshires and is stopping at the Plaza. Her resignation to the Dixie Club as President has been declined, and a committee of women was appointed at the last meeting to call upon her and ask her to reconsider.

On Sunday a week from to-day the Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary with a reception in the vestry rooms of the Temple at 8:15. The guides will meet at the home, 318 East Eighty-second Street, on Saturday. Miss Esther Seide, soprano, daughter of the chief rabbi of Naples; Miss Renee Schreiber soprano, and Albert Jampolski, baritone, will sing for the entertainment of the guests.

Miss M. Elizabeth Lester gave a reception yesterday in her home, 453 West 143d Street, for the Washington Chapter, D. A. R. Those who received with the hostess were Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Mrs. George D. Bangs, Mrs. J. H. Storer, Mrs. H. C. Tuttle, Mrs. G. C. Stoddard, Mrs. Walter H. Tappan, Mrs. Fairfield Mortimore, Mrs. Silas B. Bostwick, Mrs. Stanley L. Otis, Mrs. H. O. Cronk, Mrs. T. P. Smith, Mrs. O. M. Bostwick, and Miss Patterson.

At the meeting of the Society for Political Study, held on Tuesday at the Astor, Ada Patterson spoke on the urgent need of the club women of the city interesting themselves in safeguarding the lives of children in the congested streets. There was a discussion afterward about ways of keeping the children off the streets and out of the way of trucks and automobiles, and it was suggested that roof playgrounds, more parks, and school houses with ever-open doors were practical for this purpose. Therefore a motion was made and carried to the effect that a committee be appointed in this club to wait on the other clubs of the city and get the women interested in the idea. As this was Federation Day there were reports from the various federations to be read. Mrs. George Howes read one on the General Federation Convention, Mrs. Frank Ritton and Mrs. H. McClellan Wade on the State Convention, and Dr. Frances Monell on the City Federation Convention. The parliamentary drill was on "Order of Business for Regular and Annual Meetings." The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The annual dance in aid of the fund for sick nurses of the Post Graduate Hospital under the auspices of the hospital alumnae will be held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, at the Hotel Marseille.

A German dinner was given on Sunday evening by the Gamut Club.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Murray Waxman of 143 West Seventy-first Street gave a reception on Sunday afternoon a week ago for Miss Marguerite H. Marx, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Marx, who has recently announced her engagement to Fernando Perez del Pulgar, Vice Consul from Spain to New York. Mrs. Waxman received in a gown of light blue crêpe de chine and chiffon. Miss Marx's frock was of pale pink charmeuse. They were assisted by Miss Katherine Selon and Mr. and Mrs. Jaffe.

A fair for the Temple Israel, its sisterhood charities, schools for the poor, and allied philanthropies will be held in the Belvidere of the Astor from Tuesday until Saturday of this week. Among the active workers are Mrs. Martin King, Mrs. Stella Rubenstein, Mrs. L. R. N. Carvallo, Mrs. J. Mayer, Mrs. Martin Zinn, Mrs. Rutsky, Miss Pauline Levy, Mrs. Ida Kempner, Mrs. Leopold Weil, Mrs. Popper, Miss Stella Stein, Mrs. A. J. Moses, Mrs. Marcus Nathan, Mrs. N. C. Nathan, Montrose Ernst, S. E. Breslauer, Daniel B. Hays, and Mrs. W. C. Solomon. Informal dancing will be conducted in the tearoom all the afternoon and evening sessions excepting Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Martin King has charge of this section with a committee of fifty young women. Miss Joan Sawyer has volunteered her services. On Wednesday afternoon the attractions will be for children, and Miss Florence B. Meyer will give a series of folk dances.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hearst will give a Mexican costume dance on Saturday in their home, 137 Riverside Drive.

Miss Ballard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Marten Ballard of 331 West Eighty-third Street, entertained friends with an informal tea a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Costman of 231 Fox Street, the Bronx, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Goldie Costman, to Joseph M. Cooper, on Sunday evening, Nov. 23. The Rev. Dr. Eiseman performed the ceremony.

Miss Emilie and Miss Anna Mattes of 124 West 122d Street entertained the Five Hundred Club on Tuesday evening in their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick William Waller gave a dance for Miss Willets, Miss June Love, and Miss Natalie Willets on Friday evening in their home, 6 West Eighty-fourth Street. There were about seventy guests.

Membership in the Delmonico Dances is limited to 150, but there was a long list of guests at the first one given on Friday. The patronesses for the series are Mrs. Ernest H. Amy, Mrs. John P. Kelly, Mrs. A. Johnson McEntyre, Mrs. Joseph F. Todd, Mrs. Henry H. Brown, Mrs. Frederick Mulgrew, Mrs. Andrea J. Connick, and Mrs. Daniel J. O'Conor.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Tack of 112 West Eighty-second Street celebrated their forty-fifth wedding anniversary on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. V. A. Cattus of 508 West End Avenue gave a dinner on Tuesday in her home for Miss Gilford.

Mrs. Louis Ralston will open her home, 206 West Seventy-ninth Street, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, for the third annual card party which she has given for the East Side Clinic for Children. Tea will follow the game. The committee includes Mrs. Ralston, Chairman; Mrs. Noble McConnell, President of the clinic; Mrs. F. McDonald Sinclair, Mrs. Frederick Cushing Stevens, Mrs. Thomas Burchell, Mrs. Eberhard Faber, Mrs. Charles Cushman, Mrs. Josephine Smith, Mrs. Albert Cornell, Mrs. Alfred Wattenberg, Mrs. William Schuette, Mrs. A. J. Wells, Mrs. A. Johnson Held, and Mrs. J. S. Van Sicien.

Miss Emelie J. Walker (PHOTO BY IRA L. HILL)

Mrs. Fairfield Mortimore (PHOTO BY YOUNG)

Minerva met on Monday at the Waldorf with Mrs. Jeremiah Pangburn, Chairman of the day. The reception, banquet, and ball to be given on Monday evening, Dec. 8, at the Waldorf for the President, Mrs. MacNutt, is in charge of Mrs. Frank E. Hadley.

A lecture on Mme. de Lafayette will be given in the Century Opera House by Lida Rose McCabe on Dec. 5, at 8:30, under the direction of the Pen and Brush Club. Miss Janet Lewis of 571 Park Avenue has charge of the arrangements.

At the next meeting of the Daily Food Alliance, Mrs. Vanderhoff of San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. Caroline March will speak. The session will be held at the Astor at 10:30. Mrs. Charles D. Hirst is President.

A dinner and theatre party followed the annual inspection of the James Monroe Woman's Relief Corps 118 on Wednesday. The guests of honor were Mrs. Robert McBride, National President; Mrs. Kent Cooper, Mrs. W. G. Demarest, Mrs. W. B. Moynika, Mrs. Robert Halliday, Mrs. M. A. Goodell, Miss Beatrice Tyson, Mrs. W. B. Baxter, Mrs. C. H. Boynton, Miss Florence Sutton, Mrs. E. D. Bacon, Mrs. M. B. Tirrell, Mrs. Brink, Mrs. Alexander Roboker, Mrs. M. E. Seeley, Mrs. A. G. Mohr, Mrs. Henry Westcott, Mrs. J. W. Pentreath, and Mrs. Ralph Carey.

At the Christmas bazaar to be given on Dec. 2 and 3 at the Waldorf for the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children there will be a vaudeville performance at each session. The committee in charge of this particular attraction includes Miss Guernsey, Chairman; Mrs. A. G. Bage, Mrs. Elmer Black, Mrs. W. E. Burns, Mrs. Charles Griffin, Mrs. L. M. Stotesbury, Mrs. R. B. Rucker, Mrs. Charles Rabell, Mrs. Friend Gilpin, Mrs. John Parker, Mrs. Albert Weston, Mrs. Frederick Lee, Mrs. Abeel Canda, Mrs. George McIntosh, and Mrs. Wilbur Molyneux. The ballroom of the Waldorf will be decorated with poinsettia made by the children for the affair.

A good programme was presented on Friday at the social meeting of the Iowa New Yorkers held at the Astor. Mrs. George Botsford was Chairman of the day, and the President, Mrs. James Clarkson, presided.

Mrs. Edward James Gavegan, wife of Supreme Court Justice Gavegan, is giving a series of small luncheons in honor of Miss Boswell, President of the Woman's Forum, and the special guests of the club at its various meetings. These parties are held in the Waldorf.

Rainy Day will have a meeting on Wednesday at the Astor with several good speakers and musicians on the programme.

A regular meeting of the Bel-Canto Club was held a few days ago at the Astor. Yesterday Mrs. Euroline Putney gave a tea for the club in her apartments in the Blenheim, from 2 until 5 o'clock. On Friday of this week Mrs. Herman Ekman of West Ninety-first Street will open her home to the club and guests. The same evening there will be a dance under the management of Mrs. L. T. Schmidt. After this the regular monthly meetings of the club will be held on the fourth Saturday at the Waldorf.

"Militarism and Social Reform" will be the subject of the address by Miss Marion Tilden Burritt at the next meeting of the Legislative League, to be held at the Waldorf on Thursday at 3 o'clock. There will be other papers and two convention reports, one on the State convention at Buffalo, given by Mrs. Charles Goldzier, the second on the Budapest convention, read by Mrs. Rebecca Friedlander.

On Saturday of this week the New York Mozart Society will give its second musicale of the season at the Astor. The usual good programme has been prepared and will be followed by a collation. The second of Mr. and Mrs. McConnell's private dances will be held at Bretton Hall on Wednesday.

Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York, celebrated Evacuation Day with a reception and luncheon at the Savoy on Tuesday. Special guests on that day were Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay, John L. Merrill, Robert Mazet, Mrs. D. P. Ingraham, Walter B. Tutts, Mrs. Joseph J. Casey, Miss Guernsey, Mrs. A. O. Ihlseng, Mrs. MacNutt, Mrs. John R. Weeks, and Mrs. Don Seitz. Mrs. William D. Martin had charge of the luncheon arrangements, and Miss Katherine Carville looked after the Entertainment Committee. Mrs. G. T. Chase was Chairman of arrangements.

Charter Chapter Daughters of the Union held a meeting at the Waldorf Wednesday, Mrs. W. R. Stewart presiding. The speakers were Dr. Stewart H. Rowe, Principal Wadleigh High School, whose topic was "Mothercraft in the Schools"; Henry Shelton, Curator of Washington Headquarters, who told of the Gettysburg reunion, and Mrs. J. E. Trow.

There were sixty tables of players at the card party given by the National Society of Patriotic Women of America on Tuesday at the McAlpin.

Mrs. Harry Tyson White was Chairman of the Committee in Charge, her assistants being Mrs. William Arrowsmith, Mrs. Henry Alloway, Mrs. James B. Burns, Mrs. Robert A. Ehrman, Mrs. George A. Gains, Mrs. Charles B. Goldsborough, Mrs. Edmund Lewis, Mrs. Hugh McBride, Mrs. Carl C. von Mayhoff, Mrs. Jerome Cook, Mrs. George L. Fisher, Mrs. D. Oliphant Haines, Mrs. Benjamin A. Jackson, Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Mrs. Walter Mertley, Mrs. Alfred Masury, Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Mrs. Charles F. Street, Mrs. Chandler Smith, and Miss Evelina B. Dean.

Preceding the game the President and officers held an informal reception, the women in line being Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Miss Mary Van B. Vanderpool, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Mrs. William R. Stewart, Mrs. Charles Seabury, and Mrs. C. A. Queckberner.

Mrs. Louis V. Southack, Mrs. Melville Parker, Mrs. J. H. Dunning, Mrs. Clifton McNulty, and Mrs. James H. Forbes have charge of the Christmas sale which will be held on Friday at the Hotel Wellington by the Flower Hospital Auxiliary.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mme. Von Kelffer, Lillian Russell, Hattie Williams, and Pauline Hall have sent dressed dolls to the Little Mothers' Aid Association to be disposed of at the bazaar on Saturday at the Waldorf. The booths will be decorated with different flowers, the Chairmen and committees wearing frocks to correspond. The association has no endowment fund, and is dependent on this bazaar and on voluntary contributions for its existence. Summer day and week outings, festivals with gifts at Christmas and Easter, kindergarten clubs, and working girls' clubs are part of its work. The Chairman of Bazaar is Mrs. A. G. Weed.

This evening at 8 o'clock the Neighborhood House of the Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Temple at 80 Orchard Street will be consecrated by Dr. H. Pereira Mendes. The work of the sisterhood at Neighborhood House includes religious services, relief to neighboring families, recreation, games, lectures, organized play, dancing, circulating library, girls' and boys' clubs, parents' meetings, domestic science, sewing, penny provident bank, vacation outings, and educational, social and relief work among the Oriental Jews. The sisterhood is also doing especially good work in the rescue and uplift of wayward Jewish girls arraigned in the City Magistrates' Courts. Mrs. Mortimer Menken is President of the organization.

Mrs. W. S. Brumaghin, formerly of 541 West 113th Street, is stopping at the Endicott previous to her departure for Chicago, where she will be located this Winter.

Rubinstein will give its first evening concert of the season on Tuesday, Dec. 9, at the Waldorf. The soloists will be Emilio de Gogorza, Maurice Warner, and Mrs. Roberta Beatty. Emma Eames will be a special guest, and will receive with the President, Mrs. Chapman.

Mrs. C. B. Hoeft and Miss Hoeft of North Adams, Mass., are guests of Mrs. Arthur Hoe at her home, Oakwood, in Bedford Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Goodman of 562 West 113th Street announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Frances M. Kemp, to Nathaniel Kantrowitz of Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. S. F. Wanger of the Devon has sent out invitations for a dinner on Thursday.

Mrs. Hamilton Holt will be at home at 116 Riverside Drive on the Saturdays in December.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton H. Meinhard will give a dinner at Sherry's on Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Toch of 829 West Eighty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elaine Toch, to Dr. M. L. Pinco. The reception will be held this evening.

Miss Kate Wollman was to give a dance on Thursday evening in her home, 1 West Seventieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. George William Hanna of 209 West Ninety-eighth Street gave a bridge party on Monday afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Burns.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayden B. Harris of Chicago, who have lived in Boston for the past three years, have taken an apartment at 44 West Seventy-seventh Street. They left town last week for a two months' visit with N. W. Harris in Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett Moore and the Misses Phyllis and Aimee Moore of Washington, D. C., are in town for the week end.

A reception was held last Sunday afternoon to celebrate the engagement of Miss Gladys R. Berliner and Emanuel B. Cohen. Miss Berliner is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berliner of 224 West 138th Street.

On Saturday, Jan. 17, the sixteenth annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee will be held in the new Biltmore Hotel. The principal guest will be Dr. David J. Hill, former President of the University of Rochester and Ambassador to Germany. Preparations are under way for the largest dinner in the history of the club, and Gov. Glynn, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Albertson, and District Attorney Charles S. Whitman have been asked to speak. Tickets may be obtained from Charles A. Simpson, Treasurer of the Dinner Committee, at 530 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Alfred C. Porter of 610 West 111th Street gave a reception on Monday. She was assisted by Mrs. Gerald Morgan Croswaite, Mrs. John Adams Quell, Miss M. Louise Porter, Miss Walker, and Mrs William Adams.

Portia will meet on Thursday at 3 o'clock at the Astor. The topics will be "United States Constitution," "Federal Income Tax," and "Amendments of 1913." Chairman, Mrs. Edward A. Albright. Papers will be read by Miss Isa Nordlinger and Mrs. C. C. Parsons. Mrs. Stuart O. Hector will be Chairman of Questions.

A fair will be held in Commonwealth Hall, 159th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings, Dec. 12 and 13, for the Washington Heights Day Nursery. Among the women interested are Mrs. E. D. Depew, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. F. W. Spiegel, Mrs. L. W. Chapin, Mrs. W. H. Tappan, Miss Madeleine Blauvelt, Mrs. Schumacher, Mrs. A. Post, Mrs. T. G. Diggins, Mrs. R. M. Smith, Miss Edith Groff, and Mrs. Josiah T. Newcomb.

A committee of 100 men is assisting the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Washington Heights Hospital. Mrs. Adolph Heller, President, in its campaign to raise $150,000. The sum is to build a new hospital and there are two weeks left in which to finish the campaign. The progress will be announced in figures next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Burger of 3,873 Broadway announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lillian Herman, to Ellis Arnoff on Nov. 27 at the Astor. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

Another wedding of the week was that of Miss Maud Loewenthal of New York and Herman Friedman of Cleveland on Wednesday, Nov. 26. Mr. and Mrs. Friedman will be at home in the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, after Dec. 10.

The first of a series of dances to be given by Mrs. Charles H. Truax this Winter took place on Sunday evening a week ago.

A dance was given by the Barnard School on Wednesday evening at Fieldston, N. Y. The committee in charge were J. Ralph Boland, Robert R. O'Loughlin, and Hannes Hoving.

A series of four card parties has been arranged by the Harmony Club for the Winter. The first will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 2:30 o'clock. Those in charge are Mrs. John Guilfoyle, Mrs. E. P. Phillips, Mrs. H. G. Hollenberg, Mrs. A. M. de Lorris, Mrs. K. M. La Point, Mrs. William H. Bowns, Mrs. Lionel S. Hastings, Mrs. A. J. Wilson, Mrs. C. D. Sire, Mrs. F. A. Palen, Mrs. Percy J. Smith, Mrs. William Davis Cole, Mrs. William D. Pike, Mrs. J. E. Quinn, and Mrs. W. B. Smith.

Farce was the subject of the meeting of the Century Theatre Club, held on Friday at the Astor. William Dean Howells's playlet "The Mousetrap," was given by members of the club under the direction of Mrs. Ballantine. The next meeting is scheduled for Dec. 12.

On Tuesday the Theatre Club met at the Astor. E. E. Mackay read a paper as part of a long, interesting programme. The club's next study day will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 9. December 23 will be Social Day, with "Farce" as the subject. There will be a theatre party on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 16, and a matinée on the following Wednesday.

The New York Theatre Club will meet on Tuesday at the Astor. Mrs. Charles Rosenfeld will be Chairman of discussion.

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In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street

50c to $4 Princess Lace Handkerchiefs 25c to $1.50

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CHRISTMAS CHANCE. There are three thousand of these handsome real Princess Lace Handkerchiefs, the sample line from which an importer booked this season's orders.

We bought them and boxed each one attractively, and tomorrow the price will be just half the regular.

Immense range of patterns; some with linen; others with lawn centers. Surely one or more of these dainty Handkerchiefs will fit your gift list, and this is the ideal time to secure them. Main Floor, Lace Store. None C.O.D.

$2.50 Colored 40-Inch Silk Canton Crepe, $1.39

$2.50 All Silk 40-Inch Broche Crepe de Chine, $1.59

$1.50 Double Width Satin Charmeuse, $1.18

SILKS MAKE PRACTICAL GIFTS and the fact that these are the soft, lustrous Silks so greatly favored will doubtless make the news of extra values especially welcome.

There are thirty-five hundred yards of Canton Crepe in a range of the most fashionable shades for street and evening wear. Twenty-one hundred and fifty yards of Broche Crepe de Chine, also in beautiful shades and black in many exquisite designs. Three thousand yards of Satin Charmeuse in forty of the most desirable shades.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

$35 Velveteen Dresses at $17.50

Lace and Fur Trimmed

SEVENTY Dresses of plain and striped velveteens and velutinas of good, soft quality. Seven attractive and up-to-date styles, including tunic and plain tailored models and others draped in the mode. All sizes and all beautifully made.

$10 Serge Dresses at $4.95

Several good styles in black, navy, burgundy and a few in taupe. Excellently made—the season's lowest price.

$15 Dresses at $6.95

Serges and silk crepe, tailored and dressy styles, in black, navy and several colors. All sizes. Second Floor.

$70 to $100 Mole Coney Coats, $49.75

Carefully patterned after the real mole and dyed in close reproduction. Finished with wide worked borders. Three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths, lined with rich satins that are trimmed with Dresden and Persian ribbons. Some in evening coat styles. Some with collars of the new chinchilla squirrel.

$100 French Seal Coats at $75

Selected French seal (dyed coney), closely imitating seal in texture and color. Three-quarter and full length, lined with plain satins and brocades. Deep cuffs and shawl collars.

$175 Hudson Seal Coats at $135

Very fine skins, a close reproduction of Alaska seal in these handsome dyed muskrat pelts. Three-quarter length, new cutaway models, lined with brocaded and plain satins. May be worn close to the throat or open in revers. Collars of chinchilla squirrel.

$50 Fur Lined Coats at $32.50

Coats of heavy Scotch tweeds, lined throughout with squirrel lock and with large collars of pointed fox. Deep cuffs of the material. Full length.

$55 Black Fox Sets at $42.50

Made of fluffy full furred skins, dyed a rich deep black. Extra large animal Scarfs and full pillow Muffs. Satin lined.

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

Special—Oxford Cowhide Bags

Sewed frame, reinforced corners, brass locks and slides; leather lined, with pocket. Great $10.00 value, at..... $7.98

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Bed Blankets for Gifts

California Wool Blankets: Extra size, 72x84 inches, with borders of blue or pink. Unusually good $5.00 value. Specially priced at, pair $3.98

California Wool Blankets: Full size, white or gray; values up to $4.50. Special at, pair $3.50

$50,000 Stock of New Rugs at $35,000

A radical statement—made to back up a radical move—a reduction in stock greater than we have ever attempted—made simply to make room for Santa Claus and his friends—the incoming holiday merchandise. Some of these advertised Rugs are slightly mismatched, but wearing qualities absolutely uninjured.

Seamless Wilton Rugs— 9x12 feet $25.00 (Value $32.50)

Bigelow and Sanford Axminster Rugs— 9x12 feet $23.75 (Value $30.00)

$20.00 Axminster Rugs ..... Size 8.3x10.6 feet.

$21.00 Axminster Rugs ..... Size 9x12 feet.

$18.50 Seamless Brussels Rugs ... Size 9x12 feet.

$22.00 Wilton Velvet Rugs ..... Size 9x12 feet.

Your Choice $11.98

Bigelow Imperial Axminster Rugs— 9 x 12 feet..... $30.00 (Value $40.00)

Bigelow Imperial Axminster Rugs— 8.3x10.6 feet..... $29.00 (Value $37.50)

We've Reduced Upwards of 3000 Small Rugs—Wiltons and Axminsters

$1.25 Axminster Rugs—18x36 in. At.....$1.00
$2.25 Axminster Rugs—27x54 in. At.....$1.39
$4.00 Axminster Rugs—36x63 in. At.....$2.50

Seamless Royal Wilton and Axminster Rugs— 4.6x6.6 feet. Usual $14.00 value, at $6.98

$5.00 Royal Wilton Rugs—27x54 in. At.....$3.50
$7.50 Royal Wilton Rugs—36x63 in. At.....$5.25
$6.00 Royal Wilton Rugs—36x63 in. At.....$3.50

So Many Choose Curtains for Holiday Gifts—Could Anything Be More Appropriate?

Novelty Bobbinet Curtains

Special—250 pairs in white and Arabian, braided effects in serviceable cable netting—a large showing of patterns. Usual $2.00 and $2.25 values, at, pair $1.48

2,500 Yards Printed Scrim—40 in. wide, reversible new patterns, border effects and conventional designs. 20c value, at yard..... 12½c

Manufacturers' Overstock of Beautiful Marie Antoinette Curtains

White and Arabian in color—lots of six to twelve pairs to a pattern—usual $4.00 to $6.00 values, advantageously purchased, so we may now mark them at, pair.... $2.48, $2.98 and $3.98

Imported Marie Antoinette Curtains—Values up to $10.50, at $4.98, $5.98 and $7.98.

Nottingham Lace Curtains

Positive savings of one-quarter to one-third—white and Arabian—Brussels and novelty designs, $1.25 to $4.25 values, at 98c to $2.98

Special—Sunfast Drapery—Solid Color, stencil and mission designs, in green, brown, rose and blue—36 to 50 in. widths. Yd.. 45c and 98c

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This collection includes luxurious evening wraps of velvets, brocades, ermine and broadtail—the latest cut coats for motor and afternoon wear—and fur sets of the style now worn in Paris.

MORE PLAYS AWAIT FIRST-NIGHT VERDICT

JOBYNA HOWLAND in "OURSELVES" — LYRIC

DONALD BRIAN in "THE MARRIAGE MARKET" MONTAUK - BROOKLYN

EMILY ANN WELLMAN in "CHILDREN OF TO-DAY" HARRIS THEATRE

ALMA BELWYN and MATHILDE COTTRELLY in "THE FIVE FRANKFURTERS" GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MME. KALISH in "RACHEL" — KNICKERBOCKER

RUTH SHEPLEY in "NEARLY MARRIED" — GAIETY

MIXING THE MEDIUMS

Peculiar Condition in Playwriting Due in Large Measure to Cynical Attitude of Audiences.

By ADOLPH KLAUBER.

IN years past—but not so very long ago at that—the task of the melodramatist must have been less difficult than it is at present, when every trick in the pack appears to be discounted by the previous knowledge of the playgoer.

If the author has an ace up his sleeve the auditor seems to be aware of it before he produces the card. And, unless the method of putting it down is exceptional, or unless there is some unusual quality of force behind the action, it is called.

This peculiar sophistication of the playgoer has resulted in a form of melodrama comparatively new, a mongrel type of thing indeed, unlike any other previously known. Men like Mr. Gillette have occasionally found it useful to blend a bit of seriousness with farce, and even in an extreme farce like "Too Much Johnson" the most delightful moment resulted from the unexpected intrusion of a sentimental note.

In the older plays, however, the departure was momentary. But it happens, and not infrequently, that the author with a melodramatic story to tell sets out with the avowed purpose of anticipating the objections of his more sophisticated auditors. To do this he avoids complete seriousness; in fact, conveys an impression that he is laughing at his own invention.

This sophistication is largely responsible for the abandonment of the old-time romantic type of play. And while it is undoubtedly true that if as good a romance as "Zenda" or "If I Were King" happened along the audiences would be as much thrilled and delighted as of old, these exceptions merely go to prove the rule.

Nowadays, the average producer feels that to offer romantic melodrama seriously is to court failure at the outset. Wherefore such a play as Mr. Bernard Fagan's "Hawthorne of the U. S. A." produced in London as straight melodramatic romance, was doctored for our stage so that the leading actor himself, rather than the audience, anticipated the objections of incredulous persons in the orchestra chairs. As a result that play, which, in its original form, would probably have gone down quickly, enjoyed some lease of life.

Another case in point, involving George M. Cohan, whose astuteness was probably responsible for the sea change in Mr. Fagan's play, is provided in his own piece, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," only in this case it is the hero, apparently, who isn't in on the secret of the violent happenings on that dark and snowy night. The various people who come into the hotel and are brought into conflict have no real existence. They are born out of the imagination of the young man engaged in writing a best seller. In former times the melodramatic story would have been developed as real, and there is no doubt that audiences would have so accepted them and come under the spell of the illusion. Here the effect is all the more remarkable because at the very outset the author lays down a premise of unreality. And the paradoxical part of it lies in the fact that whereas we are generally under the belief that modern audiences are less susceptible to the tricks of the theatre, the result here seems to prove that, if anything, they are more so.

Imagine an old-time audience at Rosedale being asked to believe in it, if at the very outset of the play the unreality of the proceedings had been driven home. And yet, in spite of the fact that there is a laugh under practically every melodramatic situation in "Baldpate," the audiences are just as much keyed up as were the devourers of the flamboyant melodramas of an earlier period.

A similar mixing of mediums is disclosed in "The Misleading Lady," which begins with a seemingly serious premise, and in its second act passes into the wildest extravagance. But the very fact that the happenings seem to transcend every possibility suggested by common sense gives them interest. The audience is held in wonderment as to what will happen next; it is curious much as a child who cuts open a drum to see what makes the noise.

Of course, in one case in a hundred, to cite "Within the Law" for an example, the tricks are so cleverly contrived and the suspense is so legitimately maintained that the situations are holding on their own account. But here again the exception merely proves the rule.

The main question at issue is whether, in this striving for success through means not strictly legitimate, the producer, the playwright, and the actor are not really going to make things a lot harder for themselves in the future.

Certainly no one of them would argue that conditions are not hard enough as matters stand at present.

THE GIRL WHO SUCCEEDS

WHAT is the propelling force that advances a girl from the chorus to a leading part?" asked the curious one.

"Hard work," the manager answered without a moment's hesitation. "Hard work, a regular life, and concentration.

"Barring exceptional cases, where inside pull comes to the rescue, the girl who succeeds must work with every ounce of energy she possesses to develop some personality and individuality. In other words, she must aim to be the 'big pea in the pod.'

"You may wonder what chance a girl of say, one of fifty in a chorus has to make her personality felt, either before or behind the footlights. I am prepared to say positively that her chances are many. First she must absolutely lose track of her unimportance; she must feel that she is of the utmost value to the performance—that upon her efforts as well as upon the efforts of those with important roles, depends the success of the performance.

"Managers and producers keep their eyes pretty wide open," he continued. "And you can rest assured that what the audience notices does not pass unseen behind the footlights. The audience is pretty sure to spot that girl, and before long she will have a chance to try a better part."

"When I say individuality I do not mean that it is necessary for the successful girl to dress differently from the others, or that she must vary in the least from her set part. I don't say that she should wave her arms wildly when the others wave them slowly. If she tried any such tricks she would be canvassing the booking offices the next day. The secret of the whole thing is simply this:

"I read a few days ago of a girl who has been engaged for the leading part in a road company of one big New York success. When she first took up acting as a profession she was in the chorus. I managed the company and from the first that girl impressed me. She was earnest in all that she did. No matter how unimportant her part she studied it with infinite care and perseverance. The mere fact that her weekly envelope contained but fifteen dollars did not seem to bother her in the least. She never grumbled. When she had nothing to do she watched carefully every move of the leading actors. After the performance was over she went quietly to her room and to bed, instead of wasting her energy and ruining her health with night suppers. She realized that to be successful it was necessary to pay attention to business and to give the best that she had to her employer.

"In places of going to cheap theatres, boarding houses while on the road, she engaged a room at the Young Women's Christian Association whenever possible, more to the amusement of other members of the cast. She paid the attention to their jobs, but stuck strictly to her business. Of course, she noticed what was the most conspicuous attention. When I needed some one for another and more important part I naturally chose her. Success was an added incentive, and she worked and studied in the parts. She climbed step by step until she reached her present position.

"Ask any one of the girls who was with her in the chorus how she happened to forge ahead of them and I will wager the answer will be: 'Oh, she stood in with the manager.'

"That's the way they fool themselves."

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The attractions which continue at New York theatres are: "The Misleading Lady" at the Fulton Theatre, "Grumpy," with Cyril Maude, at Wallack's Theatre; "Hop o' My Thumb" at the Manhattan Opera House, "Two Lots in the Bronx" at the Adolf Philipp Theatre, "The Strange Woman" at the Lyceum, "The Madcap Duchess" at the Globe, "Ourselves" at the Lyric, "The Man Inside" at the Criterion, "The Little Cafe" at the New Amsterdam, "General John Regan" at the Studio, "The Temperamental Journey" at the Republic, "Seven Keys to Baldpate" at the Astor, "The Great Adventure" at the Booth, "Ace Bay" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart" at the Cort, "Lady Frederick" at the Princess, Fanny Ward in "Madame President" at the Garrick, "Today" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, "The Funnies" above the Roof, Raymond Hitchcock in "Sweethearts" at the Liberty, "Nearly Married" at the Gaiety, "Polly and Poll" at the Longacre, "Kitty Darling" at the Lyceum, Marion Elliotts in "Within the Law," with Jane Cowl, at the Eltinge, Charis Wardell in "The Audacious" at the Belasco, "Oh, I Say" at the Maxine Elliott's, "Married Bachelors" at the Comedy, Ethel Barrymore in "Tantalizing Thomas," Bunnie in "The Little Theatre," and "The Pleasure Seekers" at the Winter Garden.

Romantic Pictures Continue.

George Kleine's production of the Ambrosio photo-drama, "The Last Days of Pompeii," continues for its sojourn at the Eden Musee. Its popularity at the Eden Musee is greater than the average present position. "Ask any one of the girls who was in the chorus." continues in its popularity at the Bijou Theatre, and begins its seventh week with the regular Sunday matinee this afternoon.

THE WEEK'S OFFERINGS.

"CHILDREN OF TO-DAY," a play in four acts by Clara Lipman and Samuel Shipman, with Louis Mann. At the Harris Theatre Monday night.

"RACHEL," a play in four acts by Carina Jordan, with Bertha Kalich. At the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday night.

"DER DUNKLE PUNKT," a farce in German in three acts by Gustav Kadelburg. At the Irving Place Theatre Wednesday night.

ONE new play, another new to New York, and a farce in German will be the offerings at the theatres this week at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night Bertha Kalich will be seen in "Rachel," and in portraying the French tragedienne Mme. Kalich will be seen as a comedienne for the first time in her career on the English-speaking stage, for the four-act drama by Carina Jordan is said to be a romantic comedy drama.

"Rachel" deals with the life of the great French actress, and is episodic in construction, for it takes the girl when she was a poor street singer in Lyons, where she attracts the attention of the Duchess of Orleans, who brings her to Paris and places her in the Conservatory of Music for instruction.

The second act shows Rachel four years later, when she has caused the Parisians to proclaim her excellence while she is playing in the Gymnase.

In the third act Rachel is acknowledged by the civilized world as the greatest tragedienne it has ever seen. The bloodless revolution of 1848 breaks out, and Rachel's patroness, the Duchess and her lover, Maurice, have fled to her home seeking safety from the mob.

From her balcony Rachel harangues the mob, and in a melodramatic scene waves the tri-color and chanting the French national anthem sways the infuriated mob to her way of thinking and saves the lives of the Duchess and her lover.

The last act shows the Green Room of the Theatre Francaise, with Chopin lived by the occasion, playing for the first time his funeral music from sonata before the wedding of Rachel and Maurice the occasion, playing for the first time his famous waltz for the

To-morrow night also will bring Louis Mann to the Harris Theatre in "Children of To-day," a new four-act play by Clara Lipman and Samuel Shipman. The scenes of the play are laid in New York City and the story deals with the perversion of parental authority.

A widowed mother has two children, 17 and 18 respectively, possessed of ultra modern ideas to the extent of assumption of all authority in the home. The mother, who has the usual maternal weakness excessively developed, permits her children to ride rough shod over her. In their false sensed notion of ethics, they are led by an extremist painter and a French cocotte. When matters assume a very grave aspect in this extraordinary household, the protagonist of the play, an old sweetheart of the widowed mother, enters upon the scene, boards the domestic craft, and steers it from the rocks toward which it and the children are tending.

The supporting company includes Emily Ann Wellman, Adon Fovier, Lorin Raker, Maude Turner Gordon, Robert Strange, Charles Balsar, and Margaret Templeton.

On Wednesday night a new farce by Gustav Kadelburg, "Der Dunkle Punkt," will be given at the German Irving Place Theatre. The farce is a satire on some of the prejudices of blue-blooded German society. Heinrich Marlow will play the part of a self-satisfied German Count of the old school. Otto Stoecke is cast for the part of the unwelcome son-in-law. Others in the cast are Heinrich Matthies, Anne Simson, Marie Kleinschmidt, Rudolf Alcher, Willy Wahl, Ernst Holmagel. "Der Dunkle Punkt" will be repeated Thursday and Friday, Tuesday and Saturday nights "Kasemenfuxe" will be given.

FOOTBALL AT HIPPODROME.

Over football enthusiasts at a height, the Hippodrome management is featuring the game of football, and HIPPODROME every afternoon and night in the production of Cameron Mackie's play for football, the one real game (the limit, little action, color) and at every act of the real game, in the boxes and parlors, is there for the asking, much out of it as the audience.

FORBES-ROBERTSON BILL.

Forbes-Robertson's programme for this week at the Shubert Theatre opens to-morrow night with "Passing of the Third Floor Back," followed by "The Sacrament of Judas," with Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott in both plays. This double bill will be repeated on Saturday night. "Mice and Men" will be played on Tuesday night. There will be a special school matinee of "The Merchant of Venice" at reduced prices on Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock. This matinee will also be open to the general public. "The Light that Failed" will be given on Wednesday night, and "Hamlet" will be played on Thursday night and at the matinee on Saturday at 2 o'clock. "The Merchant of Venice" will be presented again on Friday evening.

George Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" will be revived for a few performances next week. "Othello" will be produced on Monday night, Dec. 15. The presentation of "Othello" will mark Forbes Robertson's first appearance in America in this drama, and will be the last of the new revivals to be given.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

KEITH'S HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—"A Romance of the Underworld," Paul Armstrong's play, will be the offering at Keith's Harlem Opera House. Florence Malone, who was the leading woman of the stock players here last season, will return to the cast this week. Ramsey Wallace will be seen in the principal male role.

ROYAL THEATRE.—"The Passing Show of 1912" will be shown at the Royal Theatre this week, with all of the scenic effects, including the runway on which the actors make their entrance to the stage over the heads of the audience. The cast includes Trixie Friganza, Howard Brothers, Ernest Hare, Charles Prince, Louise Brunnelle, and Gertrude Taylor.

PROSPECT THEATRE.—The New England pastoral play, "Maud Muller," will be presented at the Prospect Theatre this week.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—At the Bronx Opera House this week "The Conspiracy" will have its first presentation in New York since the termination of its month's run at the Garrick Theatre last season. The cast is still headed by John Emerson and includes May Buckley, Helena Rapport, Julia Blanc, Meredith Eamonde, Francis Byrne, Georgie Majeroni, Warren Cook, Conrad Cantzen, William J. Kane, Langdon Gillett, Boyd Agin and P. E. McCoy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the Academy of Music throughout the week, beginning with a matinee to-morrow, Paul Armstrong's four-act dramatization of Bret Harte's story of Western life, "Salomy Jane," will be revived by the regular stock company. Theodore Friebus and Priscilla Knowles will have the two leading roles.

CECIL SPOONER'S THEATRE.—Charles E. Blaney will present the Western military play this week at the Cecil Spooner Theatre, "A Child of the Regiment."

WEST END THEATRE.—Henrietta Crosman, in "The Tongues of Men," will be the attraction at the West End Theatre for the week beginning to-morrow night. There will be the usual matinee on Wednesday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Five Frankforters" is the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week. The cast includes Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly, Edward Emery, Frank Losee, Edward Mackay, Pedro de Cordoba, Lynn Pratt, Stapleton Kent, Alma Belwin, and others.

MINER'S PEOPLES' THEATRE.—This will be "home week" at Miner's Peoples' Theatre, the Bowery, where preparations are being made to welcome The Miners' own show, "Miner's Big Frolic," which opens the week's engagement with the usual matinees to-morrow. Sam Rice is at the head of the company, and is supported by Blanche Curtiss, Lulu Beeson, Margaret King, Harry Lorraine, Chester Nelson, Felix Rush, Harry Hoefer, and Frankie Grace.

MINER'S BRONX THEATRE.—Among the principals appearing with Dave Marion and his own company, which comes to Miner's in the Bronx this week, is Agnes Behler, the prima donna, in addition to Miss Bettor and Dave Marion, the company includes Phil White, Ines de Vedier, William Lawrence, Mark Thomson, Max Gordon, James Matthews, Frank Clayton, Edward Shobel, and Ralph Watson.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—The New Star and Garter Show will begin a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre to-morrow afternoon. The Burlesque, which is called "The Jewel of Asia," is in two acts and twelve scenes. The company is made up of Jack Conway, Billy C. Wells, Beulah Gordon, Irene Gustin, Mildred Rand, and the Gleason Girls Trio.

MINER'S BRONX THEATRE.—Beginning with to-morrow night the Miner's Bronx Theatre will be the place of the burlesque organization that will be seen at the Miner's Bijou Theatre the week before. "The Sons of Bunk" is the title of the travesty that will be presented. James E. Cooper and Tom McRae head the casts, which include also Joe Madden, Eddie Foley, George S. Thomson, Lucia Cooper, Dolly Webb, Jennie Rose, Lottie Blackford, and Mabel Webb.

VAUDEVILLE.

Liane Carrera, Anna Held's daughter, is to make her stage debut at Hammerstein's to-morrow afternoon, and others on the bill will be Jack Norworth; "Dope," a serious playlet, with Herman Lieb; James and Bonnie Thornton; William Macart and Ethelynne Bradford, in "The Second Generation"; Raymond and Caverly; Ben Dooley and company; Imhoff, Conn, and Coreene; Mae West; the Three Keatons; Kitty Flynn; the Otto Trio; Rob Russak's harmonist; Wichman and Kit Carson.

Topping the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre will be Harry First and company in "The Marriage Broker." Others are Mme. Busse and her toy terriers, Sultzer Water, Von Shillaghs, Bijou Russell, Handy Andy Trio, Conrad and Rice, and black and white photo plays.

Mme. Mary and her three-ring circus, a real indoor sawdust entertainment, will be the headliner for the first half of the week at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street. Others are J. J. Morrison and company in "The Call of Justice," Bartel and Hanley, Lambert and Terry, Three Boys, instrumentalists; Ruth Barnes, comedienne, and black and white photo plays.

Mme. Oberita and her globe-girdling girls in a dancing spectacle will be the chief feature of a twelve-act bill at Proctor's 125th Street. Others programmed are Frank Finley, Great Harrah and company, Chester and Dress, William Bittner and company, the Clipper Four, Rigoletto, violinist; Wright and Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Denver, Cecil Dunham, Johnnie Mangels, and black and white photo plays.

At the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall this week the feature will be the one-act play "Any Night," which ran last season at the Princess Theatre. Others will be Rosalinka Dolby, the dancer; Felix Adler, Arthur Aldridge, Mike Bernard and Willie Weston, Mack and Walker, the Three Ernests, and Walter Kelly.

At the Colonial Theatre this week will be Paul Armstrong's new comedy sketch, "Woman Proposes;" Jack Wilson, assisted by Ada Lane and Jack Boyle, in "An Impromptu Revue;" Bert Clark and Mabel Hamilton in "A Wayward Conceit;" Adelaide and J. J. Hughes's Creations, Joe Keno and Rose Green in "Hands Across the Street," Florence Tempest, Chris Richards, Marie Lo's Dresden China Statues, Bert Errol, Donna Adair Trio, Hanlon and Clifton in "The Unexpected," and The Alpine Troupe of wire artists. Performances will begin each day at 1:45 and 7:45 P. M. The usual concerts will be given to-day.

At the Alhambra Theatre will be Mme. Olga Petrova in "Comedy and Tragedy;" "The Purple Lady," with Ralph Lynn and a company of ten; Barry and Wolford, Bernard Granville, Prof. Ota Gygi, Kajiyama, Ray Conlin, McDevitt, Kelly and Lucey in "The Piano Movers and the Actress;" Dagwell Sisters, Ben Beyer and brother, Azard brothers, and Rayno's dogs. Performances will begin each day at 1:45 and 7:45 P. M. To-day two concerts will take place, as usual.

At Keith's Bronx Theatre for the coming week the bill is made up of Ray Cox, Joseph Jefferson and Company in "Poor Old Jim," "The Green Beetle," Dolce, Paul Morton and Naomi Glass in "My Lady of the Bungalow," the Castillians, Mae West, Chadwick Trio, playing "Wiggin's Training Camp;" Franker Wood and Bones Wyde in "Good Night," Ernie and Ernie, and Lo-ve and Wilbur. Performances will begin each day at 1:45 and 7:45 P. M. Sunday concerts will be given as usual.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre will be John and Emma Ray in "On the Rio Grande," by Junie McCree; Belle Blanche, Arthur Deagon, Vera Mercereau, a dancer, who tells the story of a spectacular Egyptian dance called "A Romance of Old Egypt"; "Me and Dave," presented by Charles and Ada Latham; Dora Pelletier, Burkhart and White, the Longworths, Hal and Francis, Wilbur Sweatman, and Alfredo Marshall.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre the bill will be headed by David Bispham, and other acts will be "The Millionaire's Wife," "Cherie," Rackett, Hoover and Markey, Josie Heather, dainty English singing comedienne; Eunice Burnham and Charles Irwin, Hess Sisters, Henry Lewis, Hugh Lloyd, Miller and Lyles, Sam Barton, and Norman.

Nina Barbour is to make her debut as a singer at the Palace Theatre to-morrow afternoon, and others on the bill will be Zelda Sears and company in "The Wardrobe Woman;" Frank Sheridan, in a dramatic playlet by Richard Harding Davis, "Blackmail"; Ethel Green, Fred Dupree, Bird Millman, Nat Nazzaro and company, John and Mae Burke in "A Ragtime Soldier"; Leipzig, Al. English and Stella Johnson, and new Pathe Weekly pictures.

Dunninger, the magician and illusionist, will enter upon his sixth week at the Eden Musee in an entirely new programme Monday. The extra attractions at the Eden Musee include the cinematograph de luxe, with an entire change of subjects, the World in Wax and the band concerts afternoon and evening.

ELMENDORF LECTURES.

At Carnegie Hall to-night, Dwight Elmendorf will present his lecture, "Yellowstone Park." In preparation for this travel talk, although he had previously made seven trips to the great National Park, Mr. Elmendorf returned to it again this Autumn and added to his collection some photographic reproductions of the geysers, hot springs, Great Falls, and Grand Canyon. He also succeeded in getting many motion pictures of the bears and other wild animals that roam unmolested about the park under Government protection.

"HAD A NEW SCENE.

Author Willing to Lengthen Play in Prize Contest.

The $10,000 prize play contest of Winthrop Ames's having closed some time ago, letters are pouring in asking about plays, whether they have been accepted, and suggestions are also made for their improvement. Mr. Ames received the following letter, among others, in his mail the other morning:

"I beg your pardon if I am a nuisance, but something tells me my play, ——, is not quite long enough to satisfie your wants. It seemed so awful long to me while writing it that I left out one scene, between the forest park scene and the sick room. The scene left out is, Mamie washing, on Monday day after the scene in park. An insurance agent comes to collect for policy on baby, and asks her to quit washing to become his affinity. Mamie is very indignant and tells him what she thinks of him. This is only a brief outline of the scene. If it is necessary to add this scene to make my drama long enough, I will be glad to send it to you.

"P.S. I will write it to-night and have it typewritten Monday and mail you.

"Rep."

A VAUDEVILLE PHILOSOPHER

SOMETIMES an actor quits the stage and takes up a business career," said the vaudeville philosopher. "Actors are pursued by preachments which liken them to the grasshopper, whereas it would be wiser to emulate the ant.

"You remember the stuff? How the provident little ant during the plenteous Summer season stores supplies against the barren Winter. With what energy and purpose the little ant labors! All this time the grasshopper wastes his Summer opportunity in idle merrymaking, with no thought of the coming Winter's inclement frost.

"From this thrilling premise the actor is supposed to infer that the ant is wise and will survive to propagate its kind, while the grasshopper is foolish and his race will perish from the earth forever.

"So, falling for the story, the actor retires from the stage to emulate the ant and renounce the grasshopper.

"But even Summer there are grasshoppers frolicking gayly in every field while the ants toil madly. In the same way there are prosperous actors on every season, while the industrious generally are adding a little bit more to what they have in the savings bank.

"And this brings me around to Jerry, my present singing partner. When I first met Jerry he was the best Tom actor in the business. People in the procession may be entitled to learn that a Tom actor is one who plays a part in Uncle Tom's Cabin. This means that he can double in parts which is to say that he can play a musical instrument in the street parades which advertise the show. Any actor who can do that can do anything in the show business.

"I hooked up with Jerry and we did a unique clog in refined vaudeville until one day he heard a lecture on the ant and grasshopper. He said good-bye to me—that he was going to quit the irresponsible life of the stage and settle down. Just when we had the public trained to like us.

"I didn't see Jerry again for three long years. One morning I was pasting a bill of myself on the side of a stone barn in a distant New England village when who should run out of the house and stop me red-handed but Jerry himself. He owned stable, house, and grounds.

"'Stick up the bill,' said he. 'I really didn't know you.'

"'You have changed some yourself,' I suggested. 'What will you take for your clothes? I am thinking of putting on a Tom clown.'

"At that he groveled. 'Come inside and I will introduce you to my wife folks. But I don't want you to kid their folks, because they have a right to be respected in their own home.'

"So I went in, and in my way I treat it respectably, and I'm glad I did. I met people in the best of health and happiness. Jerry's folks were all well and happy. Jerry was the proud father of twin boys. The twins were just beginning to walk, and they were the image of their father

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO PLAYGOERS

PLAYWRITING UNDER PRESSURE.

PLAYWRITING UNDER PRESSURE

Authors Tell How "The Misleading Lady" Was Turned Out in Seventeen Days—Motor Car Composition.

THE play carried in so depressed a mood that it was almost a dirge, dealing with illicit and incessant days of supply and demand that dramatists are often subjected to greater pressure than any other class of writers.

Yet the record for quickly written plays, at least for this season, appears to go to Charles Goddard and Paul Dickey, authors of "The Misleading Lady."

They say it was completed in seventeen days. It seems that one day last August Mr. Dickey and Mr. Goddard dropped into Mr. Harris's office in the Hudson Theatre to say good-bye just before leaving on an automobile trip for Mr. Dickey's camp near Burlington, Wisconsin. Mr. Harris happened to mention that he had arranged with Lewis Stone to appear under his management.

"What is he going to appear in?" asked Dickey.

"I don't know," answered Harris. "That's what is bothering me. I haven't been able to find a good play for him, yet."

"How soon must you have one?" asked Dickey.

"By the end of the month."

The end of the month was just seventeen days away.

"I guess we can have it," said Goddard, quietly.

Dickey looked at Goddard. "I'm writing of their first play, "The Guest Breaker," produced last season at the Lyceum Theatre, had occupied nearly a year. To be sure that play had been delayed by a pleasant little romance in which Goddard married Dickey's sister. This Dickey recalled.

But, anyhow, he reminded Goddard "that piece took up a deuce of a lot of time."

Then he turned to Harris.

"Don't accept anything until the 3d of September. That will give us time to finish a play for Stone and get it back to you. We will go out to my camp in Wisconsin and write it there."

The two hurried down to their touring car and set out for Burlington. Burlington is some eighty miles northwest of Chicago, and Dickey's camp is situated on Bohner's Lake. It took them five and one-half days to make the trip.

In relating their experiences the other evening at the Fulton Theatre between the acts of "The Misleading Lady" Goddard explained that the entire plot, characters and details of the piece were completely mapped out during the automobile trip.

"I would recommend that anybody who wants to conjure a swiftly-moving plot think it out in an automobile," said Goddard, a slender, blue-eyed young man. "The way you rush past the objects on the side of the road seems to impel you to put fast-following incidents and situations into your piece. Then, too, in going over a long stretch of territory with a great deal of varying scenery you incidentally receive a large number of suggestions.

"To begin with, we had in our minds, at the start, a play built around an entirely different theme from that of 'The Misleading Lady.' While we were waiting at the ferry a young woman stepped out of another automobile, dressed in very extreme negligée style. The man who was with her, certainly not her husband, was an unusually fine-looking chap, and apparently a very red-blooded one. He seemed to be sizing her up, in a half cynical way. We all noticed it, and Mrs. Goddard, who was with us, remarked: 'You know, a woman is doing a very risky thing to dress this way.'

"Dickey clapped me over the back.

"'That is a great idea for a play,' he exclaimed.

"There on the ferryboat crossing over to Hoboken we evolved the main theme of 'The Misleading Lady,' and took for the germ of our plot the manner in which modern woman tempts and taunts man with her extreme styles, and the effect that they are likely to have on a real man. We agreed that if such a man actually fell in love with such a woman, yet remained sufficiently master of himself, he might, under certain conditions, revert to cave-man methods, kidnap her, and try to tame her in his own way.

"The idea of his running away with her to his camp in the Adirondacks, of course, was suggested by our own destination, Dickey's camp in Wisconsin.

"Then, too, our character of the man who thinks he is Napoleon came about in an odd way. As we passed through a town in Ohio we observed a 'nut' trying and untying a rope which he was trying to stretch from a fence to a tree. The incident struck us as being so funny that we determined to substitute him for the fugitive from justice character that we had first conceived. Instead of having a serious, hackneyed character to help us along in the complications of our plot we were able to use one which was much funnier and by far more unconventional.

"The critics have been kind enough to say that a great deal of the charm of 'The Misleading Lady' is due to the constantly unexpected happenings, and I am inclined to believe that the automobile should take part credit for this.

"For instance, one bit of business that appears to please—namely, the manner in which Craigen outwits Tracey armed with a loaded revolver, when he himself has only a bag of cigarette tobacco as his weapon—sprang directly from one of the incidents in the trip. We had come to the point in the plot where Tracey enters the room and gives Craigen just long enough to count fifty in which to answer certain questions.

"'How in the devil are we going to get Craigen out of the hole?' asked Dickey. It was a dilemma. We shot along (were) on thirty miles, without a plausible idea. I started to roll a cigarette to help along matters. Suddenly our automobile lurched and a bit of wind carried several specks of tobacco into Dickey's eye.

"'God, how this smarts,' said Dickey.

"Then his face lightened.

"'Say, we've got it,' he said. 'We'll have Craigen pill a bag of tobacco from his pocket and when Tracey leans over to find what he has in his hand, let Craigen blow it into his eyes.'

"This a sudden jerk of the automobile hitting an Illinois cobble-stone was responsible really for one of the most effective and novel climaxes in our piece.

"It was the 20th of the month when we finally arrived at Bohner's Lake. We unpacked our typewriter, which we had purchased in Chicago, and sat down to work out the play.

"Dickey's best hours in work are from 9 in the evening till 3 in the morning. My best hours are from 7 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; so we worked in relays, getting together for our conferences whenever the other thought it essential. The result was that I was up half the night and Dickey half the day. We slept just eighteen hours during the last three days. But promptly on the first, as we had promised, we had our manuscript virtually complete and on its way to New York.

"The rest of the experiences of 'The Misleading Lady' you know."

Helma Anderson in "America"—Hippodrome.

EXPELLED FROM THEATRE.

Manager Put Out of His Own House by Charles Frohman.

"There are only three things in life that I cannot dispense with," Charles Frohman was saying the other night between acts at the rehearsal of "The Land of Promise," Miss Billie Burke's new play.

"One of them," he continued, "is sleep; the second is food, and the third is an empty theatre when rehearsing."

It was at this moment that Mr. Maugham, the author of "The Land of Promise," said, "I did not know that Mr. Tharp, one of the actors in the company, was to wear a tall hat."

"Neither did I," answered Mr. Frohman. "You go over and tell him that neither the author of the play nor its producer expected to-night to see him hide his light under a tall hat."

Both men were talking in the dimly lighted auditorium of the practically deserted theatre, and while they were talking a carefully dressed individual entered and quietly took a seat, at the same time removing a highly polished top hat.

It was to this person that Mr. Maugham said. "We did not expect to find you wearing that kind of a hat to-night, Mr. Tharp."

"My name is not Tharp; I am the manager of the theatre; I represent the estate," said the owner of the top hat.

Whereupon Mr. Frohman, who by then had moved over from another part of the theatre, remarked "Well, in that case I will have to remind you that I particularly rented the theatre for to-night without fixtures; that is the way the contract read. All I asked for and still wish is an empty theatre." And at that the owner of the top hat took his top hat and went out into a very black, very silent night.

JOSIE HEATHER
5TH AVENUE THEATRE
PHOTO C. F. COLEMAN

MAE MURRAY
JARDIN DE DANSE
NEW YORK ROOF

MLLE. MERSEREAU
UNION SQUARE THEATRE

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.—"The Wall of Money," the spectacular Drury Lane melodrama which has been drawing big audiences to the Majestic Theatre during the past week, remains at this playhouse for one week more.

MONTAUK THEATRE.—At the Montauk Theatre Charles Frohman will present the new musical comedy, "The Marriage Market," in which Donald Brian is the star, heading the original Knickerbocker cast, which comes to the Montauk intact. Among the players in support of Mr. Brian are Carol McComas, Venita Fitzhugh, Clay Sewell, George H. Meech, Guy Nichols, Arthur Deuche and Percival Knight.

DE KALB THEATRE.—"Excuse Me," described by its author, Rupert Hughes, as "A Pullman Carnival in Three Sections," otherwise a farce that exploits humors possible in railway travel, will be presented at the De Kalb Theatre this week.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.—The thirteenth anniversary of the founding of vaudeville by B. F. Keith will be celebrated this week at the Orpheum Theatre with a bill of feature acts and headliners. The theatre will be decorated in keeping with the occasion, and because of the long list of acts on the programme performances will begin each day at 1:45 and 7:45 P. M. Among the performers will be Alice Ritchie, Robert T. Haines in William J. Hurlbut's "The Man in the Dark"; Louis A. Simon and Kathryn Osterman in "A Persian Garden"; Jim Diamond and Sybil Brennan; Foster Ball and Ford West in "Since the Days of '61"; Edwin George, juggler; Frederika Sismons and company in "Liz"; Harry Linton and Anita Lawrence; Volant and his flying piano; Jack Gardner; Tierney and Sabbott and Roger's Aerial Dogs. The usual concerts will be given to-day.

BUSHWICK THEATRE.—The bill at Keith's Bushwick Theatre will include Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield; Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore; Frederick V. Bowers; Harry Tate and company in "Motoring"; "The Porch Party"; "The Girl from Milwaukee"; Francis Merlan; "Kid Cop"; Julius Tannen; The Harvey Family; Spencer and Williams; Sprague and McNeece, and the Juggling Mowatts. Concerts

EVERYBODY BEING HELPED.

EVERYBODY BEING HELPED.

Frederick F. Dewey, now appearing in "My Friend from Kentucky," is authority for the statement that "What Bunty did for the Scotch and Gen. John Regan for the Irish, the Darktown Follies does for the negro—and just as skilfully."

ONE PLAY A YEAR.

A writer in The Telegraph comments on the statement that six weeks, according to Paul Armstrong, George Scarborough and others, is ample time in which to grind out a play. How different, adds the writer, is their opinion from that of Steele Mackaye, who wrote sixteen plays between 1872 and 1888, averaging a year to each play. Mr. Mackaye pointed out the following requisites as indispensable to the dramatist:

"Mechanical instinct, poetic fancy, sensitive sympathies, passionate fervor and vivid imagination, thoroughness in preparation, industry in elaboration, conscience in revision, courage in excision, and, dominating all this, that breadth of mind which breeds humility, and that depth of heart whose understanding love goes out in charity to all mankind."

THE STAGE ABROAD

THE STAGE ABROAD

Robert Loraine is acting in London in a new play, "A Place in the Sun," by Cyril Harcourt. According to The London Telegraph, the piece is likely to succeed, though it hovers quaintly between the old and the new. There is Dick Blair, a novelist, who tries to force a marriage between his sister, Rose, and her seducer, Stuart Capel. He is old; he dates from before Man and Superman and Hindle Wakes—and the novelists usually like to think themselves ahead of their age! There is the "waster." Stuart Capel, who knows he is a waster, and knows why he is a waster, and makes no pretensions to be anything else than a waster, and can talk beautifully about it all. He is new; he dates at the earliest from the Hankin era. His victim, Rose, is old. She was born long before the days of John Tanner or Janet de Mullin, for the coming of a fatherless child is to her a prospect of horror, to be cut short in the river were not courage to seek. The waster's father, old Sir John Capel, the representative of the "idle rich" system, which has made the waster what he is, is as old as the drama or the hills. He is the aristocratic parent who forbids his son's marriage with a farmer's daughter (however polished and eminent her brother may have become as a novelist) on pain of cutting off the entail and the rest of it. But the waster's sister, Marjorie, is very new—so soon, that is, as the savage quarrel between Blair and her menfolk over Rose has made her anything at all. Having been secretly in love with Blair for seven years (as he with her), she attempts to right the wrong by smirching her own reputation and seeing what her father will say then. So, quite coolly and newwomanishly, she comes by night to Blair's rooms, demanding to be compromised. And the end of it is that they are all very comfortably paired off. The waster determines to be a waster no more, but to marry and work to support his bride. The father relents and blesses the proposed marriage between his daughter and the novelist.

The reviewer adds that the result of the jumble of old and new is that neither side and none of the characters seem quite possible. It is not a case of square opposition between two schools of thought on conduct and convention; it is rather an uncertainty in the author's point of view. For all that, Mr. Harcourt has made out of these people a play that is cleverly contrived, kept going by plenty of "strong" scenes, and here and there quite amusingly worded.

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About M. Henri Bataille's new play "La Phalène," (The Moth,) produced to-night at the Vaudeville, perhaps the less said the better, writes the Paris correspondent of a London daily. The Paris press, which is certainly not squeamish, itself protests against it. When an author of M. Bataille's talent and reputation chooses a theme of such morbid depravity that if his play were the transcription of an episode of real life its interest would be essentially clinical, he conveys to the public the impression that he has lost confidence in his art, and that he is willing to depend upon the illegitimate attractions—for a certain class of mind—of subjects which can only legitimately concern the physician. Young women in the "third stage" of tuberculosis are not nowadays paraded either on the stage of the theatre or on that of society. And even if they have artistic ambitions and are at the same time possessed by an insane desire to drain the cup of life to the dregs, the long-drawn-out exhibition of a tragedy of that kind is not necessarily art; it may be, and is in this case, little better than a cinematographic exhibition of horrors. That Thyra should suddenly have cast all she cherished, including her virtue, to the winds and have afterward become the mistress of the Italian Prince to whom she had been betrothed; that she should have done this solely because a Paris specialist in tuberculosis had given her only five more years of life in which to perfect her art as a sculptor, involves the assumption that she was a vierge folle as well as a consumptive.

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According to the reviewer of The London Times, "The Shadow," produced by Miss Horniman's company, is a typical piece of Mr. Eden Phillpotts's work. His plays have all the characteristics of his novels, except the massive descriptions which some of us regard as the best thing his novels offer. "The Shadow" is a tale of passion and crime on or near Dartmoor. The characters are humble folk, full of homely wisdom or folly, and wonderfully eloquent in expressing it. Philip Blanchard, the passionate butcher of this play, and the real murderer of crafty and cruel old Jacob Waycott, is only a plain man, but he holds views on life (which he has learned to spell, so to speak, with a capital L,) the completeness and force of which would not discredit many a young Londoner who has dipped into Nietzsche and Shaw; and he expresses them with more force and fluency than can many more refined philosophers. But you forgive the man, because he is indeed a tremendous force of life and of his wife, Hester, a woman cast physically and mentally in the big mold which Mr. Phillpotts likes to describe, and when the murdered man's nephew, gentle, timid Elias Waycott, has been arrested for the murder and condemned, this great lover of life resolves to confess and show his brains out before he can be arrested. But Elias Waycott, knowing the truth about the murder, had determined to die that Hester, whom he, too, loved, might not be robbed of her happiness and husband; and he committed suicide, after making a confession in prison. And so it fell to Hester to draw her husband back from a death he did not fear to the more difficult and painful duty of accepting life at another man's hands.

The weakness of the play, adds the reviewer, setting aside the suspicious self-comprehension and eloquence of the chief characters, lies in the conduct of the fable, which is filled out to the needful length by episodic discourses by the members of the "comic relief"—the doleful butcher, Willes Gay; the garrulous mother, Sarah Dunnybrig, and the oracular postmaster, Thomas Turtle.

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There have been complaints against the despotism of the producer of the new stage-art, writes the reviewer of The Standard. But the tyranny of all the Craigs and Barkers in the world is as naught compared with the power of the coming exhibitor of musical comedies. Authors, players and the plant composer are more or less at their mercy. Leonceaxelle and Alisch, C. de Courville are your names on the bill of "Are You There?" the "farceof musical play" which made its appearance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Saturday night. The real power behind the footlights is the fourth name under the title, Ned Wayburn. Lower down on the programme, printed small, we read: "All the "effects," "color schemes," "stage lighting, "properties," "groupings," "evolutions," "dances," etc., invented by Ned Wayburn." What the "etc." could mean after all the other items is difficult to imagine. Music, story and people, fun, interest and action are stifled, hustled and crushed by this restless craze for effects. The effects and "evolutions" are startling, often beautiful and quite original. Nothing quite so new, in fact, has been seen in London as the opening scene in the Telephone Exchange, with its rows of girls at color-blinking switchboards. "Complaints" is over one board, "Public Aggravator" is marked on a call-box, while "Smoking" and "No Silences" are headlines over the doors, the strict adherence to the latter order being shown by the deafening chatter of the girls at the least provocation. A specially "engaged" buzzer is handy for use when a girl is disturbed by a call in the midst of a gossip or a novel. Complaints are reckoned as compliments on the inventiveness of the service.

Mr. Graham Moffat has given Scotland in "Bunty Pulls the Strings," and Birmingham is to be given Ireland by Gen. John Regan." The turn of Wales has been undertaken by Mr. Laurence Cowen in "The Joneses," produced at the Strand. His experience differs widely from the traditional English view of the character of Taffy, writes Mr. Walkley in The Times. So far from being crafty enough to steal a leg of mutton-beet, these Welsh—all except one, and he a lawyer—are so guileless that a picturesquely obvious humbug like Mr. Plantagenet Jones can take them all in. Mr. Plantagenet Jones, who seemed to us rather compounded out of several characters in Dickens than directly observed from life, was an Englishman who, some time in the eighteen-fifties, chose the little town of Llymdlanwllyn (the author plays with the word as Y. Bernard Shaw once played a Punch name) for the object of his attentions, much as Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford chose Battlesbury. And the Arcadian simplicity of Farmer Eleazer Lewis Jones and Publican John Thomas Jones and others was completely taken in by his affectation of enthusiasm for religion, poetry, teetotalism, and other Welsh preoccupations.

His downfall came through a man of the world, Capt. Owen Thomas, the prodigal son, who ran a little circus on and down the Welsh coast, and never was man of the world more sorely hard guessed. Jim, for a rogue, without an article, contrived opportunity of leaving his pal with Lawyer David Morgan Jones, for the enjoyment of Mefanwy Jones, daughter of Eleazer Thomas Jones, and nat ... Even so, what stirred the Captain's irate more than the peculiar loss of his sweetheart was the Englishman's plan for compelling salmon of their rights by making an alcoholic whiskey that should spoil the market of the wicked Scots and Irish. So he substituted honest rum for the new-fangled brew, the whole party, including two chapel deacons, got very drunk and the Englishman found it best to leave, tricking the guileless Welsh out of more money as he departed.

Well, Dr. Cowen has Peacock's authority for his view of the Welsh character, and there is something pleasantly Peacockian about Eleazer Thomas Jones's farmhouse, though its merriment and hospitality do not include strong ale. The play has a nice homely flavor, which is frequently marred by a thin admixture of verbal smartness.

Willie Knew Tillie.

Father—Willie, if your sister, Tillie, had four apples and she gave you two, what would she have left?

Willie—The two biggest ones.

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SHUBERT THEATRE, 44TH, WEST OF B'WAY. Phone 5430 Bryant. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. Dec. 3, at 2:15 (at Tues. to-morrow) and Saturday at 2:15. FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON. Positively his last appearance in Greater New York. WITH GERTRUDE ELLIOTT. TO-MORROW AT 8. "PASSING OF 3D FLOOR BACK" & "SACRAMENT OF JUDAS." (Performances Wednesday & Saturday Matinees in both). Tues., Dec. 2 ..... "MICE AND MEN" Wed. Mat. 3 ..... "MERCHANT OF VENICE" (Special School Matinee at reduced prices open to the general public.) Wed. Eve., 3 ..... "LIGHT THAT FAILED" Thurs. Eve., 4 ..... "HAMLET" Wed. Mat., 3 ..... "MERCHANT OF VENICE" Sat. Mat., 6 ..... "HAMLET" Sat. Eve., 6. "PASSING" & "SACRAMENT" NEXT WEEK: Mon., Dec. 8 ..... CAESAR & CLEOPATRA Tues., Dec. 9 ..... —Eve.— Wed. Mat. & Eve., 10 ..... G. BERNARD SHAW Thurs., Dec. 11 ..... MICE & MEN Friday, Dec. 12 ..... "HAMLET" Sat. Mat., 13 ..... LIGHT THAT FAILED Sat. Eve., 13 ..... MERCHANT OF VENICE

44TH STREET MUSIC HALL. Phone Bryant 1266. LEW FIELDS Proprietor. 44th St., west of B'way. TWICE EVERY DAY. MOST REMARKABLE OF PROGRAMMES BY THE WORLD'S BEST ENTERTAINERS. 2—Sunday Concerts—2. MAT. 2:15 TO-DAY EVE. 8:15. BEGINNING TO-MORROW MATINEE, UNEXCELLED BILL OF MIRTH, MERIT AND NOVELTY. The Sensational Play in Three Tense Scenes, "ANY NIGHT" a tragedy of city night life. The play that made the Princess Theatre famous. Most Exquisite of American Dancers, ROZSIKA DOLLY. Assisted by Harry Delf. IDA FULLER AND COMPANY. BERNARD AND WESTON. WALTER C. KELLY. FELIX ADLER. ARTHUR ALDRIDGE, Famous Tenor of the Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Festival Co. MADO MINTY. MACK AND WALKER. THE THREE ERNESTS, Startling English Comedy Gymnasts. POPULAR PRICES. Matinees Best Seats 50c. TWICE DAILY. Evenings Best Seats $1.00. 44TH ST. Music Hall 44TH ST. 94 STEPS FROM BROADWAY.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA. 'Phone 1476 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Wed. Mat., $1.50. LAST WEEK. THE LURE. By GEORGE SCARBOROUGH. On Monday Evening, Dec. 8, WILLIAM A. BRADY, Ltd., Will Produce A New American Play by LAURENCE EYRE, entitled THE THINGS THAT COUNT. SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

WEST END. Telephone, 2304—Morningside. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in THE TONGUES OF MEN. TO-DAY, 1 to 5 VAUDEVILLE AND 11 MOTION PICTURES. WEEK DEC. 8. EXCUSE ME

48TH STREET THEATRE.—Direction WM. A. BRADY. 48th Street E. of B'way. 'Phone 178—Bryant. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:20. Thursday Matinee, Best Seats $1.50. 2D MONTH. SENSATIONAL HIT OF THE CENTURY! TO-DAY. BY GEORGE BROADHURST AND ABRAHAM SCHOMER. A VITAL AND VIVID DRAMA OF LIFE

Direction WINTHROP AMES. LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK. THE GREAT ADVENTURE. By ARNOLD BENNETT. BOOTH THEATRE 45th Street West of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. BEGINNING MON., DEC. 8, THE COMEDY OF THE SEASON with JANET BEECHER and LYN HARDING in PRUNELLA. From the Little Theatre.

LITTLE THEATRE. 240 West 44th. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:15. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC. "Prunella". By LAURENCE HOUSMAN, GRANVILLE BARKER. Music by JOSEPH MOORAT, with MARGUERITE CLARK as PRUNELLA. "A POETIC GEM."—Evening Sun. MOVES TO BOOTH THEATRE MONDAY, DEC. 8.

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE. 48th, east of B'way. 'Phone, 2628—Bryant. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20. Wednesday Matinee Best Seats, $1.50. THE FAMILY CUPBOARD. By OWEN DAVIS. 5th Month OF NEVER WANING POPULARITY

CASINO. Phone, 3846—Greeley. Evs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50. Oh, I Say! See OH! I SAY! FRENCHIEST FARCE. MELODIOUS MUSIC. BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!

39TH STREET. 'Phone, 143 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Wed. Mat. $1.50. AT BAY. By GEORGE SCARBOROUGH. with GUY STANDING and CHRYSTAL HERNE. Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN.

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COMEDY. 'Phone 5194—Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:20. Tuesday Matinee, Best Seats $1.50. John Cort's New Production. THE MARRIAGE GAME. By Anne Crawford Flexner. WITH ALEXANDER CARLISLE AND SUPERIOR COMPANY. "SCORES A RIPPING SUCCESS."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

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MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. MAT., WED. AND SAT. HOW. "HAS COME TO STAY."—Herald. BIGGER THAN "THE WHIP." WIN WITH OTH HAN DOW. Acton Davies, Eve. Sun. THE COLOSSAL SPECTACLE FROM THE DRURY LANE THEATRE, LONDON. EVEN MORE INTERESTING THAN "THE WHIP."—American. EVES. 8 P. M. MATS. 2 P. M. ORCHESTRA SEATS 1.00. "HOP O' MY THUMB" WITH DE WOLF HOPPER. Comedy charm of fairy tale and animation of musical comedy. The grown-ups will come with the 'Kiddies' and they won't regret it."—N. Y. Herald. 60 PEOPLE 15 SCENES OF SUMPTUOUS SPLENDOR. PICTURESQUE."—N. Y. SUN. Novel and picturesque. You don't have to believe in fairies to enjoy it. Hopper makes a hit. Audience could not get enough of him."—World. "Enchanting."—N. Y. Press.

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HELPING THE DOWN-AND-OUT

Tales of Distress Puzzle the Man Inclined to Aid.

"Living in New York as many years as I have has made me rather indisposed to listen to tales of distress that are proffered one on every hand just now," said a man yesterday, "but once in a while I do stop, look, and listen, and my sympathy gets the better of me, and I afterward find I have listened to the wrong person.

"I have had two instances lately that have made me feel that my judgment was wrong. There are some people that you just cannot direct to the city woodyard. One afternoon on upper Broadway I was accosted by a well-dressed, pleasant-spoken young man, who seemed embarrassed, but who managed to tell me he hadn't had anything to eat since noon of the day before, that he had come on from Michigan to get a job here, that his money had run out, but his rent at his rooming place was paid for a week in advance, and that a job had been promised him for the next morning by one of the big electrical companies.

"As ten cents or even a quarter will not carry anybody any distance in New York these days, I pulled out a dollar and handed it to him, at the same time giving my address. He was profuse in his promises to return the money the following week. That was at least a month ago, and nothing has come from him. I didn't take his name.

"It was only a few days later that I was coming down Fifth Avenue when I heard a voice at my elbow.

"'Could you spare just a moment to listen to me, Sir?' it said, with a foreign accent.

"I was on the point of quickening my steps, but remembering an early experience of my own in New York, when I was a little short of food, I stopped. The speaker was a pale young man, poorly but neatly dressed. He said he had slept the last two nights on a Park bench and he was tired and sick. A cough accompanied the words. It was near lunch time and I took him to a restaurant near by and filled him with plain, substantial food. Then I asked him to tell me his story.

"He said he was the son of a banker in Prague. That a year ago, with a sum of money provided by his father, he had come to New York to make his fortune. He thought it would be easy to get a clerkship in some Wall Street house. At the start he spoke no English, and that was against him. After several months he had acquired a fluent command of the language, but now he could not get a job because he could not give references, nobody knowing him here.

"Then his money gave out. He had been writing home letters telling that he was doing well here, he said, but finally it came to a point of his having to get any work he could. He got odd jobs assisting men working on moving vans. Then he tried dish washing in restaurants. Owing to an injury he claimed to have received in a game of football he could not do heavy work. He had now been without work for three weeks, he said, and only that morning he had pawned a necktie and paid for the washing of two collars, so that he could present a neat appearance when asking for a job.

"I took his name and he took mine, and I gave him a dollar. He said he had spent all his money a week before in cabling home for money, and that it was sure to arrive by Saturday's steamer. He, too, was profuse in his thanks, and when he got his remittance the first thing he would do would be to return the dollar.

"Of course, I have never heard from him since. I don't know whether he was playing me for a sucker or whether his story was the truth. I don't believe it is a safe rule to ignore all requests for help that persons who stop you on the streets these days make, but it is a rule many persons follow.

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Concerts To-day, 2:15 & 8:15. Matinee Daily, 2:15.
Week Beginning Monday Matinee.
30th ANNIVERSARY of B.F.KEITH VAUDEVILLE
16-STAR ACTS-16

Matinee	Time Table	Night
1:45	Overture	7:45
1:50	Roser's Dogs	7:50
2:03	Tierney & Sabbot	8:03
2:15	Fredrika Slemons & Co.	8:15
2:34	Linton & Lawrence	8:34
2:45	Jack Gardner	8:45
2:59	Louis A. Simon & Kathryn Osterman	8:59
3:49	Reinhart's Harmonists	9:49
3:59	Edwin George	9:59
4:14	Adele Ritchie	10:14
4:21	Ball & West	10:21
4:42	Robt. T. Haines & Co.	10:42
5:00	Diamond & Brennan	11:00
5:19	Volant & His Flying Piano	11:19
5:28	Pathe Weekly	11:28
5:33	Exit March	11:33

B. F. KEITH'S BUSHWICK
CONCERTS TO-DAY 2:15 & 8:15.
The Only Theatre in Eastern District Presenting High Class Vaudeville. MAT. DAILY
Week Beginning Monday Matinee.
30th ANNIVERSARY of B.F.KEITH VAUDEVILLE
16-STAR ACTS-16

Matinee	Time Table	Night
1:45	Overture	7:45
1:50	Sprague & McNeece	7:50
1:59	Spencer & Williams	7:59
2:09	Francis McGinn & Co.	8:09
2:29	The Girl from Milwaukee	8:29
2:39	Julius Tannen	8:39
2:59	"The Porch Party"	8:59
3:17	A. Byrnes Jr.'s Harmonists	9:17
3:27	Juggling Mowatts	9:27
3:34	Gertrude Vanderbilt & George Moore	9:34
3:54	Cecil Lean & Co.	9:54
4:13	Tate's "Motoring"	10:13
4:31	Fred'k V. Bowers & Co.	10:31
4:47	Four Harveys	10:47
4:57	Pathe Weekly	10:57
5:02	Exit March	11:02

DE KALB DE KALB AV. & B'WAY. Telephone 4600 Bushwick. Bers. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25c. 50c. Eves., 25c. to $1.
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The Mardi Gras of Laughter. Comedy by the Carload.
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The Great Drury Lane Production Complete. Mat. Wed. $1.00—Matinee Saturday. Seats on Sale for All Performances. Next Wk.—Henrietta Crosman in "Tongues of Men."

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Broadway, between 94th and 95th Sts. High class family American hotel. One block from subways. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. PLAN. Apartments of 1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath. CHAS. G. JUDSON, Mgr.

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We have one vacant suite consisting of Parlor, Bedroom and Private Bath, which is partially furnished. This beautiful suite and apartment house is in the most desirable residential section of the Oranges. Only 35 minutes from New York. Come and look it up.

B. F. Keith's New York Theatres
CONCERTS TO-DAY 2:15 & 8:15 || WEEK OF DEC. 1st MATINEE EVERY DAY.
THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF KEITH VAUDEVILLE
ALL-STAR 16-ACT JUBILEE BILL AT EVERY KEITH THEATRE

COLONIAL
THEATRE, B'way & 62d St. Tel. 4457 Col.

Matinee	TIME TABLE	Evenings
1:45	Overture	7:45
1:50	Hanlon & Clifton	7:50
1:57	Donna Adair Trio	7:57
2:07	Maria Lo's Dresden China	8:07
2:17	Chris Richards	8:17
2:27	Florence Tempest	8:27
2:49	Clark & Hamilton	8:49
3:19	Intermission	9:18
3:29	Keno & Green	9:29
3:44	Paul Armstrong's "Woman Proposes"	9:44
4:19	Bert. Errol	10:19
4:31	Adelaide & J. J. Hughes	10:31
4:51	Jack Wilson & Co.	10:51
5:17	Alpine Troupe	11:17
5:26	Pathe Weekly	11:26
5:31	Exit March	11:31

ALHAMBRA
THEATRE, 7th Av. & 126th St. Tel. 5900 Morn.

Matinee	TIME TABLE	Evenings
1:45	Overture	7:45
1:50	Ben Beyer & Bro.	7:50
2:00	Dagwell Sisters	8:00
2:15	McDevitt, Kelly & Lucey	8:15
2:30	Al. Rayno's Bull Dogs	8:30
2:38	Prof. Ota Gygi	8:38
2:54	"The Purple Lady"	8:54
3:24	Intermission	9:24
3:32	Ray Conlin	9:32
3:50	Mme. Olga Petrova	9:50
4:10	Barry & Wolford	10:10
4:25	Tameo Kajiyama	10:25
4:39	Bernard Granville	10:39
4:57	Azard Brothers	10:57
5:05	Pathe Weekly	11:05
5:10	Exit March	11:10

UNION SQ
THEATRE, B'way, 14th St. Tel. 3400 Stuyvesant.

Matinee	TIME TABLE	Evenings
2:00	Overture	8:00
2:05	Wilbur Sweatman	8:05
2:05	Dora Pelletitr	8:25
2:45	Chas. & Ada Latham	8:45
3:00	Hal & Francis	9:00
3:15	The Longworths	9:15
3:35	Arthur Deagon	9:35
4:00	Mlle. Mersereau	10:00
4:25	Burkhardt & White	10:25
4:45	John & Emma Ray	10:45
5:00	Belle Blanche	11:00
5:20	Alfredo Marshall	11:20
5:25	Thornell's Harmonists	11:25
5:30	Exit March	11:30

BRONX
THEATRE, 149th St., 3d Av. Tel. 5017 Melrose.

Matinee	TIME TABLE	Evenings
1:45	Overture	7:45
1:50	Lo-Ve & Wilbur	7:50
1:58	Ernie & Ernie	7:58
2:10	Wood & Wyde	8:10
2:27	Chadwick Trio	8:27
2:48	Mae West	8:48
3:09	"The Green Beetle"	9:09
3:38	Intermission	9:38
3:48	The Four Bards	9:48
4:07	Paul Morton & Naomi Glass	10:07
4:23	Jos. Jefferson & Co.	10:23
4:43	Deiro	10:43
5:00	Ray Cox	11:00
5:30	The Castillians	11:30
5:42	Pathe Weekly	11:42
5:47	Exit March	11:47

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 125 ST., n'r 7 Ave. AMERICA'S PREMIER STOCK CO. in DAILY MATS. 10-25. NIGHTS, 15-50. Tel. 4658 Morn. "A ROMANCE of the UNDERWORLD" WEEK DEC. 8th, "KISS ME QUICK."

PALACE
Broadway & 47th St. Smoking Balcony. Prices: 25-50-75-1.00-1.50. Every Mat. exc. Sun. & Holidays. 2,000 SEATS, 50c.
To-day Sunday Mat. 2:15. Eve. 8:15. Olga Petrova, Ralph Herz, Robt. T. Haines & Co., Ray Cox, Alice Eis & Bert French, and 7 other big Acts.
TO-DAY MATINEE, 2:15—2,000 SEATS, 50c.
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW (MON.), MAT. & NIGHT.
ZELDA SEARS & CO. in "THE WARDROBE WOMAN."
THE GIRL BARYTONE NINA BARBOUR The Discovery of Mary Nash
FRANK SHERIDAN and Co. in Richard Harding Davis's "BLACKMAIL."
NAT NAZARRO & CO. Marvel of Athletic Artistry.
ETHEL GREEN Vaudeville's Daintiest Comedienne.
BIRD MILLMAN & CO. Who Dances in Midair.
FRED DUPREZ King of Monologists.
LEIPSIG The Royal Conjurer.
JOHN & MAE BURKE "A Ragtime Soldier."
AL ENGLISH & STELLA JOHNSON
AND EXCLUSIVE VIEWS
ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME
Showing President Wilson, Cabinet Officers, and Diplomatic Corps at Polo Grounds Yesterday.

2D YEAR 64TH WEEK 521ST PERFORMANCE
ELTINGE THEATRE WEST 42D ST.
EVENINGS 8:15—MATINEES WED. & SAT. AT 2:15.
SEATS NOW FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.
JANE COWL as Mary Turner & Original Cast.
in BAYARD VEILLER'S WORLD-WIDE TRIUMPH.
WITHIN THE LAW

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE 48 ST. JUST WEST OF B'WAY. TEL. 23 Bryant
Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Popular 50c. to $1.50 Mat. Wed.
The New Era Producing Co. (Joseph P. Bickerton, Jr., Managing Dir.) presents By Jean Briquet and Paul Herve. Staged by Ben Teal.
113th to 120th TIMES
THE GREATEST MUSICAL HIT IN YEARS
ADELE
EXTRA MATINEES CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S DAYS
SEATS ON SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

BELASCO THEATRE. West 44 St. Eves. at 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE
Positively Closing Sat. Eve., Dec. 20.
DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID Warfield IN The Auctioneer
Seats now for all remaining p'f'm'ces

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
100th PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW NIGHT
AND STILL THE SEASON'S BEST COMEDY.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
THE Temperamental Journey With LEO DITRICHSTEIN

To-night AT 8:30
SEE THE NEW ANIMAL PICTURES IN ELMENDORF'S
WONDERFUL TRAVEL-TALK ON THE MARVELS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK
See this great wonderland, where nature has assembled her most varied and striking phenomena in Solution. Geysers, Canyons, Falls, Mountains, Lakes, Forests, Flora and Fauna, all superbly illustrated by stereopticon views and motion pictures, done with effect.
Popular Prices 50c to $1.50.
Box Office Open All Day To-day.
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING
The Edge of the Balkan States.
Bulgaria, Herzegovina, Montenegro.

JARDIN DE PARIS 8:30 to 1 Tens 8 to 8:30
Miss Sawtee and Mr. Sebastian
Mme. Jeanne Maubourg, Mlle. Marcelle Lantelme, Mlle. Lucienne Lantelme
FREE INSTRUCTION AT MAT. TEAS

F. F. PROCTOR'S NEW YORK THEATRES
5TH AVE. BROADWAY & 28TH ST.
5 MATINEE DAILY
EVENINGS 25c TO $1.00
CONCERTS TO-DAY 2:15 & 8:15
DAVID BISPHAM
America's Foremost Baritone.
HESS SISTERS | HENRY LEWIS
SAM BARTON | HUGH LLOYD
Clayton White & Co. in that evergreen racetrack comedy, "Cherie."
BURNHAM & IRWIN | RACKET, HOOVER AND MARKEY
Josie Heather The Dainty English Comedienne.
MILLER & LYLE | NORMAN
Claude Gillingwater and Co. in his gripping one act dramatic play, "A MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE."
99P ST. 23d St. 8th Av. 58TH ST. 86th St. 4th Av. 125TH ST. 125th St. Av
4 classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. BIGGEST IN VAUDEVILLE AT LOWEST PRICES. 12 BIG ACTS

DR. MONTESSORI
The Greatest Woman Educator in History
AT CARNEGIE HALL
Monday, Dec. 8, 8:15 P. M.
Lecture Illustrated with Motion Pictures.
Seats 50c. to $2.00. Boxes $15 & $18
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office. Auspices The Montessori Educational Association.

NEW GROUP Mayor-Elect Michel NEW GROUP
CINEMATOGRAPH Extra Attractions Reduced Prices 25 W. 23d ST.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX
DUNNINGER
OPERA HOUSE
BIJOU THE LAST DAYS OF PEARL POMPEIA

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

Empire B'way & 40th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"Don't Miss Tante" EVE. SUN.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in "TANTE"
Comedy by C. Haddon Chambers after the novel by Anne Douglas Sedgwick.
"I FEEL IT A DUTY TO URGE YOU TO GO TO THE EMPIRE AND SEE MISS BARRYMORE."—EVE. WORLD.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way and 38th St.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Eves. at 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2.
TO-MORROW EVE. at 8 SHARP
MR. F. C. WHITNEY presents
MADAME KALICH IN RACHEL
A FOUR ACT ROMANTIC DRAMA. by CARINA JORDAN.
100 Persons in Cast. Augmented Orchestra.

"After the 'Deep Purples' and the 'Master Minds' and the Raffleses and the other sincere insincerities of crookdom offered as fodder to the Sarah-Jane minds in a recent unforgettable epidemic, it was a relief to view
THE MAN INSIDE
A crook unglorified, unhaloed and unheroed a drama of crime, by Roland B. Molineux, produced by David Balasco."
—Alan Dale.
CRITERION B'way 44th St. Eve. 8.15. NOW
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

LYCEUM 45th Street, near Broadway. Eve. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
"There are yet to be seen talent, beauty, and technical skill combined as they are in the case of MISS FERGUSON, and made rarer still by the priceless possession of youth."
—N. Y. Sun.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in WM. HURLBUT'S New Comedy.
The Strange Woman
A PLAY WORTH WHILE

GARRICK 35 St., n'r B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WED. MATS., POPULAR PRICES.
FANNIE WARD in the BIG LAUGHING HIT MADAM PRESIDENT

Fulton 46 St. W. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
Estate of Henry B. Harris.....Mgr
See That Nut!
A SCREAM
THE Misleading Lady
"FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN"—Press.

Harris 42 St. W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 9.
New Era Producing Co., Inc., Lessees & Mgr. Joseph P. Bickerton, Jr., Man. Director.
TO-MORROW (Mon.) at 8:25
MR. LOUIS MANN IN CHILDREN OF TO-DAY
A NEW 4-ACT PLAY BY CLARA LIPMAN & SAMUEL SHIPMAN.

HUDSON 44 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
ESTATE OF HENRY B. HARRIS...Manager
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
WHAT BUNTY DID FOR THE SCOTCH
GENERAL JOHN REGAN
DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY.
—N. Y. World.

COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'WAY & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:10.
4th EXCITING MONTH
This is the crooked Mayor who has the 6th key in
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thrilling Mystery Farce
SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE
A PLAY FULL OF LAUGHS, THRILLS AND SURPRISES.
SEATS SELLING FOR 2 YEARS, INCLUDING ALL HOLIDAY MATS.

GRAND Op. Ho., 23 St., S Av. Mts. Wd. & St. THE FIVE FRANKFORTERS
Mon., Dec. 8th, Donald Brian in The Marriage Market. Direct from Knickerbocker.

AT CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE B'WAY AND 46 ST.
A REAL COMEDIENNE
REAL STORY
REAL SCORE
ARE 3 OF THE MANY REASONS
WHY
ANN SWINBURNE IN VICTOR HERBERT'S OPERA
The MADCAP DUCHESS
Has Scored the Musical Hit of the Season.
Book and Lyrics by David Stevens and Justin Huntly McCarthy.
EVENINGS AT 8:20
MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY AT 2:20.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42nd St.
"The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Eve. 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS!
IT ADDS TO THE GAIETY OF THE NATION!
KLAW & ERLANGER present THE Musical Comedy Par Excellence
THE LITTLE CAFE
Book and Lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan. Music by Ivan Caryll.
Founded on the French Farce, "Le Petit Cafe," by Tristan Bernard.
"A MUSICAL GEM BETTER THAN 'THE PINK LADY' and 'DELPHINE' ROLLED INTO ONE."
EXTRA XMAS & NEW YEAR'S MATS.
New Amsterdam Theatre—Special.
THIS AFT. AT 2:30. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
also Mon., Tues., Thurs. & Fri. Afternoons at 3. Klaw & Erlanger's Marvelous Motion Pictures of the Life and Works of the Immortal.
RICHARD WAGNER
(Meester-Film, Berlin.) Narrator R. S. FIGOTT. Organist, W. H. Humiston.
PRICES 25c. & 50c. All seats reserved.

LIBERTY W. 42d St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
CAPACITY NIGHTLY
THE PAST WEEK AFTER 7 MONTHS.
SEATS NOW. XMAS Mat. & Night. New Year's Mat. & Night. and NIGHT BEFORE FIVE WEEKS
The Favorite Star, CHRISTIE MACDONALD in the Victor Herbert Masterpiece,
SWEETHEARTS
Book by Harry B. Smith and Fred de Gresac. Lyrics by R. H. Smith.
International Comedians. TOM McNAUGHTON, LIONEL WALSH, ROBT O'CONNOR, FRANK BELCHER
Leading Soloists: ETHEL DUPREZ HOUSTON, THOS. CONKEY, EDWIN WILSON, ELEANOR HENRY
BEAUTY CHORUS AND MARVELOUS ENSEMBLE.

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.
THE EMINENT ENGLISH ACTOR,
CYRIL MAUDE
WILL CONTINUE TO APPEAR IN THE COMEDY DRAMA BY HODGES & PERCYVAL,
"GRUMPY"
BY REASON OF ITS GREAT SUCCESS.
From the unanimous chorus of critical praise this single excerpt is quoted:
"'Grumpy' is delightful. To see it is to enjoy one of the best things in the theatre."—Herald.

EDGAR SELWYN'S FARCE "NEARLY MARRIED" with BRUCE McRAE IS IN ITS 6TH MONTH AT THE GAIETY A GREAT SUCCESS BECAUSE IT EXCITES LAUGHTER
Evs. & 50 MINS. FROM B'WAY & 34 ST. POPULAR PRICES. NOW SEE WHY.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. PHONE 392 BRYANT.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
5TH MONTH SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD, INCLUDING XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S MATINEES
A. H. WOODS presents
SENSATION OF NEW YORK
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
An up-to-date garment in three pieces by our special designer from the Saturday Evening Post stories, by Montague Glass.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES
DAILY MATINEE 25c. 50c. 75c. EVE. 25c. 50c. 75c. & $1.00 & $1.50.
Today (SUN.) MAT. Tonight 50c. 75c. $1.00 and $1.50
HOUDINI and the 7 little Foys, Wallace Galvin, Mendelssohn and Fera, Stewart, Bernard Granville, Edw. Abeles & Co. and 10 other acts.
TO-MORROW (MON.) Mat., 25-50-75c.
First appearance on any stage.
MLLE. DIANA CARESIO
ANNA HELD'S DAUGHTER
JACK NORWORTH
"POPPY" with HERMANN LIEB & CO., IRA & BONNIE THORNTON, WILL MACART & ETHLYNNE GRIFFORD, HAYMOND & CLIVEROY, Ben Deely & Co., Imhof, Conn & Corinne, Mae West, The 3 Keatons, Kitty Flynn and his Boy Soldiers, Harmonists Wickham, Eli Dupont.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE
Nights 25c. to $1.00 | Wed. Mats. 25c. to $1.00 | Sat. Mats. 25c. to $1.50
THE CONSPIRACY
With John Emerson and Garrick Theatre Cast. Week Dec. 8—THE CAPITAL TOWER."

MURRAY HILL THEA. 34 ST. E. of 4 AV.
BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE
Continuous Perf. Ev. 25c. 50c. 75c. Mat. 25c. 50c.
TO-DAY
BEAUTY, YOUTH & FOLLY
With Hitch Cooper and Tom Mahoney

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. Irving Place
TWICE DAILY 10c. 25c. 50c.
Concert To-day, 1 to 11 P. M.
COUNTRY STORE
Saturday Matinee—COT STORY

COLUMBIA B'WAY AND 47TH ST. BURLESQUE
Entire Change of Show Every Week.
Evs. 8:15. TO-DAY AT 2:15. Prices 25c. 50c. 75c. $1.00. Matinee at 2:15—25c. 50c. 75c.
Commencing TO-MORROW Afternoon.
THE NEW Star and Garter Show
In a new two-act burlesque, The Jewel of Java
ALL FUN, MUSIC, DANCING AND BEAUTIFUL GIRLS.
TWICE DAILY 2:15 and 8:15
POPULAR PRICES.
SMOKING PERMITTED

ALLIANCE "SALOMY JANE"
Stock Co. in with Theodore Friebus & Felicia Hughes

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 62D ST.
Mixed & Secret Seats. Popular Prices. Phone 8500 Columbus. Box Office Open. Seats on Sale for | 14 to 11 P. M. Entire Balcony | to 11 P. M.
MATINEES at 2. NIGHTS at 8.
TO-NIGHT
POPULAR CONCERT
Overture, "Fra Diavolo" (Auber); Intermezzo, "Sylvia" (Leo Delibes); Grand Scene and Aria, "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti); Ballet Music, "Rosamunde" (Schubert); Overture, "Poet and Peasant" (Suppe); Grand Scene and Aria, "Ernani" (Verdi); Overture, "Tannhauser" (Wagner); Finale, "Rigoletto" (Verdi); Ballet Music, "Faust" (Gounod); Ballet Music, "Lohengrin" (Wagner); Finale of "Lucia" (Donizetti); Overture, "Zampa" (Herold); Ballet Music, "Coppelia" (Delibes); Waltz Song, "Sylvia" (Leo Delibes); Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni); Finale of "Lucia" (Donizetti); Overture, "Tannhauser" (Wagner); Finale, "Rigoletto" (Verdi); Johann Strauss; Coleridge-Taylor; Dvorak and Lando Ronald.
SOLOISTS: Hans Carson, tenor; Jo Ringer, tenor; Kaufman, violinist; Eugene Ernestinoff, pianist.
Overture, "Tannhauser" (Wagner); Finale, "Rigoletto" (Verdi); Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni); Finale of "Lucia" (Donizetti); Overture, "Poet and Peasant" (Suppe); Grand Scene and Aria, "Ernani" (Verdi); Ballet Music, "Faust" (Gounod); Ballet Music, "Lohengrin" (Wagner); Finale of "Lucia" (Donizetti); Overture, "Zampa" (Herold); Ballet Music, "Coppelia" (Delibes); Waltz Song, "Sylvia" (Leo Delibes); Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni); Finale of "Lucia" (Donizetti); Johann Strauss; Coleridge-Taylor; Dvorak and Lando Ronald.
SOLOISTS: Hans Carson, tenor; Jo Ringer, tenor; Kaufman, violinist; Eugene Ernestinoff, pianist.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
Last Performances of
"THAIS"
WEEK BEGINNING TUESDAY
"FAUST"
Nights & Sat. Mats. 25c. to $2. Wed. Mat. & Sun. Night, 25c. to $1.
Night Prices Unchanged.
FOUR LECTURES ON IMPORTANT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS BY
EX-PRESIDENT TAFT

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD

Concerts and Recitals in Large Number for Early December—At Opera Houses—New Work on Chamber Music.

There is a large field, hitherto not much nor skillfully cultivated, for a treatise on chamber music; and into this field has entered Thomas Dunhill with a volume of some three hundred pages, entitled "Chamber Music, a Treatise for Students," published by the Macmillan Company. It is a volume in the series entitled "The Musician's Library." Mr. Dunhill is himself a composer and speaks with knowledge. In many respects his book is valuable, but perhaps not in the sense in which he expects it to have most value—as an instruction book for students. That it will be a help and stimulus to such students is very likely; as well as to those amateurs and others who take the art of music seriously enough to study it.

Mr. Dunhill's method is to quote very freely from the works of classical and modern chamber music writers, for the purpose of analysis and discussion of the various effects, mostly those that are successful, but also, sometimes, those that are to be avoided as failures. Mr. Dunhill goes at length into the characteristics and methods of the great composers, points which are amply enforced by examples. A third of the book is properly devoted to the string quartet, as the most important and most significant form of chamber music; and, indeed, the proportion might safely and properly have been made larger. He then takes up the string quintet, sextet, and double quartet, gives chapters on the various combinations of strings with pianoforte, and another chapter on wind instruments. In all this Mr. Dunhill's comments are hardly so strictly technical as the ambitious student would doubtless wish they were; there is much analysis of the aesthetic kind, that would adorn "programme notes" at a concert, and that would be of much interest and value to those looking for this sort of thing. That Mr. Dunhill is not afraid to leave the classics and listen to the latest word is shown by his quotations from such composers as James Friskin, John Ireland, Adrien Barthe, Fritz Kauffman, and others whose names are not yet household words, even among the most alert and up-to-date. But the quotation of no fewer than 276 illustrations and passages from chamber works great and small, and the comments upon them, generally discriminating and intelligent, will of themselves give the book a peculiar value, and will rescue it from the reproach of appealing too much to a dilettante indolence.

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Mr. Vance Thompson's "Life of Ethelbert Nevin," his lifelong friend, (The Boston Music Company,) has some of the qualities of the best biographical writing. He tells the story of his friend's life and achievement; but much more than this is it that he makes him a living person, a real character, and he compels his readers' sympathies and interest from the beginning to the end. Whoever the subject is, and if he is a musician, whatever music he has written, such a biography is a work of art not lightly to be passed over. It may be that Nevin's music, even "Narcissus" and "The Rosary," will not live long or exert a perceptible influence on American art; but there was the soul of the artist in him, the impulse toward the creation of something delicate, charming, individual, and sincere; and he had acquired the mastery of a fine craftsmanship competent to express precisely what he wished to express, and in his own way. It is right that such an artist should not be forgotten or undervalued.

Mr. Thompson shows these things in his book, as he traces the young man's studies, his enlarging experiences at home and in Europe, his growing success. He lets Nevin speak much through his own letters—lets him, as he says, "relate the daily incidents of his life, the trend of his studies, his way of living, the means whereby he attained his eminence and won his fame in the world; and to tell, withal, what he thought of his own compositions." It is true, as the biographer declares, that he had shown here a "strange, sweet personality"; a child, living in a magical world of eternal youth. There is much that is wholesome in him. We rejoice when he writes to his wife about "that nasty little Narcissus," "that mean little Narcissus," whether we agree with him or not; and when he writes his frank ideas about his successes or his failures, as frank in one case as in the other.

The book is handsomely made with numerous portraits well reproduced, facsimiles of Nevin's manuscript, explanatory notes, a catalogue of his compositions, and several short pieces of his unpublished music.

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An interesting piece of literary investigation is contained in "Milton's Knowledge of Music: Its Sources and Its Significance in His Works," by Sigmund Gottfried Spaeth. (Princeton: The University Library.) It is a dissertation for a doctor's degree at Princeton University. It has finer and better literary quality than some doctors' dissertations have been known to have, and it shows a knowledge and appreciation of music that are generally foreign to literary criticism. There is a chapter summarizing the state of music in England at and before the time of Milton, and it is seen to be in no way surprising that he should have been familiar with music as Shakespeare was, and, like him, betray his familiarity in many passages of his works. Milton's father is known to have been one of the most distinguished musicians of his time, and composed much, though he was a scrivener by trade. It is evident that the future poet must have been set early to work at musical studies. He had proficiency when he entered St. Paul's School; one of his first college exercises was on the "music of the spheres." Music was prominently to the fore in his visit to Italy; he educated his nephews in music and emphasized the importance of music in his "Tractate of Education."

The author undertakes an exhaustive examination of Milton's works that shows how far-reaching was his knowledge of the art, and how ever-present it was to his mind as a subject for poetry or in allusions, metaphors, illustrations. It was something more to him, it was a mystic symbol of God's harmony of the universe.

In an appendix Mr. Spaeth collects the most important passages in Milton's works illustrating his kowledge of music. In others are quoted and expounded the allusions to his friendship with Henry Lawes, and his Latin verses to Leonora Baroni, the Italian singer. Another collates the most important sources of Milton's knowledge of music, especially the classical writers' explanations of the mystical "music of the spheres." And there are a glossary, a bibliography, and an index.

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In "Chopin the Composer" (G. Schirmer), Edgar Stillman Kelley undertakes, not to treat of the import of the master's compositions and their interpretation, but rather to discuss "that which admits of little or no dispute," their musical structure, and its influence on contemporaneous art. He makes a very detailed examination of Chopin's compositions with copious musical quotations. After discussing the national elements that enter into Chopin's music and the improved piano technique that it implies, he examines some of the characteristic features of his figuration, of his use of lyric forms, the rondo and the sonata, with his amplification of the sonata principle; his harmony, his elaboration of the embellishment in writing for the pianoforte. He attempts to make out a case in favor of Chopin's orchestration, his weakest point. There is much that is interesting and suggestive in what Mr. Kelley writes; and his familiarity with his subject is shown by the ease with which he ranges throughout the length and breadth of Chopin's complete works. One feature of his book is a little surprising, the defensive tone that runs through it, as though he were championing a much contemned and misunderstood composer against his detractors. It will seem to most people, on the other hand, that Chopin was never more appreciated or less unfavorably criticised than now; and that these detractors are men of straw, whose demolition might have been foregone.

***

The H. W. Gray Company of New York is doing its share in encouraging American composers by publishing their works, and thus affording them a greater opportunity of getting them performed. From its press comes a magnificent full score of F. S. Converse's latest orchestral composition, "Ormasd," a symphonic poem. The composition is based on a Persian legend of the ancient Persians, a version of which in English, by Percy Mackaye, is printed to the score. It is one of Mr. Converse's most elaborate and ambitious works, and several performances of it by American orchestras are to be given in the course of the present season.

Also published by the H. W. Gray Company is a beautifully printed score of Henry F. Gilbert's "Humoresque on Negro Minstrel Tunes," the latest of several works in which Mr. Gilbert has utilized as thematic material tunes of this character. Of negro minstrelsy Mr. Gilbert says in his preface to the score:

> As it originally pictured the darker side of the life of the negro slave, its ultimate disappearance followed quite naturally upon the disappearance of slavery itself. Despite the fact that the larger part of the songs composed for the minstrel show were poor in quality and have descended to a deserved oblivion, there still remain in the minds of the people many melodies from that period the clear and heart-touching qualities of which cannot be gainsaid. Such are "Old Folks at Home," "Dixie," "Zip Coon," &c. As for "Old Folks at Home" it is perhaps the most widely known and well-loved song in the country; "Dixie" has become a true national song, and no patriotic gathering is complete without it, while one hears "Zip Coon" sung on the streets of New York as well as fiddled in the backcountry towns. * * * It is from this popular song, redolent of "minstrel" memories, that my "Humoresque" has grown, and in it I have tried to reflect the spirit of comedy, pathos, and rollicking mirth which found expression in the minstrel show of the olden days.

***

The latest additions to Schirmer's Library are two volumes of a "Classic Sonatina Album," edited by Sigmund Herzog. They are marked, respectively, "easy" and "intermediate." Each contains ten sonatinas and fourteen miscellaneous pieces. Composers such as Beethoven, Clementi, Diabelli, Steibelt, Kuhlau, Hiller, Loeschhorn, and Reinecke are represented in the sonatinas, and a larger range in the miscellaneous pieces. The compositions chosen are skillfully arranged in an order of increasing difficulty, and afford variety and contrast in musical character. Much attention has been paid to the fingering; and the collection will be useful in cultivating the taste as well as the technical proficiency of elementary pupils.

***

The Oliver Ditson Company publishes a cycle of four songs by Granville Bantock called "Songs of the Seraglio." The lyrics are by Helen F. Bantock. Mr. Bantock's predilection for Oriental music is well known to those who have followed his activities among the advanced composers of the present-day English school. These songs are, of course, an imitation of the Oriental character and feeling as expressed in music, and are interesting in their ingenuity.

***

Significant of the attention that American composers are receiving from the publishers, when they have proved their desert, is the appearance of David Stanley Smith's string quartet in E minor, Op. 19, published in parts by G. Schirmer. It was played recently by the Kneisel Quartet, and is dedicated to Dr. Franz Kneisel. It is not very long since the publication of an American string quartet would have been deemed almost a sign of the publisher's mental derangement.

***

Charming in its Autumnal form, which intimately corresponds to the character of its contents, is a collection of "Berceuettes," French romances, and songs of the eighteenth century made by the late J. B. Wekerlin, one of its many such collections, and published by the Oliver Ditson Company. There is an introduction by Frederick H. Martens, and he has translated the text into English. There are twenty songs in the collection.

R. A.

A Calendar of Concerts.

November.

30—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
30—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
30—Nahan Franko's Orchestra, evening, Hippodrome.

December.

1—Flonzaley Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
1—People's Symphony Club Chamber Music Concert, evening, Cooper Union Hall.
2—Kathleen Parlow, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
2—Ada Sassoli and Francis Rogers, joint recital, afternoon, Little Theatre.
3—Katharine Goodson, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
3—Naada van der Veer and Reed Miller, joint song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
4—Frank Pavelle, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
4—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
4—Leon Sametini, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
5—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Oratorio Society of New York, evening, Carnegie Hall.
6—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Longy New York Modern Chamber Music Society, evening, Aeolian Hall.
7—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
7—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
7—Nina Dimitrieff and Vladimir Dubinsky, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8—Kathleen Parlow and Wilhelm Bachaus, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Josef Hofmann, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
8—Mme. Helene Koelling, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
10—Hildegard Hoffmann and Henry Holden Huss, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
10—Samuel Mensch, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
11—Ethel Lipinska, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
12—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12—Gertrude Auld, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
13—Fritz Kreisler, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Two operas already sung will be repeated this week at the Metropolitan Opera House, "Lohengrin" on Monday evening and "Un Ballo in Maschera" on Wednesday evening. The casts will be the same as before, that of "Lohengrin" including Mmes. Fremstad and Ober, and Messrs. Urlus, Weil, Braun, and Schlegel; Mr. Hertz conducting, and that of "Un Ballo in Maschera," Mmes. Destinn, Hempel, and Matzenauer, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, and De Segurola; with Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"Siegfried" will have its first hearing this season on Thursday night, with Mmes. Fremstad, Ober, and Alten; and Messrs. Urlus, Griswold, Reiss, Goritz, and Ruysdael; Mr. Hertz conducting.

The double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," will be Friday night's attraction, with Mmes. Destinn, Duchene, and Maubourg, and Messrs. Cristalli and Gilly in the former, and Miss Bori and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rossi-Lemeni, and Bada in the latter. Mr. Polacco will conduct both operas.

"Les Contes d'Hoffmann" is announced for Saturday's matinée with Mmes. Hempel, Aida, Ina Giustetta, her first appearance in the role, Bori, Mantzius, and Duchene, and Messrs. Jorn, Gilly, Rothier, Didur, De Segurola, Reiss, Bada, Rasselman, Rossi, Segus, and Ruysdael. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

Saturday night "Tosca" will be given for the benefit of the Italian Benevolent Institute and Hospital with a cast including Miss Farrar, Mme. Braslau, and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, Rossi, Bada, Pini-Corsi, Segus, and Anseian. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

***

Josef Hofmann will play at to-night's concert Rubinstein's D minor concerto with orchestra and a group of compositions by Debussy, Rachmaninoff, and Chopin. Miss Louise Coe will sing Micaela's air from "Carmen" and two English songs. Pasquale Amato will sing "Largo al Factotum," from "The Barber of Seville," and several songs. The orchestra, under Richard Hageman's direction, will play the "Tannhäuser" overture, the ballet music from "Faust," and one of the Schubert-Liszt marches.

COMING RECITALS.

Elena de Cilloni will give a recital at the Macdowell Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 8.

***

Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, will be the soloist with the Rubinstein Club on Dec. 9.

***

Anita Louise David, harpist, will be one of the soloists with the Mendelssohn Glee Club at Aeolian Hall, Tuesday evening.

***

Harold Henry will give a piano recital at Aeolian Hall Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 16.

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Wed. at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 7:30. Siegfried. Fremstad, Ober, Alten; Urlus, Griswold, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. Pagliacci, Bori; Caruso, Amato; preceded by Cav. Rusticana. Destinn; Cristalli, Gilly. Cond. Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Aida, Bori, Duchene, Maubourg; Jorn, Gilly, Rothier, Didur, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
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Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Dec. 3d, at 3.
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MANY EVENTS OF INTEREST PLANNED FOR THE WEEK IN MUSIC

THE Wagner programme which was played by the Philharmonic Orchestra in Brooklyn last Sunday is being reproduced in its entirety this afternoon in Carnegie Hall at the second of the regular New York series of Sunday afternoon concerts. Conductor Stransky has arranged the numbers in chronological sequence, including excerpts from practically all the operas and music dramas. The complete list of numbers reads:

Overture to "Rienzi."
Overture to "Flying Dutchman."
Tannhäuser's Pilgrimage, from "Tannhauser."
Prelude to Act III., "Lohengrin."
Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde."
Prelude, "Die Meistersinger."
"Ride of the Valkyries," from "Die Walkure."
"Waldweben," from "Siegfried."
Siegfried's Rhine Journey, from "Gotterdammerung."
Good Friday Spell, from "Parsifal."
Kaiser March.

***

The programme of the Symphony Society of New York under Walter Damrosch is made up for this afternoon of the great C major symphony of Schubert, the manuscript of which Schumann discovered in Vienna in a heap of "old music" Schubert had left behind him at his death; a concerto for violin, piano, and string orchestra by Chausson, which has not been played before in New York, and two short pieces for orchestra by Lalo. Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes are the soloists.

The programme on Friday and Sunday afternoons, Dec. 5 and 7, is to be made up of works of Bach and Debussy, furnishing an interesting contrast. Two of the Brandenburg concertos and a new symphonic suite, "Le Printemps," are among the numbers. Harold Bauer will be soloist.

***

The second of Nahan Franko's popular concerts will be given in the Hippodrome this evening. The principal soloist will be Wilhelm Bachaus, who is to play Liszt's Concerto in E flat for piano and orchestra. He will also give Liszt's "Liebestraume" and the Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire." Cordelia Lee, violinist, will play Vieuxtemps's Concerto in D major and Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscow." The third soloist will be Alfredo Ilma, an Arabian baritone, who will sing Wolfram's Address, from "Tannhäuser," and Schumann's "The Two Grenadiers." Nahan Franko and his orchestra are scheduled for four numbers, including works of Bach, Auber, Rossini, and Wagner.

***

Samuel Baldwin's programme for his free organ recital at City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock includes: Prelude in E flat, Bach; Largo, Handel; Chaconne, Bonnet; Meditation and Melodie, MacDowell; Messe de Mariage, Dubois; Am Meer, Schubert, and Theme and Finale in A flat, Thiele.

On Wednesday afternoon he will play: Fugue in G major, à la Gigue, Bach; air from suite in D, Bach; Sonata No. 2 in C minor, Wermann; Andantino from Fourth Symphony, Tschaikowsky; Ronde Francaise, Boellmann; Berceuse, Shelley, and overture, "Der Freischütz," Weber.

***

The Educational Chamber Music Society will give its second concert this evening in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance. Its programme comprises Mozart's Quartet No. 21 in D major, Haydn's Trio No. 30 for piano, violin, and 'cello, and Dvorak's "American Quartet."

***

The Flonzaley Quartet will give its first subscription concert of the season in Aeolian Hall to-morrow evening. The concert will bring forth a new Suite for violin and 'cello by Emmanuel Moor. The organization will also play Schubert's Quartet in D mipor, (posthumous,) which contains the variations on the "Death and the Maiden" theme. The closing number is Haydn's Quartet in D major, Op. 64, No. 5.

***

The second of the People's Symphony Club's chamber music concerts will be given to-morrow evening at Cooper Union Hall. The Kaufman Quartet will play. The first number will be Dvorak's "American Quartet" in F major, Op. 96. Charles Schuetze, harpist, will play in illustration of a lecture on his instrument, Hasselman's "In the Cloister" and Cheshire's "Valse Caprice." The concluding number will be Schumann's piano quintet in E flat, Op. 44, in which Miss Laeta Hartley will play the piano part.

***

Kathleen Parlow, violinist, will give a recital Tuesday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, assisted by Charlton Keith at the piano. Her programme will include Haydn's Vivace in the arrangement by Leopold Auer, dedicated by him to Miss Parlow, his pupil. The complete programme is as follows:

Concerto D minor.....Vieuxtemps
La Folia Variations.....Corelli
Nocturne.....Chopin-Auer
Vogel als Prophet.....Schumann-Auer
Walzer Paraphrase.....Hubay
Aria.....Goldmark
Vivace.....Haydn-Auer
Carneval Russe.....Wieniawski

***

Ada Sassoli, harpist, and Francis Rogers, baritone, will give a joint recital at The Little Theatre Tuesday afternoon, assisted by Isidor Luckstone at the piano. Each of the artists will have two groups of solos, and they will perform a concluding group together. The complete programme contains twenty-one numbers.

***

Katherine Goodson, the English pianist, makes her first New York appearance this season in recital at Aeolian Hall Wednesday afternoon. Her programme opens with Schumann's "Scenes of Childhood," and Brahm's sonata in F minor, Op. 5, is the second number. A group of five Chopin numbers follows, and the recital concludes with Schumann's romance in F sharp minor, Gernsheim's "Aeolus," and Tschaikowsky's "Valse des Fleurs," (Casse Noisette,) in the arrangement by Grainger.

***

Nevada von der Veer and Reed Miller will give a joint song recital at Aeolian Hall Wednesday evening. The programme begins and ends with duet numbers, the first being Bach's "Wohl mir, Jesus ist gefunden," and the last "A Book of Verses," (Omar Khayyam,) by Bantock. Each of the artists has two groups of solos, among them Mme. van der Veer singing for the first time here Ulmer's "Waldseligkeit" and "Glaube Nur."

***

The second pair of Boston symphony concerts will be given this week in Carnegie Hall Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. Fritz Kreisler will be the soloist at both concerts. The programme for Thursday evening has but two numbers, Mahler's Symphony in C sharp minor, No. 5, and Tschaikowsky's Concerto for Violin in D major. The Mahler symphony was last played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in New York in February, 1906, when Mr. Gericke was conductor. Dr. Muck revived it in Boston last Spring, and it has just been played again in that city. The symphony comes first on the programme.

The programme for Saturday afternoon will not be the one announced a week ago, as Dr. Muck has made a considerable change in it. A large number of the Saturday afternoon subscribers have written both to Dr. Muck and to Mr. Kreisler asking that the Beethoven Concerto be played instead of the Mozart and Viotti concertos. Both of them have consented to make the change and the programme for Saturday afternoon now comprises Haydn's Symphony in G Major, No. 6; Handel's Concerto for Two Wind Choirs, Mozart's Overture to "The Magic Flute," and Beethoven's Concerto for Violin in D Major.

***

Franz Egénieff, the German baritone, makes his first appearance in New York at a recital in Aeolian Hall Thursday afternoon, assisted at the piano by Jeno Kerntler, a Hungarian composer-pianist. The baritone will open his programme with a group of four songs by Hugo Wolf. Other composers on his programme are: Loewe, Schumann, Hubert Pataky, Hans Hermann, Tschaikowsky, Debussy, and Augusta Holmès. He also sings a song, "Farewell," by Kerntler, his accompanist.

***

The Longy New York Modern Chamber Music Society will give its second concert Saturday evening at Aeolian Hall. The programme opens with Emmanuel Moor's Suite, Op. 103, for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon, two violins, viola, 'cello, and bass. The second number is Henry Woollett's Sonata in C sharp minor for 'cello and piano, and the last is Jean Huré's Pastorale for three flutes, oboe, English horn, two clarinets, horn, two bassoons, and piano.

***

The Oratorio Society of New York (Louis Koemennich, conductor) will give its first concert of the season Friday evening at Carnegie Hall, performing for the first time in New York Georg Schumann's oratorio, "Ruth." The soloists are Florence Hinkle, Mildred Potter, Putnam Griswold and T. Foster Why. The orchestra will be the New York Symphony.

***

As rapidly as possible to meet the increasing demand the Board of Education is opening more of its public high school buildings for free Sunday afternoon organ recitals. This Sunday the Girl's High School, Nostram Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, will be opened and the recital will be given by Jules S. Joannes. Gottfried H. Federlein will give another recital at Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, Manhattan, and Paul Martin, Jr., will give one at Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street, the Bronx.

During the week there will be a number of special lecture recitals upon national songs. Following is the entire week's programme:

Sunday Evening—"Die Walküre," illustrated with selections, by Mrs. Mary Hill Brown at Public School 101, 111th Street west of Lexington Avenue.

Monday—"Composers and Music of America," Clarence De Vaux Royer, Public School 46, 196th Street and Briggs Avenue.

Thursday—"Russian Folk and Peasant Songs," illustrated by songs, by Edward Bromberg, Public School 100, 138th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Friday—"Welsh Music," Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, illustrated by songs, Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street east of First Avenue.

***

Egon Pütz, pianist, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall Thursday evening, at which the programme will be entirely from Chopin. He will have three groups of the Polish composer's compositions, beginning with the Ballade in G minor and ending with the Polonaise in A flat.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE.

Gounod's "Faust" will be sung by the Century Opera Company, under the direction of the Messrs. Aborn, at the Century Opera House for the week beginning with Tuesday night's performance.

The artists who will sing the opening performance of "Faust" will be Beatrice La Palme as Marguerite, Herbert Waterous as Mephistopheles, Kathleen Howard as Martha, and Walter Wheatley as Faust. Mr. Chalmers will sing the rôle of Valentine, and the Wagner will be Hugh Schussler. The alternating artists will be the Misses Ewell, Scott, and Jordan, and the Messrs. Bergman, Kaufman, and Kreidler.

***

The usual popular Sunday night concert will take place this evening with the Misses Carson, Ewell, La Palme, and Coughlan, and Messrs. Hawkesley, Kingston, Kreidler, and Wheatley singing arias from the standard operas.

BROOKLYN MUSICAL EVENTS

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will make its second appearance in Brooklyn Friday evening in the Academy of Music. The soloist will be Fritz Kreisler, who will play the Tschaikowsky Concerto.

The orchestral feature of the evening will be a novelty. "La Tragedie de Salome," by Florent Schmitt. Schmitt is an Alsatian by birth, but French by inclination and training, and he belongs to the newer school of composers. His "Salome" was inspired by the poem of Robert d'Humières. The work is in two parts, the first being in two sections and the second three. The first section is a prelude and a "Dance des Perles"; the sections of the second part are, respectively, entitled "Les enchantements sur la Mer," "Dance des Poignards," and "Dance de l'Effrol." The work was written in 1907, and is dedicated to the Russian composer, Igor Stravinski. Dvorak's "Husitska" overture is the concluding number of the programme.

***

Kathleen Parlow, violinist, and Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist, will give a joint recital this afternoon in the Opera House of the Academy of Music. They will play together for the opening number Grieg's violin sonata in C minor. Each artist has in addition two groups of compositions, one of Mr. Bachaus's consisting entirely of Chopin pieces. Charlton Keith will be at the piano for Miss Parlow.

***

The New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch conductor, will give a concert in the Academy of Music Saturday afternoon. Harold Bauer, pianist, will be the assisting artist.

***

The Flonzaley Quartet will give three chamber music concerts in the Music Hall of the Academy of Music on Sunday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock. The dates are Dec. 7, Feb. 1, and March 8.

***

Under the auspices of the People's Institute of Brooklyn concerts will be given this afternoon by the Tollefsen Trio at Manual Training High School, and this evening by the Philharmonic Trio at Commercial High School.

WITH THE CONCERT-GIVERS.

The two New York subscription concerts of the Barrere Ensemble are scheduled for the afternoons of Dec. 15 and Feb. 2. The first of these will enlist the ensemble co-operation of Carolyn Beebe, pianist. At its second concert the organization announces for its assisting artist Mme. Gerville-Reache, contralto.

***

Fritz Kreisler will give his second recital in Carnegie Hall Saturday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 2:30. The programme will be announced later.

***

The programme to be sung at the Christmas concert of the Musical Art Society on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, will offer new music of interest. Several numbers present the same melody used for the folk song and for the companion chorale, offering a comparison.

***

The Max Jacobs Quartet will give the first of its subscription concerts at Carnegie Lyceum next Sunday afternoon. The composers represented are Mozart, Jan Brandts Buys, Vitali, and Glazounow.

***

Samuel Mensch, pianist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, Dec. 10. His programme will include several modern compositions along with the classical.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holden Huss will give a joint song and piano recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 10.

***

Mme. Nina Dimitrieff, soprano, and Vladimir Dubinsky, 'cellist, will give a joint recital at Aeolian Hall next Sunday evening. Mme. Dimitrieff will sing several new songs and Mr. Dubinsky will play a Serenade Espagnol by Glazounow for the first time.

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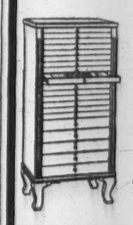

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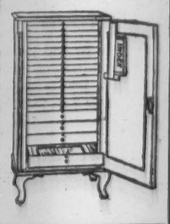

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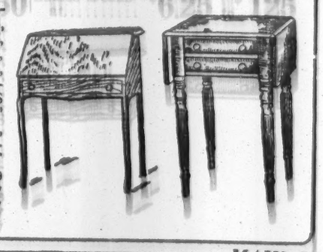

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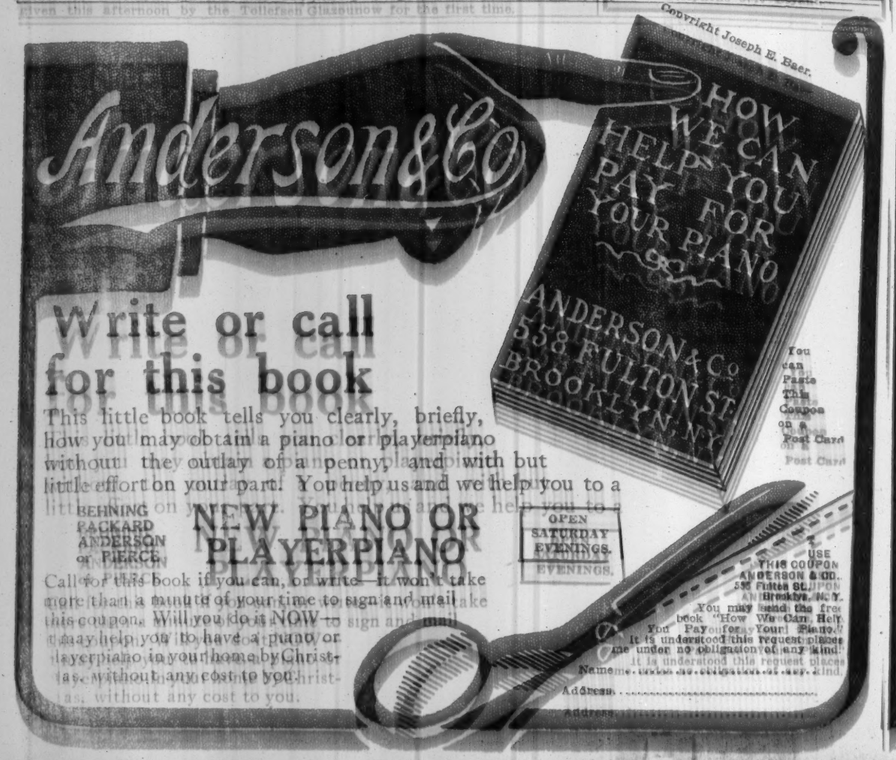

10 THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY OFFER A GOWN FOR EVERY TYPE

TWO EVENING GOWNS WHICH SHOW MANY FEATURES OF THE NEW FASHIONS

TWO EVENING GOWNS WHICH SHOW MANY FEATURES OF THE NEW FASHIONS

THE illustration shows two THE evening gowns that anybody making plans that ashions may wish to think ist full enough to the skirt and narrow through the hips and narrow narrow bodices, like ruffled corsets, bodice, some ruffled pointed neck and the said gathered neck and then wide sash. The gown on the extreme square the bodice of purple satin, long waisted, it is made of another bullion with great embroidery, of antique gold and silver, in purple and pel chiffon. The in purple and yellow. The gown on the standing combination is all white lace combination of silver lace and tulle. at The girdle is draped of lace at the front, is made of cherry red messaline.

One would think that a woman would look like a Mardi Gras in a mixture of styles; but she doesn't. Woman is a versatile creature and can do much with herself, yet manage to stop just short of absurdity. And yet, after all, some women do look absurd even with the best intentions to do otherwise. There are women with old-fashioned types of faces and figures which are altogether charming, but which should be emphasized and reflected, as it were, in their clothes.

You may say that it is not possible for a woman to wear unfashionable gowns to-day and not make of herself a target for unpleasant criticism. But there you are wrong, in part, if not in whole. The fashions themselves offer a gown for every temperament as well as for every physical type.

Flowered Silks Attractive.

There is nothing more attractive today than the flowered silks with looped-up panniers, with a short bodice, a fichu of tulle, a satin rose and long sleeves or tulle ones to the elbow. Add to this white silk stockings and black velvet slippers; part the hair and roll it flatly against your head, then swing a small single piece of jewelry around the neck by a silken cord, and you have a costume that would reflect the most demure type of woman, and at the same time be in the very forefront of fashion.

The consensus of opinion is that if a woman studies the relation of clothes to her own temperament ever so little and tries to reflect her character and attitude of mind in her apparel, she will be successfully dressed. And this is the new cult in clothes, and this is why—if you wish to get at the secret of things—this is why there are so many fashions abroad in the land.

Mingling the New Fashions.

On second thought, it may be better to save any philosophic comments on dress to such time as fashions wane. It was a dull period from Christmas day until the first of February, and if we do not have news in those weeks, at least we have much to say on the kind of clothes women should wear instead of those they do wear.

Each hour now brings out a new bit of gossip anent clothes, and each week sees the verification of a rumor, or the startling assurance that we are soon to have something quite different from what has gone before. So let us look at the subject quickly, as one who is dealing in facts and not theories.

I will give you snapshots of all the new things that are being seen in the theatres and in the shops and in the restaurants, and, although they may appear kaleidoscopic, still you may be able to see them as they really appear, simply because they have few characteristics of broken bits of colored glass in mass.

Few Curves in Figure.

To begin with, there is the figure. It is all that it promised to be in the beginning of the Summer. There are as few curves as possible, and yet there is not enough solidity or pressure upon the figure for a sharply drawn outline. You slouch and bag and pouch and slop over and act as though you didn't care, and as though you had never heard of physical culture. And yet, against all the evidences of the corsetless figure which is obtained by rubber and elastic corsets, there is an undercurrent running strong for a corset that more definitely outlines the figure.

But we speak of the present, not of the future. The minaret tunic, or the lamp shade tunic, as Americans call it, is accepted in many forms except the original one. Sometimes there are two or three, each standing further out from the figure than the other one.

Sashes and girdles of every kind are used lavishly. There are few coats or skirts and blouses that do not have a belt, and on evening gowns the girdle is an important feature. The noticeable feature is the tendency toward lengthening the waist with these adjuncts. When a two-inch belt is placed on a jacket it is arranged in some way to give the appearance that the waist line is half way toward the hips, the new kind of blouses which are cut like waistcoats there is a new one with a waist at the back, which is placed half an inch below the normal and is held in much with the fullness of the blouse, and over the fullness of the blouse sag over its fullness. The deep waisted girdle is used to hold the straight gown of a dinner frock, and some dance dresses of the finest fabrics are constructed on the same lines, which are different to the styles which are worn with collarless suits which are slightly larger, the fullness is produced by a belt exactly the length of the waist, the belt is sewed to the waist line and is dropped below the waist line front and back, and a bust line is added to make bodices it is finished with a small bustle.

Variety in Sleeves.

You are allowed to wear a sleeve to the knuckle in your ball gown, if you are fortunate enough to be the proud possessor of a pair of arms that are worth showing. If your arms are good, you can do like the ancient Greeks, and fastening the upper portion of your bodice over the shoulder with a small fibula, leave the arm guiltless of covering.

There are sleeves put into regulation armholes, there are peg-shaped sleeves that begin at the neck at a point, and there are wing sleeves of silk that are held down by jewelled fillets. One of the good-looking sleeves is of chiffon from armhole to elbow, say in dark blue, and in velvet from elbow to wrist, say in deep red. Both parts of this sleeve are wrinkled.

There is another arm covering that resembles the huge sleeve worn by the Russian priests, and it is possible that the idea was suggested by the priests' garments. The wing sleeves on evening gowns are a year old, and this is against them in the minds of those women who search for something new every month, and who do not believe that they are well dressed unless they represent a phase of the fleeting fashion.

Neck a la Japanese.

When the Japanese collar made its appearance it was quickly adopted because the variety of women who wanted their gowns cut high in the back was astonishingly large. And it represented something that had not been done before, or rather in the near past. At the present moment it is in fashion as much as ever, and its rivals are the high rolling collar that runs to a deep point in front and the ultra Japanese collar that stands away from the neck about half way between it and the arm.

This is exceedingly new and so far it has few followers. Doucet uses it in an exaggerated manner because he outlines it with a reed which holds it up and out like a little hoop skirt waving to and fro over the shoulders.

Ruches have not gone out of fashion. They are worn in many forms and serve to soften many hard lines. It is probable that they will be desired as long as the open neck is worn at every hour in preference to the high one. The fichu effect of folded net or lace or tulle is one of the best neck arrangements in existence. It covers many structural defects and is an aid to any gown.

Neck Arrangement of Gowns.

The neck arrangement of evening gowns is less puzzling than any other because it is either square or V-shaped and, beyond folds or tulle, there is little to guess about. Probably the neck arrangement for the morning hours in the street is more puzzling than ever, for the open neck is universally fashionable, and yet many women, for many reasons, will not wear it on the street in connection with a rough coat suit. And there are times when a rough coat suit and the modern shirt waists have wide turnover collars just expose most of the neck, and a man may expect either a collar and cravat or a cravat and a coat collar to cover the neck and chest exposed. Not all

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

EVENING COATS WHICH CAN BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

THE thing that appeals most to the eye in the new evening coats is the richness and beauty of their color and softness and beauty of the materials of which they are made. The thing that appeals to the economical woman's good sense is that they are so designed that they can successfully be made by the home dressmaker. In the illustration there are some well designed coats that can easily be copied. Gay linings and fur trimmings are an important part of most of the new coats, and both these features are shown in the sketch. The coat on the figure on the left is made of velvet matelasse, in yellow and white, and it is lined with yellow satin. The collar and cuffs are made of white fur, and white porcelain buttons and yellow satin bound buttonholes close the front snugly. There is a deep yoke, back and front, with which the sleeves are cut in one piece. The yoke is put on with a cording of yellow satin. The coat is loosely drawn into a blouse about the hips. The charming cap worn with this coat is made of gold tissue, edged with a band of gilt braid embroidered with blue and gray and yellow. A string of blue beads holds it under the chin. The next coat is made of rose duvetyn, a lovely material, by the way, for evening coats. It is pliable and yet warm, and so answers the needs, both of beauty and serviceableness, of the evening coat. There is a yoke made of a piece of Chinese embroidered silk, in rose color and gold and blue, and black fur outlines the neck and sleeves. Deep blue velvet is the material in which the dark coat is developed. It is lined with salmon pink silk, and it is edged at the neck and arms with soft white fur. This coat is cut like a cape, wrinkled over the arms to form sleeves, the ends of which are outlined with fur. The coat crosses in front and fastens under the right arm. On the extreme right a coat of tan cloth is pictured. It is lined with a gayly flowered silk in cream, brown and rose. The neck and sleeves are edged with brown fur.

Some Approved Methods of Cooking Partridge—Birds Now Raised in Captivity.

THE bird which we call Bob White or partridge answers to the European quail, and forms a dish literally fit for a king. As yet this bird is expensive, but as it is now raised in captivity it soon may be properly classed with poultry birds, and then may finds it way more frequently to our tables.

Here are a few methods of cooking partridges, if you are fortunate enough to be able to obtain any of these delicious little birds.

Smothered Partridge.

Smothered partridges are easily prepared, and as delicious as easy to prepare. Clean the birds and draw them. With a sharp, strong knife open them on the back. Soak them in water enough to cover, to which a teaspoonful of salt for every quart of water has been added. At the end of four hours remove them from the salt water. Dry them and dredge them with flour.

Put a spoonful of butter and a little pepper on each, and moisten them with enough water to keep them from burning. Bake them for three-quarters of an hour, and baste them frequently, so that they will be juicy when cooked. Serve them piping hot, with gooseberry jelly.

Roast Partridge on Toast.

Pick, singe, and remove the heads and legs from plump partridges. Draw them and wash and dry them. On the breast of each put a slice of fat bacon or pork, and sprinkle them generously with salt. Put them in a dripping pan and cook them briskly for fifteen minutes in a hot oven. Have ready a thin slice of well-browned buttered toast for each partridge on a hot platter. When the birds are done slip them quickly on the toast and garnish the dish with crisp watercress.

Fried Partridges.

Dress the partridges and remove the legs and wings. Flatten the breasts as much as possible with the fingers or a little mallet. Roll each bird in flour and fry brown in a tablespoonful each of butter and bacon fat. Then remove the partridges and add two tablespoonfuls of flour to the hot fat.

Next add the liquid from a can of mushrooms and enough veal or chicken stock to make a cupful and a half. Season the sauce well with pepper and salt, and add the mushrooms, cut in small pieces. Put the partridges on a hot platter and pour the hot sauce over them.

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RULE CODE FOR OFFICE WOMEN

What the Girl in Business Should and Should Not Do to Make a Success.

SOME few offices suggest the anterooms to a mediaeval dungeon; more resemble a drawing room in which a pink tea is perennially and constantly going on. Most of them, fortunately, strike a happy medium between these two extremes and are, as they should be, moderately quiet and orderly places whose occupants can pursue their given duties without much trouble.

There are certain dos and don'ts that ought to be posted in the mind of every woman who works in an office, for often one woman can change an office, either of the pink-tea type or the dungeon-anteroom type, to the sort of office it should be. One woman, too, can change the orderly, comfortable office into an unorderly or uncomfortable one with astonishing rapidity.

The ideal office, of course, is the one that runs methodically enough so that each worker can go about his or her own work without interruption. It is the one where there is only so much restraint as is needed, to keep the different members of any organization from interfering with each other.

It need not be a gloomy, ugly place, where only monosyllables are uttered and only unattractive clothes are worn. Neither need it be a noisy, ornate place, where chattering interferes with the click of the typewriters and frou-frous get tangled up in the filing cabinets.

Here is some advice for women who work in offices:

To begin with, a woman need not leave her femininity behind her when she takes her place at her desk. She may be as womanly and girlish as she pleases. There is no reason why she need be an ounce less refined or less dainty than the girl or woman at home.

As to her clothes, they too may be feminine. There is no reason why a woman should wear stiff, starched shirtwaists, with stiff, mannish collars and black cravats and ugly, heavy boots, just because she must or will make her own way in the world in an office. Obviously, a satin skirt with a slash and a lampshade tunic, and a blouse of net and lace, are out of place in an office. Gaudy colors, too, are out of place.

But any woman may wear dainty and becoming clothes without running the risk of criticism or misunderstanding, if she wears them in the right way. If she obviously dresses to attract attention, she obviously will get all she wants of it and perhaps a little more.

Society and Business Apart.

Granting that a woman may be her own feminine self in an office, be it said that she must remember that her social life and her business life are two different things. Of course, a woman who has worked for years, who makes her work her life, has privileges that the younger woman has not. The older, more experienced business woman may receive her mail at her place of business, and may receive personal calls there without inconveniencing any one or arousing comment.

But the younger business woman never should receive personal callers in her office. She should have her personal mail sent to her home address, and she should be careful about the number of telephone calls she receives or makes. Some offices, perhaps wisely, have a "No telephoning" rule. Where there is no such rule the office telephone should be used only in case of emergency.

There are several reasons why these no-calls, no-telephoning, no-letters rules are wise.

To begin with, a young woman's employers and associates have much more respect for her if they know she has the good taste to wish to keep her own personal affairs more or less to herself.

For another thing, the employe is obviously paid for her time. The time she gives to telephoning and receiving callers and opening her personal mail is time wasted, from her employer's point of view. The time the telephone operator and office boy give to taking care of her mail, her telephone messages, and her callers is also time wasted, from the business point of view.

In a certain office where by far the greatest number of employes were women, a feeling of freedom from restraint naturally grew up. And in the end this very freedom from restraint led to much wasting of time.

There was one young woman who used to have her shoes shined every morning, after office hours had begun, by the bootblack who made the rounds of the building. The task was done quickly, and she wasted an inappreciable amount of time over it. But others copied her example, and before long there was every morning a long row of dusty shoes waiting for the bootblack.

Then one of the women got in the habit of having Bootblack Joe put her shoe buttons on for her, and replenish her shoelaces. Sometimes, when he would put the buttons on in a way that did not suit her, he would have to do the work over again, and one morning he sat for half an hour in the middle of the floor working over her shoes, while she sat, her attention only half on her work, and the other women in the room hopped around him at their various tasks. In the aggregate fully an hour's time was wasted, as far as the employer was concerned.

Loyalty and Courtesy.

Loyalty to the employer is a first rule of business—or ought to be—with both men and women. If you feel that you cannot be loyal to the firm that employes you, resign your position.

And this feeling of loyalty ought to be called on by the fastidious woman every day to help her over what at first often seem real difficulties.

It is said that the entrance of women into business life has had an elevating influence on offices. The men in offices are almost always courteous and considerate. In the old days perhaps they often swore over their work, but they don't often do so to-day. And if a woman occasionally hears a gentle ejaculation from a man at a neighboring desk, she will find it far better, usually, to call on her sense of loyalty to the people she is working with and for, and close her ears, than to look shocked.

There are not many men like the one who, one day, harassed beyond endurance, said "Darn" over the telephone, and then went about in an embarrassed way and apologized to every woman within hearing. But most men are courteous and thoughtful, and if occasionally they forget the presence of women they are doubtless sorry for it the next minute.

Courtesy ought to play a large part in women's business careers, too. It is really a woman's most potent means of getting ahead. Sometimes it is better than brains, for there seem to be many positions for women in business that demand tact, womanliness, and courteousness.

HINTS ON WEARING OF JEWELS

THE Empress Josephine was noted as a well-dressed woman. It is said that she had the same allowance that Napoleon's second wife, Marie Louise, later had, and that both of these royal ladies patronized the same dressmaker. But Josephine always looked better dressed than Marie Louise.

One of the secrets of Josephine's dressing was simplicity. She always dressed in white muslin and when a great state assembly of men and women in velvet and silk and gold and jewels was gathered together, Josephine would enter the room, dressed in white muslin, and wearing a single jewel. And a hush of admiration would fall on all the gaily clad courtiers present.

Josephine never wore but one jewel at a time, although she loved them and had so many that they would not all get in the large jewel cabinet which had belonged to Marie Antoinette. But Josephine understood the value of wearing only one, so that that one would shine out in all its glory.

Modern women might well take the taste of Josephine as a guide for their own taste in the matter of jewels.

The hand that is laden with rings containing a dozen diffrent stones is not half so attractive as the hand that is decked out with stones of only two kinds. And when jewels of one sort are worn in the hair, another sort about the neck, and still others on the arms and fingers, the effect loses force.

Certain stones can be effectively combined. Diamonds look well with almost any other stone. Pearls can be safely worn with most other stones. And occasionally stones of two strongly contrasting colors can be worn together.

But remember that a single jewel, carefully chosen, is more effective than half a dozen picked out at random.

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Each coat is perfectly tailored, some are yoke lined and MANY FULL LINED WITH SATIN. Black and fashionable colors; sizes 34 to 48. Each coat worth fully $24.75 or $29.75; sale price $19.75

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Second Floor.

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Holiday stocks are at their best, shopping is comfortable, and, as a further inducement, prices are low.

SHOP NOW—it is best for you—best for sales clerks, delivery people—for every one.

We will hold any goods you select until Christmas if desired, on payment of a small deposit.

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Every statement in our advertisements is absolutely the truth. Our department managers attach their signatures to their part of the advertisements as a bond for truth, and these signed papers are kept on file. If at any time you should see what you believe to be a misstatement or exaggeration, we respectfully request that as a favor to us you will report it to the Executive Office for investigaion and explanation.

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Lack of space does not permit a detailed description of the items, which run into the hundreds, but they include:—

Automobile Lunch Outfit,	Cigar and Cigarette Cases,	English Wicker-work Baskets,	Fitted Toilet Cases,	Photo Frames,
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Imported Handbags, 350 to the lot.
Regular price: $3.00, $4.00, $6.00 up to $15.00.
Half Price: $1.50, $1.95, $2.95 and $4.95.

Auto Lunch Outfits, compact in leather cases.
Regular Price: $23.50, $30.00, $37.50 up to $100.
Half Price: $11.75, $15.00, $18.75 up to $50.00.

Compact Dressing Rolls, pigskin and sole leather with imitation ivory, nickel and ebony, in cases.
Reg. Price: $10, $15, $20 up to $25.
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In addition to these detailed items there is a wide range of popular-priced articles.
Regularly 50c to $5.00.
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Ever-Ready Dressing Cases, with French gilt and imitation ivory toilet fittings.
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Besides their use as work baskets they make delightful candy baskets as well.

As a special feature, we offer 1,000

Satin Lined Willow Work Baskets 35c & 50c

WILLOW SCRAP BASKETS, leatherette and leather lined, 75c to $5.00.
WILLOW WORK BASKETS AND STANDS, leatherette and leather top, fitted with complete sewing accessories, $1.00 to $16.50. Main Floor.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Bring the Children to See Santa Claus in Our Toyland

We Are Showing Bigger, Brighter and Better Stocks Than Ever!!

A Feature!! Santa Claus Letter Contest:—

Santa Claus has made his headquarters in Bloomingdales' and will give prizes to the boys and girls who write the best letters telling what they want for Christmas. Prizes will consist of thirty handsome toys, which will be on display in our Toy Department.

CONDITIONS:

Letters must be composed and written by children. Parents may write the name and address to secure a proper record. Date of birth is required. Letters to be brought to Santa's Post Office, on the Fourth Floor, by the children, accompanied by adult.

Letters will be classified as follows:—
Class 1—For children under 8 years.
Class 2—For children 8 to 11 years.
Class 3—For children 11 to 14 years.
Letters obviously the work of adults will be disqualified. Contest closes on December 15th. Winning numbers will be posted in the Toy Department from December 20th to 24th.

A Special Sale of Jointed Dolls:

We have prepared for to-morrow a special assortment of full jointed dolls with well moulded bodies, large bisque heads with moving eyes and eyelashes and fine sewed wigs with flowing curls.

24 inches	26½ inches	29½ inches	31 inches
98c	**$1.98**	**$2.98**	**$4.98**

"Handwerck" Jointed Dolls, $2.75, $3.75, $4.75, $5.75, $6.98, $8.98, $10.98.
"Kestner" Jointed Dolls, $1.98, $2.49, $3.49, $4.98, $7.98, $8.98.
Character Dolls, six styles at 98c. Kid Dolls, 18 inches, with voice, $1.25.

Big Stocks of Well Known Toys

"Meccano" Sets, $1.00 to $14.00.
"Radioptican" Post Card Machines, $3.49.
Flexible Flyer Sleds, No. 1, $1.98.
"Bloch" Doll Perambulators, $2.98.
"Flinch," the great card game, 39c.
"Humpty Dumpty" Circus, 98c.
"Shoenhut" Pianos, 14 keys, 98c.
"Pets" Grocery Store, 98c.
"Daisy" Express Wagons, $1.69.
"Phoebe Snow" game, 39c.
"Bings," Mechanical Train Sets, 98c.
"Lionel" Electric Trains, Set, $5.98.

Fourth Floor.

Chauffeurs' Uniforms or Overcoats at $17.50

Fit, Style and Quality Have Our Guarantee.

The uniform consists of a coat, a pair of trousers or breeches, and cap to match. The overcoats match the suits, lined and interlined to the edge.

Other Chauffeurs' Uniforms or Overcoats, $15.00 to $35.00.

Auto Supply Dept., Basement.

BLOOMINGDALES'

"Mesco" Electric Irons at $2.69

Highly polished nickel; 4, 5 or 6 lbs.; complete ready to attach to any light socket. They were made to sell for $3.50 to $5; our sale price, **$2.69**

Mail or 'phone orders will be promptly filled.

ABOUT OTHER ELECTRIC GOODS

A complete line of electrical novelties suitable for Christmas Gifts.

Main Floor, Balcony.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Women's Gloves---Big Special

Women's 2-Clasp Glace Kid Gloves, a delightful assortment, with every size included; in black, white and tan **65c**

Women's Mannish Capeskin Gloves, heavy prix seam, in a variety of popular shades; also P-K washable doeskin gloves, in white **89c**

16-Button Length Mousquetaires, glace kid; in all sizes; 16-button length, in white and black **$1.69**

Women's 2-Clasp French Kid Gloves, 3-row wide embroidered backs, embroidered in combinations; all shades and black and white **$1.00**

$1.00 Gloves for Men and Women at 69c.

Samples from a well-known manufacturer; heavy prix seam cape-skin gloves in golden brown and tan shades; every pair guaranteed to wear and fit perfectly.

MAIN FLOOR.

Our assortment of gloves for men, women and children is complete and varied. It offers the widest choice and presents a range of attractive prices.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Lace Curtains and Portieres

In an attractive array and much under regular prices.

Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains, in great variety of patterns of the best copies of real lace effects; made of Egyptian yarn with overlocked stitched edge at special prices, 98c., $1.45, $1.75 and $1.98.

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains in white and Arab, with reinforced edge; dainty design; very interesting values, $1.98, $3.00, $3.75.

Imported Hand Made Lacet Lace Curtains, mounted on French cable net in rich border effects, $2.25, $3.75, and $5.25.

Scrim Curtains, with cluny or imitation filet insertion and edging in white or Arab, $1.45, $2.25 and $2.98.

SPECIAL—High Grade Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, perfectly reversible with borders or silk gimp edge, in all colors; $4.25, $4.98, $5.75.

Double Velour Portieres, plain centre, with embossed borders in red and green; green and green; brown and green or rose and green; these are practically two portieres in one, at the very special price, $15.75.

We are showing a Wonderful Assortment of Lace Bed Spreads in scrim with Cluny and embroidered motifs or French cable net with lacet laces; Marie Antoinette and other handmade lace at very low prices; $9.75 up to $25.00.

If you are thinking of making a gift that combines ornament with utility, you will find many helpful suggestions in our Upholstery Section.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Send Money Abroad to relatives and friends for the holidays through our

Banking Dept.

We issue drafts, money orders, and sell foreign money for European countries.

Drafts on Ireland are a specialty here

SEWING CHATELAINES 25c

Scissors, needle book and emery, suspended from ribbon, drawn through bone rings, needle book and emery book covered with Dresden Silk **25c**

MANICURE CHATELAINE, buffer and file, suspended from ribbon drawn through bone rings, **25c**

NURSERY CHATELAINE, safety pins on bone rings, suspended from ribbon painted in dainty floral designs **25c**

DAINTY PIN CUSHION, covered with gold net **25c**

Same Dept. as Toys.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Our Domestic Rug Department

has the distinct privilege of introducing for the first time in this country

S. Sanford & Sons

New "Hurrikana" Axminster Rugs

These rugs are the newest productions of these famous mills at Amsterdam, N. Y., and are designed to meet the great demand for a high grade rug at a popular price. They are in very pretty designs that will lend tone to any room.

For this introduction we have been able to secure two sizes, as follows:

"Hurrikanas," size 9 x 12 feet, at $21.00
"Hurrikanas," size 36 x 70 inches, at ..... $ 3.50

To make this presentation complete we will also show

Other Axminster Rugs

in beautiful all over repeated designs, various pretty colorings and splendid reproductions of Oriental effects. These rugs are in a complete range of sizes.

Size 27x54 inches, at ..... $1.75 | Size 8.3x10.6 feet, at $18.25
Size 36x70 inches, at ..... $3.50 | Size 9x12 feet, at $21.00

Showing of Carpets 1914 Designs

In hall, stair and room sizes, offered at these prices:

Tapestry Brussels Carpets ..... at 65c yard
Wool Velvet Carpets ..... at 85c and $1.10 yard
Wilton Velvet Carpets ..... at $1.50 yard

Linoleums at Special Prices:---

In our temporary quarters, near Furniture Department

Printed Cork Linoleums, reg. 50c square yard ..... **39c** | Inlaid Linoleum, reg. $1.10 per square yd **69c**

Bloomingdales', Fourth Floor.

Pretty Ribbons for Christmas:—

3 to 4½ Inch Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, in all the wanted holiday colors, at, per yard **12½c**

Fancy Dresden Ribbons, in new patterns, 3 to 5½ inches wide, at, per yard ..... **10c to 22c**

Satin Taffeta Ribbons, for tying Christmas packages, 500 boxes of No. 1, 1½ and 2, in natural holly colors; yard **9c**

4½ Inch Satin Ribbons, taffeta, moire and moire edge ribbons, for hair bows and fancy work; in all good, staple shades, at, per yard **17c**

Fancy Coat Hangers, handkerchief bags, garters, pin cushions and many other dainty gift things made by our experts, at 59c to $2.50.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Women's Splendid Silk Stockings

Well Worth a Fourth More Than Our Price

Women's Pure Thread Silk Stockings, full fashioned boot styles, mercerized garter tops, in black, white and a variety of colors **49c**

Women's Pure Thread Silk Stockings, made with high spliced heels, double soles, garter tops, black and variety of colors **79c**

Women's Pure Thread Silk Stockings, stockings in plain colors, silk stockings with fancy lace insertion and embroidery fronts, accordion ribbed silk stockings, in a price range from $1.98 to $3.98.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Nearly a Million Handkerchiefs

for every member of the family are comprised in our Great Holiday Stocks. The best products of the whole world.

These are early shopping inducements:—

Box of Six Sheer Shamrock Handkerchiefs, special for 25c.
Box of Six One-Corner-Embroidered Handkerchiefs for 50c.
Box of Six Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for 50c.
Men's All-Linen Initialled Handkerchiefs, 6 for 75c.
Women's Handkerchiefs, 6 assorted styles with initials, linen, at $1.
Men's Embroidered Initial and Colored Border Silk Handkerchiefs, a great bargain, at 25c.

Main Floor.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Our Auto Supply Department

Motorists will always find a most complete display here, in which every need that might arise has been anticipated. A very important display of present interest is a stock of Lap Robes at prices that mean savings of 25 to 35 per cent. Read:

Fur Automobile Coats, made from Russian Mountain Goat; large collar, wind cuffs in sleeves; at **$17.50**

Fur Caps of Hudson Seal, made from fine, selected skins; for Monday, at **$1.75**

Haveline Oil, light, 5 gallon; attractively priced at **$1.75**

Haveline Oil, medium, 5 gallon; for Monday **$2.00**

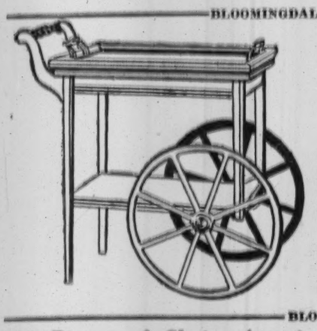
Chauffeurs' Gloves or Mittens, lined with heavy wool lining **$1.98**

Double Plush Robes, grey and black, large size, heavy weight; price for this sale **$3.98**

Motor Fur Rugs, black Siberian dog or goat; large size **$3.75**

$7.00 Electric Automobile Horns, 8 inches long; tomorrow (Monday), at **$2.85**

BLOOMINGDALES'



This Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon, $14.50

Made like illustration, of solid mahogany; two heavy wheels with rubber tires, glass top tray which can be used separately if desired, in either rubbed or polished finish.

We show a fine assortment of solid mahogany and walnut Tip Tables; in mahogany, from $6 to $20; in walnut at $11.75.

Furniture Dept., Fourth Floor.

BLOOMINGDALES'

500 Pieces of Choice American Cut Glass, Special at $2.98

Cut from a lead glass blank, which rings as true as a bell. Finished as brilliantly as a diamond, all pretty and full cut deep designs.

The assortment includes 12-inch tall flower vases, 8 and 9 inch berry bowls, wine decanter, butter dishes, water carafes, celery trays, relish dishes and many others; choice of pretty and useful pieces, which you'll consider good value; at **$2.98**

Other Pieces in Cut Glass, ranging in price from a pretty nappy at 98c to a handsome punch bowl at **$29.98**

Third Floor.

Canned Goods Week in Grocery Store

Early June Peas, very fine; can 8c
Other Peas, can, 13c, 17c and 23c
Our 10c Corn, finest from Maine, per can **10c**
Our 12c Tomatoes, very fine, large can **8c**
Lima Beans, extra fine, per can 9c
Spinach, large No. 3 can, 10c and 14c
Whole Okra, For Soups, Per can **10c**
Olive and Tomato, &c., &c., can **24c**
Beets, sweet, tender, large No. 3 can 9c
Succotash, extra fine, per can 9c
String Beans, extra fine, per can 9c
Shrimp, finest, per can 10c
Salmon, excellent, large can 8c
Salmon, finest Alaska, large can 15c
Rimmered Herring ..... Per can **9c**
Herring in Tomato ..... Per can **9c**
Smoked Sardines ..... Per can **9c**
Imported Sardines in Olive Oil, extra large cans **15c**
Imported Boneless Sardines, extra large cans **20c**
Domestic Sardines, small can, 4c; large can **7c**
Catsup, extra fine, per bottle 9c
Plum Pudding, the best, per can 14c
Fig Jam, best, per can 9c
Imported Orange Marmalade, large jar **14c**
Cleaned Currants, per package, 8c, 10c, and **12c**
Seeded Raisins, per package, 8c and 12c
Citron, per lb. 18c
Heinz Mincemeat, small can, 18c; large **30c**
Pillsbury Flour—It is the BEST; only one 24-lb. bag with other groceries **69c**

	Case.	Bottle.
J. B. Lawson's Old Vatted	$11.00	$1.00
J. B. Lawson's Liqueur	14.50	1.25
Haig & Haig 5-Star	19.00	1.60
Haig & Haig 3-Star	14.25	1.25
Black and White	12.50	1.05
Johnnie Walker	14.25	1.20
J. Jameson 3-Star	14.25	1.20
Old Bushmill	14.25	1.20

Vanilla Extract—The richest and purest; 2-oz. bottle, 30c; 4-oz., 58c; 8-oz. **75c**
Pecan Meat—Halves; per lb. 70c
Walnut Meat—Halves; per lb. 48c
Filbert Meat—Whole; per lb. 48c
Shelled Jordan Almonds—Per lb., 58c and **70c**
Shelled Valencia Almonds—Per lb. 44c
New Walnuts—Extra fine; per lb., 18c and **24c**
Our 18c Prunes—Very large; per lb. 14c
Our 8c Prunes—Plump and fat; per lb. 6c
Dried Apricots—Per lb., 18c and 22c
Dried Peaches—Per lb., 10c and 14c
Figs—Extra fine; per lb., 18c and 20c
Our 15c Rice—Per lb., 9c; 5 lbs. 40c
Dried Pea Beans—Per lb. 6c
Table Raisins—Extra fine; 1-lb. pkg., 15c and **25c**
Extra Fine White Storage Eggs—Our 44c grade; per dozen **39c**
Table Pears—Large No. 3 can 12c
Lemon Cling Peaches—Large can 15c
California White Cherries, Sliced Apricots or Sliced Peaches Delicious; small cans **10c**
Breakfast Cocoa—Purest; extra fine; ½ lb. **12c**
Phillips' Digestible Cocoa—Per can 25c

Del Monte, Cal., Fruits All large cans
Lemon Cling Peaches—Large can 25c
Sliced Peaches—Large can 25c
Bartlett Pears—Large can 25c
White Cherries—Large can 25c

California Riesling—Extra fine quality; dozen bottles $3.60
50 bottles for $10.00
California Zinfandel — Extra fine quality; dozen bottles $2.50
50 bottles $9.50

Tomato Paste—Imported; for gravies, soups, &c.; per can **4c**
Del Monte Asparagus Tips—Can 20c
Borax—Pure; 1-lb. package 7c
Ammonia—Strong; ½ gal. bottle 18c
Dried Yellow Split Peas—Per lb. 6c
Lentils—Extra fine; per lb. 6c
Dried Lima Beans—Per lb. 8c
12c Succotash—Extra fine; per can 9c
Green Split Peas—Imported; the finest for soups, &c.; per lb. **6c**
Dried Red Kidney Beans—Per lb. 7c
New Imported Salad Potatoes—5 lbs. **20c**
New Green Rern—Best; per lb. 12c

Eagle Asparagus—California; elsewhere 22c; extra fine; large can **18c**

Our 18c Peas—Extra fine; per can 15c
Our 28c Table d'Hote Coffee—Extra fine; only for this sale, per lb. **24c**
Our 35c A la Carte Coffee—Finest; only for this sale, per lb. **29c**
All Our 62c Teas—Per lb. 44c
All Our 50c Teas—Per lb. 35c
All Our 34c Teas—Per lb. 29c
60c Queen Olives—Best; quart jar 39c
60c Manzanilla—Best; quart jar 39c
Pure Strained Honey—Bottle 10c
Washing Soda—5 lbs., 5c; box of 80 lbs. **85c**
Pride Laundry Soap—Extra fine; seven large cakes, 25c; case of 100 ..... **$3.40**

	Special Gal.
Our $5.00 University Whiskey	$4.00
Our $4.00 Proslt Straight Rye	$3.25
Our $3.25 Maryland Rye	$2.75
Our $3.50 Seltzer Whiskey	$2.25
Our $3.50 California Brandy	$3.00

BLOOMINGDALES'

Gift Hints in Our China Shop

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets

Excellent Values At Our Price . . **$9.98**

Dinner Set of 100 pieces, best quality American porcelain, including all necessary dishes for the service of 12 persons, such as a covered soup tureen, 2 covered vegetable dishes, meat dishes, 12 each plates, cups and saucers; choice of several patterns. Each piece decorated with pretty floral design and gold edges **$9.98**

A Large Assortment of Other Dinner Sets

Of Austrian china, Limoges china, Theodore Haviland china, in regular as well as open stock patterns, at $12.50, $15.00, $17.98, $25.00, $35.00, $49.98 up to $150.00.

Italian Marble Busts at $10.00

Sculptured from a solid piece of marble by some of the best sculptors in Italy. Modern and pretty models, 17 inches high, with extra base on which bust can revolve; several subjects to choose from. Our own importation, which enables us to sell them at the very low price of **$10.00**

Other Fine Italian Marble Busts and Figures at $15.98, $22.98, $25.00, $39.98, $49.98 up to a Carrara figure of Venus de Milo, $74.

White and Green Italian Marble Pedestals, regular sizes, $8.98 to $29.98.

Artistic Berlin Bronzes, Figures and Groups

Excellent reproductions of the genuine, well finished and moderately priced.

Figures, many subjects, 11 to 12 inches high; your choice at **98c**

Berlin Bronze Figures, various subjects, 15 to 16 inches high; at **$1.98**

Other Pieces in Figures and Groups, $3.98, $5.98, $6.98, $8.98, $10.00, to a beautiful group at **$45.00**

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales', Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REALTY WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Bing & Bing Buy Upper Park Ave. Corner—West 57th St. Dwelling Changes Hands.

MANY SUBURBAN DEALS

Bronx Parkway Commission Takes Title to Twenty Acres at Hartsdale for About $100,000.

Park Avenue furnished the realty market with a good sale yesterday in the purchase by the operators, Bing & Bing, of the three old three-story dwellings on the southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, being 993, 995, and 997 Park Avenue. The plot is 50 by 56 feet. The property was acquired from the Glen Realty Company, and the new owners intend to alter the houses, with stores on the Park Avenue frontage.

In part payment Bing & Bing gave two parcels, one being the four-story dwelling at 61 West Eighty-second Street, 19 by 102.2 feet, adjoining the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, and the other a plot on the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and 153d Street, 40 by 100 feet.

Carl Levis was the broker in the transaction.

Fifty-seventh Street Sale.

The old four-story dwelling at 32 West Fifty-seventh Street was reported yesterday as having been sold by Herman C. Von Post. The plot is 25 by 100.5 feet, about midway in the block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It has been owned by the Von Post family for about forty years and was held at $250,000.

$14,000 for East Side Dwelling.

Frank J. Tyler, executor of the estate of Benjamin Hawker, has sold to William P. McCormick, 141 East Fifty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100.5 feet, located 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue. The consideration was $14,000.

$100,000 Deal at Hartsdale.

One of the largest transfers of real estate in Westchester County for several months was the transfer yesterday of a parcel of over twenty acres by the Scarsdale Estates to the Bronx Parkway Commission. The strip conveyed included the Italian garden at Greenacres, opposite the Hartsdale station, and a strip of varying width from the Hartsdale station to the White Plains village line. The consideration is reported to be over $100,000.

That the Bronx Parkway will be a wonderful asset to the people of Scarsdale especially is evidenced by the completed plans of the parkway through this section. Wherever the title has been acquired along the line of the Bronx River, the river bank has been cleaned, the dead trees removed, and the land put in presentable condition.

It is the policy of the Parkway Commission to acquire all the lands in the parkway reservation that can be purchased at a reasonable price, and already a large portion of the reserved property has been offered to them, and the titles are being closed as rapidly as money is available.

Investor Buys Harlem Flat.

The six-story apartment house at 55 to 59 West 116th Street, near Lenox Avenue, has been sold by Samuel Cowen for G. Bogard to an investor. The plot is 50 by 100.11 feet.

Deal in Dyckman Tract.

Thomas L. Reynolds has sold for the Mamaroneck Mortgage and Security Company a vacant lot on 211th Street, east of Columbus Avenue. The purchaser will erect a three-family house.

Bronx Borough.

The three-family brick house at 2,025 Morris Avenue, on a lot 21 by 100 feet, has been sold by Samuel Cowen to Louis Lubitz.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Thomas H. Roff, 1,449 and 1,451 Minford Place, two four-story double flats, to an investor.

Heirs Buy Staten Island Estate.

D. T. Cornell has sold for S. Rawson, as referee, the Aylwerd estate on Vanderbilt Avenue, Irving Place and Laurel Avenue, Stapleton, to Katherine M. Aylwerd and William Aylwerd.

Long Island.

A plot of 28½ acres at East Moriches, L. I., near the Great South Bay, has been sold by Harvey B. Newins, President of the Windsor Realty Company, to an investor who is preparing plans to develop the property by the erection at once of several attractive dwellings at moderate cost.

Recent Buyers.

Bertha Gardner is the purchaser of the dwelling at 163 West Ninety-second Street, reported sold recently by the estate of Robert Morrison. The buyer will occupy.

James J. Martin is the purchaser of the five-story flat at 629 West 138th Street, the sale of which by the Edward Waters Construction Company was reported Friday.

Commercial Leases.

Barnett & Co. have leased for Daniel Birdsall the store at 29 East 125th Street to the Tokio Tea Company and the store at 33 East 125th Street to a novelty company.

Realty Notes.

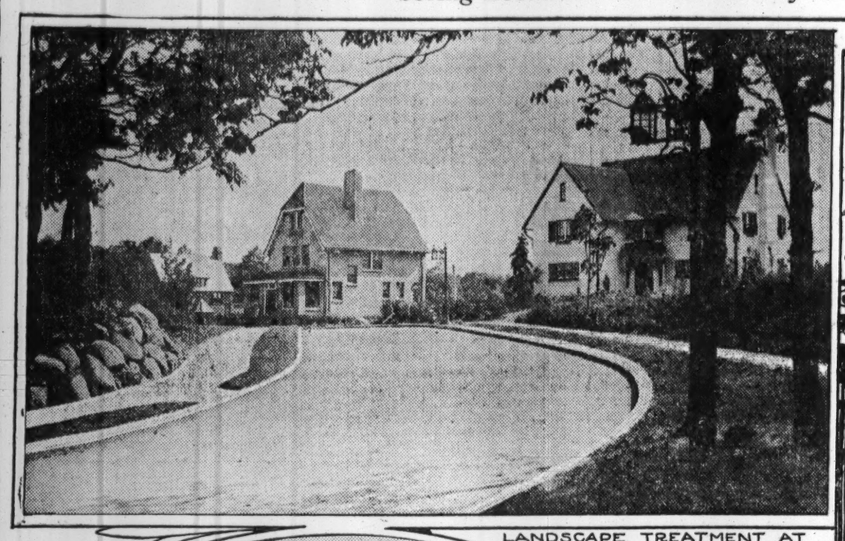
The Turner Construction Company has received the contract for erecting the new Austin, Nichols & Co. wholesale grocery warehouse, which will be built by Havemeyer & Elder at North Third Street and Kent Avenue, Brooklyn. The building will be 440 by 179 feet and six stories high. It will be constructed entirely of reinforced concrete, with heavy floor loads.

The December number of The Real Estate Bulletin, issued by the Real Estate Board of New York, on Dec. 2 will contain an analysis of the New York City budget and the speech of Walter Lindner outlining the effect of the income tax on real estate.

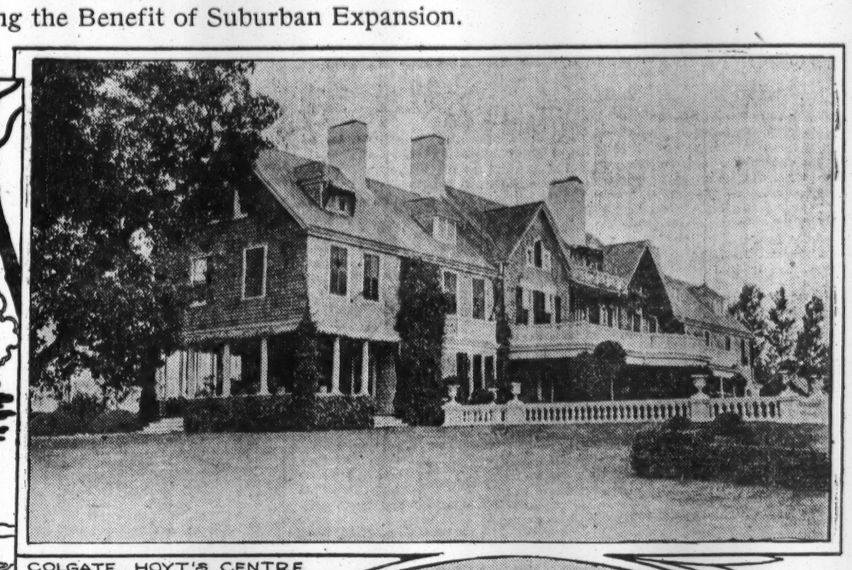
The Real Estate Owners' Protective Assocation will meet to-morrow night nn the Riverside Theatre building, Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street.

LARGE ESTATES AND HOME SITES ON LONG ISLAND IN GOOD DEMAND WITHIN FEW MILES OF MANHATTAN

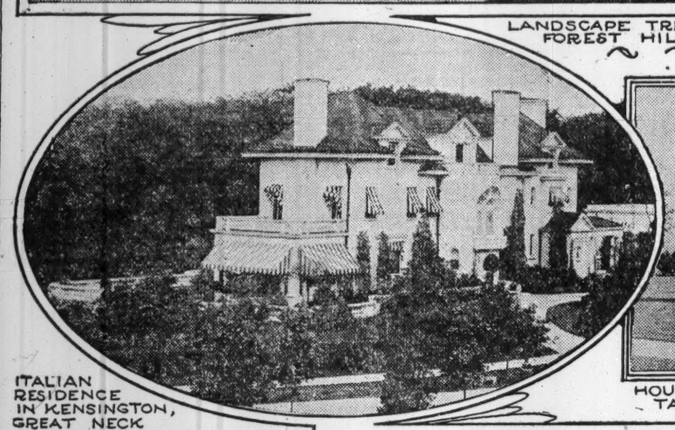
Acreage Property for Fine Residences Growing Scarcer in the Brookville, Westbury and Woodbury Sections—Otto H. Kahn One of the Recent Large Purchasers on North Shore—Building Operations Active in Great Neck, Plandome, Manhasset, and Neighboring Localities—Nassau County Reaping the Benefit of Suburban Expansion.



LANDSCAPE TREATMENT AT FOREST HILLS GARDENS

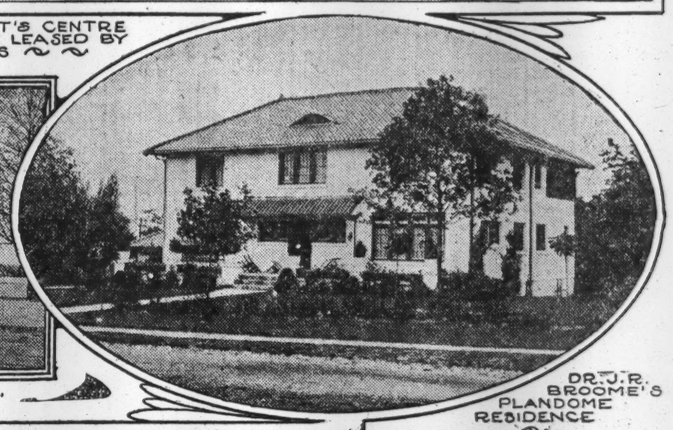


COLGATE HOYT'S CENTRE ISLAND HOME LEASED BY C. K. G. BILLINGS

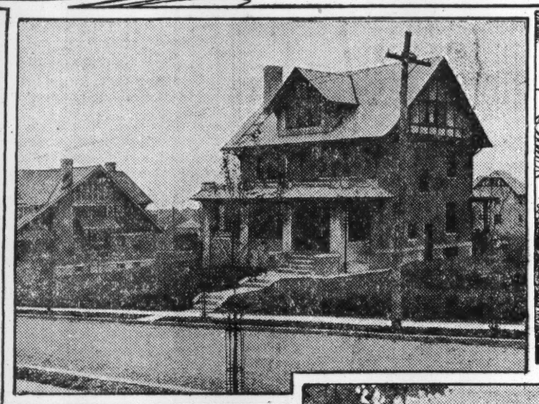


ITALIAN RESIDENCE IN KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK

HOUSE IN GARDEN CITY, SOLD BY GAGE E. TARBELL TO J. J. WELCH

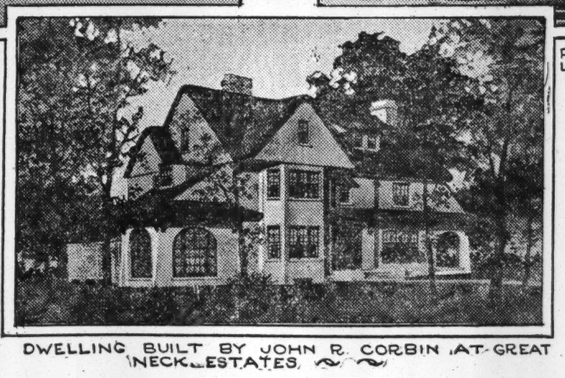


DR. J. R. BROOME'S PLANDOME RESIDENCE



TYPE OF HOUSES LATELY FINISHED AT JAMAICA HILLCREST

RESIDENCE OF RICHARD LAWRENCE AT KEW GARDENS



DWELLING BUILT BY JOHN R. CORBIN AT GREAT NECK ESTATES

Two facts stand out prominently in the history of the Long Island real estate market of the past season. These are, first, that there has been no diminution in the demand for large acreage estates within comfortable motoring distance of New York, and, second, that, owing to the steady improvement in transit facilities building operations are steadily growing in most of the home communities within sixty minutes' ride from Manhattan. The increase in these building operations means that people are buying land for the purpose of immediate improvement.

Throughout the north shore section, including the Westbury, Woodbury, and Brookville districts, the best property is held in large plots and will evidently continue in that state for some time. Every year sees additions to the magnificent country homes in this choice part of the island. In the Brookville district, especially, the growth has been very noticeable. The Piping Rock Club with its new building has played an important part in the high-class development of this picturesque locality.

Among recent purchasers there was Otto H. Kahn, who acquired 350 acres in the Woodbury section, being just south of the Cold Spring Harbor station on the Long Island Railroad, and with a large frontage on the Jericho Turnpike. His property is near the fine estates of Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. H. Rogers Winthrop, and J. Watson Webb, and while no definite announcement has been made, it is generally believed that Mr. Kahn will erect a fine residence on his new farm estate.

It was reported that Mr. Kahn paid close to $1,000 an acre. The increasing demand for choice acreage in the locality has not only taken many fine old farms out of the market, but has materially enhanced the value of the remaining salable farms, and, according to their situation, little is to be obtained anywhere west of Oyster Bay at less than $500 an acre, and property with water frontage is quoted all the way from $1,000 to $5,000 an acre.

For homes that do not seek large acreage, the north shore section of Great Neck, Roslyn, Plandome, Manhasset, and west to Douglaston and Flushing, has witnessed decided progress during the year, and is in line for greater growth. The recent electrification of the North Shore Division of the Long Island Railroad to Port Washington has added to the transit conveniences and the benefits will doubtless be more appreciated next Spring and Summer.

In speaking of present conditions and the outlook in this north shore district, E. T. Reichert, Jr., of the Frind Corporation said:

"We are not surprised at the fact that a number of home seekers and investors at this season of the year are taking advantage of the low-priced offerings in country homes and home sites available in this locality.

"During the last four years there have never been such opportunities as are available to-day in the Great Neck and Port Washington sections. As an illustration, we recently leased a $15,000 house, which has been rented at $1,200 a year, for $60 a month. This and other low prices are due to the fact that many owners have been transferred to other cities through business changes, and others suffered heavy losses in the present financial depression.

"Great Neck has the advantage of being the first town on the north shore, and in land attractions it offers fertile rolling country, fine trees, water views, boating and swimming in Little Neck Bay, artesian water, an eighteen-hole golf course, and, best of all, it is only 26 minutes from the city by electric trains. There are no new houses available to-day at $7,000 to $8,000, the demand for this class of building being constant and large."

One of the latest improvements which shows the effect of increasing population is the erection of a row of three-story brick buildings near the railroad station by Mrs. William R. Grace. There are seven stores in these buildings, and four have just been rented.

Many new homes have gone up this year at Plandome and Manhasset and in both places several choice plots have lately been purchased for improvement with residences costing from $10,000 to $30,000, to be ready for occupancy next season. Further to the east is Huntington, which is beginning to show evidences of active suburban development in the vicinity of the bay and harbor. A new Lederkranz clubhouse is now under construction near the station. It will cost $10,000 and will be a prominent addition to the town.

In the more central section of the island, at Jamaica, Kew Gardens, and Forest Hills, the development, if not as rapid as the enthusiasts looked for, has, on the whole, been very satisfactory, and the continued building operations show that the home demand is well sustained. Building has been active throughout the season in the Sage Foundation development at Forest Hills Gardens.

A little to the east, in the development at Kew Gardens, several artistic houses have been completed and occupied. In this tract practically nothing remains unsold, and in some cases the houses have been purchased before completion. Kew is but fifteen minutes from the Pennsylvania station, and is in an attractive section of the Borough of Queens. Kew Gardens surround the station, the tract having a frontage of over a mile on Forest Park and over 1,000 feet on Queens Boulevard, the main thoroughfare for automobiles, which runs directly from the Queensboro Bridge to Kew Gardens.

The increase in building operations in Queens is based primarily on the demand for municipal expansion made necessary by the influx to New York of a quarter of a million of new residents every year; and it is also impelled by a demand for one and two-family houses within the city boundaries. There are thousands of newcomers who must find homes in either houses or apartments whose cost or rent is comportable with their incomes. The result is that parts of Queens, which gave promise five years ago of becoming a large suburban borough, are building up with tenement houses.

The new trolley road between Third Avenue, Manhattan, by way of Queensboro Bridge and Queens (Hoffman) Boulevard, and the city line at Rosedale, will change the territory it penetrates from a suburban to an urban character. This condition is further accentuated by the operation of the Myrtle Avenue elevated line from Park Row through Brooklyn to and beyond Ridgewood in Queens. Ridgewood and Evergreen are being improved with apartment houses. The running time from Park Row by way of the Myrtle Avenue elevated line is thirty minutes, less than the running time between the Battery and Bronx Park.

Corona, Elmhurst, and Woodside have virtually surrendered to one and two family brick houses in rows, while all of the territory immediately adjacent to Long Island City is being improved with tenement houses to meet the demand from the steadily growing industrial population.

The reclamation of the meadow land surrounding Flushing Bay for factory and industrial purposes precludes any but typical city conditions in that vicinity. Much of these meadows is reclaimed, and the remainder is owned by a corporation which sees in the property a logical manufacturing zone of the borough.

The northern half of Jamaica is a home community centre which has been necessitated by the high ridge of land. The best economy for such land is detached house colonies, but even such houses are comparatively costly, as the character of improvement there attests.

Municipal conditions in the greater City of New York are forcing families of moderate means and others who desire suburban home life into Nassau County, just east of the Queens line. The southern half of Nassau is building up rapidly because of the numerous electric lines of the Long Island Railroad operated through it. Floral Park, Hempstead, Rockville Centre, Oceanside, East Rockaway, and Valley Stream afford examples of the extension of the suburban home life of New York City into Nassau County.

At Howard Estates, on Jamaica Bay, several bungalows have been erected by Joseph P. Day, sales agent for the estates. They are equipped with hot and cold water, furnace or steam heat, bath and laundry, and gas and electric light. Some are substantial frame structures with verandas and concrete columns, and others are constructed of concrete and hollow tile.

ARCHITECTS TO MEET.

Annual Convention of American Institute to be Held This Week.

The American Institute of Architects will hold its forty-seventh annual convention in New Orleans on Dec. 2, 3 and 4. An address of welcome to the State will be made by Gov. Luther E. Hall, and an address of welcome to the city by Martin Behrman, Mayor of New Orleans. This will be followed by the address of the President of the institute, Walter Cook.

Election of officers will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 3. In the evening there will be two addresses on the question of Government fine arts by Henry P. Davis and John M. Parker.

The public is invited by card. On Thursday, Dec. 4, the principal topic of discussion will be the status of the movement for a law to control Government fine arts. The annual dinner will be held on Thursday evening. Among the speakers will be R. B. Mayfield and George H. Terriberry.

Delegates from the New York Chapter appointed to attend the convention are: Robert D. Kohn, Egerton Swartwout, Charles Butler, Lansing C. Holden, William A. Boring, J. H. Freedlander, William Emerson, A. B. Trowbridge, Chester Holmes Aldrich, Kenneth M. Murchison, Louis Ayres, C. B. J. Snyder, Evarts Tracy, Electus D. Litchfield, James Otis Post, A. D. F. Hamlin, Lionel Moses, Charles I. Berg, Julian C. Levi. Alternates—John V. Van Pelt, Wainwright Parish, F. L. Ackerman, William O. Ludlow.

SKYLINE REPORT FINISHED.

Will Probably Be Presented to the Board of Estimate Tuesday.

The report of the Heights of Buildings Commission, appointed by Borough President McAneny to act as an advisory body to the committee of the Board of Estimate, appointed last February, is now ready and will probably be submitted to President McAneny's committee next Tuesday.

Edward M. Bassett, who is Chairman of the commission, announced that there would be a meeting of the members of the latter body to-morrow, at which their report would be carefully gone over. Unless there are to be radical changes in it, which are not expected, the report will be ready for the Board of Estimate the day following.

Mr. Bassett's committee has prepared an exhaustive report. Among the nineteen members of the committee are many prominent architects, real estate men, builders, tax experts, and others who have brought trained faculties to bear on the work. In addition a staff of twenty-five experts has been almost constantly in their employ compiling figures and the necessary data on which they based their report.

It is the general impression that the committee will recommend a "zone" system of building height restrictions, as now employed in many cities abroad.

New West Harlem Library.

A branch of the Public Library will be erected in Manhattan Street, running through to 126th, from plans of Carrere & Hastings, who received the commission last week.

BUILDING CODE HEARING.

Public to Voice Its Opinion at City Hall Next Wednesday.

Final opportunity will be given the public to voice its opinion of the proposed new Building Code at a hearing before the Aldermanic Committee on Buildings in the City Hall next Wednesday morning.

The hearing was announced by the Chairman of the committee, Alderman Herbst. Copies of the report can be procured by applying to P. J. Scully, City Clerk, City Hall, and at the office of the Building Committee, 51 Chambers Street.

Kansas City Tax Values.

The valuation of Kansas City, Mo., this year for taxation, as returned to the City Assessor, is $183,689,401, a gain of $9,445,428 over 1912.

Since the real property is assessed at 50 per cent. of its value, the value of Kansas City is approximately $366,000,000.

Those figures will be subject to changes made by the City Board of Equalization, but the final sum recorded will not vary much from those figures.

Brooklyn's Water Supply.

Brooklyn has now a water supply of 160,000,000 gallons daily. Until strenuous measures were taken recently to reduce the waste consumption, it reached nearly this point. Care and vigilance, however, have reduced the amount used to 110,000,000 gallons daily.

THE WEEK'S REALTY RECORD

Market Shows Slight Improvement Despite the Holiday.

The total number of sales in Manhattan last week was 24, against 22 for the previous week and 28 a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was 15, against 5 the previous week and 6 a year ago.

The sales north of Fifty-ninth Street aggregated 9, compared with 17 the previous week and 22 a year ago.

From the Bronx 15 sales at private contract were reported, against 11 the previous week and 20 a year ago.

The amount involved in the Manhattan and Bronx auction sales last week was $985,466, compared with $636,650 the previous week, making a total since Jan. 1 of $46,575,886. The figure for the corresponding week last year was $594,575, making the total since Jan. 1, 1912, of $42,979,934.

New Taxpayers' Organization.

The Woodstock Taxpayers' Association was organized on Friday evening at a meeting held at the home of Senator Anthony J. Griffin, 851 Cauldwell Avenue. The association's object is to serve the interests of taxpayers and rentpayers of that part of the Bronx centred about the old Woodstock Village, the section being bounded approximately by Westchester Avenue, 166th Street, Prospect Avenue, and Third Avenue.

Dr. Thomas D. Brown was elected Chairman and Arthur Rosenberg Secretary of the temporary organization, which will meet next Friday evening at 3,208 Third Avenue.

SUGGEST CHANGE IN MORTGAGE MARKET

Standard Rules Needed, Says M. Morgenthau, Jr., for Benefit of Realty Owners.

WANT BROAD CO-OPERATION

Committee of Real Estate Board of New York Outlines Plan to Ease Conditions.

The changeable character of mortgage rates and the unfortunate situation in which such a condition places the real estate market have been seriously discussed in many phases recently by the Mortgage Loans Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, of which M. Morgenthau, Jr., is chairman.

"Instead of having a steady supply of cheap money," said Mr. Morgenthau, yesterday, "such as prevails in European countries, New York real estate is forced to pay rates which fluctuate with every turn of the money market. Instead of having a broad market for securities based on real estate mortgages, the borrower is forced to deal with a restricted number of lenders who are in a position to exact large fees every few years, in addition to a high rate of interest. In my judgment, this condition, more than any one other factor is responsible for the present depression in the New York real estate market."

The committee of the Real Estate Board is now working, explained Mr. Morgenthau, toward formulating a plan whereby the business of the mortgage broker may be placed on a higher plane and establishing a definite code of ethics for mortgage brokers.

With this end in view, it has enlisted the co-operation of those interested in the mortgage business, including the title companies, the mortgage companies, the life insurance companies, the builders and operators who are large borrowers, attorneys and executors of large estates and brokers.

"With the co-operation of the leading men in these various lines who are each interested in the matter from a slightly different angle, it is hoped that definite and lasting reforms will be accomplished," added Mr. Morganthau.

The committee has received several suggestions, said Mr. Morganthau. Some of the things the committee hopes to accomplish are as follows:

First—Increase the supply of money for investment in first-class real estate mortgages. To this end it has been suggested that it should be possible to demonstrate with facts and figures the superiority of these investments, both in safety of principal and in the matter of return. This should be brought to the attention of those controlling large funds for investment in a proper way, to the end that a definite campaign for securing funds for such investments may be immediately undertaken. It is felt that such a campaign can be made especially effective with some large companies which derive a good share of their income from New York real estate interests, such as out-of-town life and fire insurance companies.

Second—Undertake to increase the attractiveness of mortgage loan investments. The best legal talent in the city should be brought to bear on this subject and every conceivable device should be incorporated in our mortgages and lending system to increase the safety of the mortgage to the lender and reduce the expense of the transaction to the borrower. In order to accomplish this the most effective measures thus far suggested are the instituting of quarterly interest payments and the introducing of long-term mortgages. This will eliminate frequent renewal fees, and it is suggested that by arranging these long-term mortgages with annual serial payments, all possible depreciation will be covered, and we will make it absolutely certain that the mortgage can be readjusted without difficulty at maturity.

Third—Introduce here in New York a system of first mortgage serial real estate bonds. Such a system has been in vogue in Chicago for many years. These Chicago mortgage bonds are now being sold in New York. In other words, we have not only failed to tap out-of-town sources of funds for our market, but are allowing a large portion of our limited supply to be diverted to the West. The only real estate bonds which we offer in competition with these Western bonds are not first mortgage bonds at all, but merely bonds secured by equities in real estate, and, therefore, dependent for safety on the management of the corporation issuing them and apt to be of a highly speculative character.

It has been further suggested, added Mr. Morgenthau, that a ready market for these bonds should be made, and this can now be properly arranged with the Real Estate Board of New York.

Besides Mr. Morgenthau, Jr., the other members of the Mortgage Loans Committee are Robert Baker, William S. Baker, William M. Benjamin, Remsen Darling, Herman Leroy Edgar, E. P. Gaillard, William H. Malcolm, Edward D. MacMannus, and Elisha Sniffin.

Want Money for New Schools.

At a special election on Dec. 23 the School Board of White Plains, Westchester County, will offer for approval by the voters propositions calling for an expenditure of about $138,000, including new school buildings at Silver Lake, Chatterton Hill, and near Mott Street. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars additional will be asked for appropriation made some time ago for the new South Side schoolhouse, for which property has been purchased.

Bungalows for Coney Island.

Fred F. Harris of Tuxedo, N. Y.; Frank Corneby and Arthur D. Harris of Athens, Penn., have leased for ten years from Albert C. Herzberg the half block on Mermaid Avenue, between West Thirty-second Street and West Thirty-third Street, Coney Island, which they intend to improve with twenty-one frame bungalows.

FEATURES OF CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

STATE BANKING METHOD CRITICISED

Shareholders of Defunct Real Estate Concern Say Liquidation Is Slow and Costly.

34,000 SHARES OUTSTANDING

Shareholders May Receive 40 Cents on the Dollar in Final Settlement of Industrial Savings and Loan Co.

Application was made to the Supreme Court last week by the State Superintendent of Banks for permission to pay in full the general creditors of the defunct Industrial Savings and Loan Company and a 15 per cent. dividend upon the claims of the shareholders.

Judge Cohalan deferred action on the application until the Deputy in charge of the affairs of the company filed with the court an itemized statement of expenditures.

This company which was closely allied with the Columbia Real Estate Company was on June 29, 1912 taken charge of by George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., State Superintendent of Banks for liquidation, pursuant to authority given him under Section 19 of the Banking law of the State of New York.

The process of liquidation has now continued for nearly a year and a half, and claims to the extent of $2,390,850.65 have been filed against the company by creditors and shareholders of which amount the claims of general creditors represent $4,294.23.

There are about 34,000 shares of stock in existence divided among between 3,000 and 4,000 shareholders, and from the present outlook it is expected that they will receive between 40 and 50 cents on the dollar when the final settlement is made.

A Shareholders' Protective Committee represented by Robert W. Thompson has been watching the affairs of the defunct company very closely and claim that there is no liquidation going on, only $5,000 worth of real estate having been disposed of in eighteen months, while the expenses have run up to $127,506.54. Mr Thompson, discussing the matter yesterday, said: "In connection with the application to the court a report was filed by the deputy in charge showing the disbursements made. These disbursements include sums paid for salaries and expenses of the Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, his assistants and clerks, for rent, taxes, and legal expenses.

One item appears on this account for expenses incurred in obtaining title to certain lots in New Jersey, $34,575.27, and another for real estate expenses of $22,821.76. No further details are given concerning these items, and there is not even an affidavit to show that such disbursements are reasonable or were properly made.

It was hoped that the provisions of the banking law might afford a more economical method of liquidating insolvent companies than the familiar form of receivership, but it is in this instance being again demonstrated that practice departs from theory and that public officials cannot be depended upon to act as economically and efficiently as prudent men do in the management of their own affairs or as is necessary to secure the same results as under the administration of a court officer whose acts and proceedings are subject to objection and review by all interested parties.

Under the mode of procedure adopted not only are expensive delays likely to occur, but in the matter of compromises and settlements there is little or no opportunity to interfere with the discretion given to the State officers, and there apears to be no satisfactory way of compelling them to account to shareholders.

It is true that in all of these particulars the approval of the court is required, but the hearings thus far have all been ex parte, and no one seems inclined to offer protests, or to even keep track of the various proceedings.

Hearings thus far held in the course of the liquidation of assets have been entirely one-sided, and the action of the court formal, as no papers have been presented that were not prepared by the Banking Department or its representatives.

In many instances no one has received notice except the attorney for the company itself, and there being no opposition, in nearly every case the motion has been granted by default. This is what occurs unless the moving papers are incomplete upon their face, or accounts showing unusual disbursements are not itemized.

Thus it may happen that assets can be sacrificed and heavy losses sustained simply because the interested parties cannot fight their battles single-handed or do not feel justified in attempting it.

It appears from the report of the Deputy in charge, B. D. Haight, that there is available for the payment of dividends and claims the sum of $374,302.44 on hand Oct. 1, 1913, while the amount necessary to pay general creditors in full and allow a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the claims of shareholders is $362,179.15.

In June, 1913, property was disposed of at public sale in Bergen County upon which the mortgages aggregated over $800,000. Most of this property was bid in by the Banking Department, the nominal price being some $319,000. An analysis of the reports shows that the real estate holdings of the company have increased from $417,679.59, the figure given in the inventory of June 29, 1912, to $1,264,628.73, which is the figure given as of Oct. 1, 1913.

It also appears that since the Banking Department has assumed control the receipts have been as follows:

Bonds and mortgages	$246,843.24
Real estate	5,554.10
Real estate contracts	12,038.58
Furniture and fixtures	235.00
Interest	47,385.99
Rent	30,793.00

From which it will be seen that the cash derived from real estate is really a very small item, and that the expense to which the company has been put in acquiring title to its property far exceeds the amount realized from sales.

THE FIRE HAZARD.

Extra Insurance Premiums Paid for Excessive Height.

The great fire hazard of high buildings annually costs the owners of high buildings in New York millions of dollars in the way of extra insurance premiums for excessive height alone. The schedule of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, according to a study made by the Heights of Building Commission, indicates that these extra premiums amount to thousands of dollars in the case of certain buildings. For the Woolworth Building they total more than $10,000 a year.

In the insurance of fireproof mercantile buildings, the height element is ignored until the ninth story is reached. The extra charge for height on a nine-story building is 1 cent per $100. The charge increases rapidly from that story upward. For a ten-story building it is 2 cents; for a fifteen-story building, 22 cents, and for a twenty-story building, 72 cents.

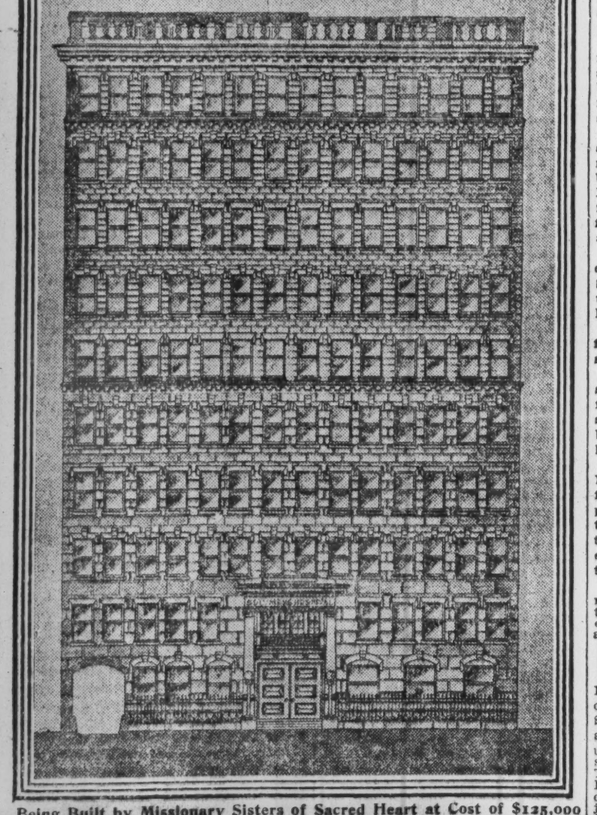
A surtax is imposed in addition to these charges in the case of those buildings where merchandise is stored on or above the seventh floor. Only sample stocks exempt a building from this charge; the less hazardous stocks subject it to a half rate surtax. In case of the lower buildings this surtax is many times larger than the height charge proper. In a nineteen-story building the two charges are about the same. This stock surtax on the building is 10 cents for a seven-story building, 19 cents for a ten-story building, 44 cents for a fifteen-story building, and 69 cents for a twenty-story building. The onus of this tax no doubt operates in some degree to keep the storing of merchandise below the seventh story in the case of high buildings.

Fireproof office buildings of eight stories and under are free from any height charge. Above that height they are subject to one-fourth the height charges of fireproof mercantile buildings.

Prosperous Realty Year.

The Realty Associates of Brooklyn report for the year ended Oct. 30 shows total income of $1,329,179, an increase of $397,438; net earnings, $741,571, an increase of $40,240, and surplus, $241,017, an increase of $160,083.

THE NEW COLUMBUS HOSPITAL.



Being Built by Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart at Cost of $125,000 on a Plot 90 by 100 Feet, Adjoining Present Hospital at 226 E. 20th St.

PROTECTING THE SMALL INVESTOR

New Laws Advocated at Annual Convention of State Realty Association.

DEFINITION OF REAL ESTATE

Personal Inspection and Investigation the Greatest Safeguard—Laws Extant in Other States.

"Protection Against Fraudulent Advertising of Real Estate" was the subject of an interesting address delivered by Charles C. Grein of Buffalo before the annual convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York. Mr. Grein said in part: "This subject is of great importance to the real estate man as well as to the investor. The dictionary defines real estate as follows: 'Real estate, the noun—Land for which real money is asked, and on which taxes are required to be paid. Real estate, the verb—To investigate, consider, and explore land, with a view to purchasing, but without necessarily having the purchase price.'

"We, as operators in real estate, must recognize that many of the people who consume our time do read the dictionary, and do read the second definition, rather than the first, and that they lay particular emphasis on the clause 'without necessarily having the purchase price.'

"In the automobile driven districts it is particularly the fad to go real estate shopping, taking up the real estate man's time without any notion of purchasing. This is a phase of fraud which should be included in the topic, and it is a phase which it might pay us to consider.

"The first exponent of paid-for publicity was Barnum. He said: 'The American people love to be humbugged.' It is a fact that the practice of that able showman did not conform to his precept. His continued success was due to the excellence of his productions. Not a few ambitious emulators of this pioneer have mistaken the cause of his success and endeavor to achieve similar benefits without regard to accuracy.

"The successful merchant of to-day has as his creed, 'Honesty is policy,' but do not let us forget that paper does not refuse ink, that newspapers and magazines are not carried on by charitable organizations and societies, but are carried on by business men for the purpose of printing what the public will read and what the advertiser will pay for. We, therefore, as advertisers, cannot expect all the reforms or housecleanings of the publisher's office to emanate from the publisher.

"The fraudulent swindling schemes that pay the promoter 1,000 or more per cent., and which are practically all profit after deducting the advertising and help accounts, are frequently published alongside of a legitimate real estate man's proposition, which offering when sold will pay him a commission ordinarily of 2½ per cent. This illustrates how the fraudulent advertiser has the handicap over the legitimate.

"The patent medicine advertisement is usually a fake, when it guarantees to cure. The cereal food advertisement is a fake when they claim to be able to make financiers of all who will but partake of it. The real estate advertisement which is a fake can be investigated. There is, therefore, no real occasion for any loss to prospective real estate investors if they will but take time to investigate the proposition.

"To ask a higher price for a property than the banker believes it to be worth is not dishonest. To advertise a piece of property for more than you have paid for it is not dishonest. The owner of real estate has a perfect right to make the price, and the making of the price higher than that of the land in the surrounding territory does not constitute a fraud. The selling of unimproved land with the promise of improvements, which promises are not intended to be kept, is fraudulent. The describing of real estate as adjoining a certain live community, when as a matter of fact the property lies miles away, is fraudulent.

"Most of the frauds practiced by swindlers are not advertised in the newspapers or magazines, but are handled through the mails. The Post Office Department estimates that approximately one hundred millions of dollars are lost annually through fake investment enterprises of various kinds.

"In most instances the concerns show no dividends. The department has been successful in securing many indictments, but by the time the law takes its course it is usually impossible to find any assets. The bird has flown.

"Kansas has a law requiring every agent who sells stock to secure a permit from the State Bank Commissioners before being permitted to do business. Massachusetts and Illinois are considering the passage of a similar bill. California has a law relative to fraudulent advertising.

"Massachusetts passed a law in 1912 covering the proposition, and our own State has passed a law using practically the same form as the Massachusetts law.

"No State or Federal vigilance can fully protect against the mail-order swindler.

"In one of Robert L. Stevenson's essays he half humorously laments the fact that humanity is not all of one consistent piece. If bad men were wholly bad, and good men exceptionally good, how simple would existence be.

"The millennium has not arrived. Many publishers still retain the old-fashioned view that the public is expected to discriminate. When reading these publications it taxes one's ability to derive from the printed word some estimate of the honesty of the advertiser and of the goods advertised.

"Let the members of this association resolve to become a vigilance committee. Let us use such publications as express a willingness to print only such advertisements as will bear scrutiny."

New Club House at Huntington.

The Liederkranz Hall Association of Huntington, L. I., is building a new clubhouse, two blocks from Huntington Station. The building will be of stucco, and will cost $10,000. Among its features will be a theatre seating 800 persons, a ballroom, billiard rooms, &c. The club has a membership of 350. The House and Home Company, which is developing a tract at Huntington adjoining the station, has given contracts for several new houses to be completed within a short time.

QUEENS BUILDING RECORD.

Many New Structures Planned for Summer of 1914.

The Rockaway section of Queens will be provided with a number of improvements at the beginning of the Summer season as a result of action by the local board of Queens last week. Authorization was given for the laying of sidewalks on every street in that section that is not now provided with them.

The building activity recently started in this section continues. Mrs. Anna Bahan will erect ten frame bungalows on Hollywood Avenue north of the Boulevard at Rockaway Beach. Anna Tweedy will erect four two-story frame bungalows and six one-story bungalows on Thetic Avenue, south of the Boulevard, Rockaway Beach. D. Kanossky will erect eight one-story frame bungalows on Neptune Avenue south of the Boulevard, Rockaway Park. H. L. Wilson will erect a number of two-story frame cottages on Hollywood Place, north of Carleton Avenue, Far Rockaway, at a cost of $4,000 each.

The Richmond Hill Development Company will start a development in the Kew Garden section by the erection of two and a half story frame dwellings of pretentious design to cost $6,000 each on Abingdon Road, east of Willow Street, and in the same district John H. Turton will erect similar dwellings on Metropolitan Avenue east of Lefferts Avenue at a cost of $6,000 each.

The Liberty Avenue Building Corporation will erect two and a half-story frame dwellings on Woodhaven Avenue, south of Dalrymple Avenue, Woodhaven, at a cost of $2,500 each. Thomas Daly will continue his extensive Corona development by the erection of two-story dwellings on Benjamin Street, north of the Shell Road, at a cost of $3,800 each.

The Ring-Gibson Company will erect several four-story brick stores and tenements on the Fresh Pond Road at Woodbine Street, Ridgewood, at a cost of $14,000 each, and the G. X. Matthews Company will erect three-story tenements on Madison Street west of Woodward Avenue, Ridgewood, at a cost of $9,000 each. J. & G. Burkhard, who are among the largest operators in the Ridgewood section, will erect six two-story brick dwellings on Charlotte Place, south of Millwood Avenue, Evergreen, at a cost of $24,000.

The Sage Foundation Company has planned one of its most important developments for Greenway, North, near Slocum Crescent, Forest Hills, where will be erected four dwellings of a new style of architecture of brick and tile to cost $21,000 each.

FAVOR CO-OPERATION.

United Real Estate Owners' Associations to Work with City Officials.

Co-operation with public officials was the keynote of the speeches at the installation of officers of the United Real Estate Owners' Associations held at the Grand Union Hotel.

The New President, Henry Bloch, in his outlining of the programme of the associations for the ensuing year said: "We must be progressives, never reactionaries. Do not let us oppose expenditures by the city solely because they mean higher taxes. 'If the expenditure is for a necessity and is timely, let us encourage the official urging it.

We should assist and co-operate with public officials whenever possible. Let our work be of a constructive nature. The attention of all citizens should be directed to the need of obtaining new sources of city revenue and to the extravagant policy of the city in issuing corporate stock in payment of temporary improvements and salaries.

The united associations include the oldest as well as the largest of the local taxpayers' associations in the country. The Tenth Eleventh, and Seventeenth Ward Taxpayers' Association was organized over forty years ago by conservative Germans, and the Twelfth and Nineteen Ward Association, which has also celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, has an active membership of over 500 owners of property.

The members elected to the Board of Counsel are Adolph Bloch, Frank E. Carstarphen, Michael J. Horan, Alphonse G. Koelble, Charles F. Leining, Harold M. Phillips, and Hyman Pouker.

The new Board of Directors is composed of the following delegates:

Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Association—Henry Bloch, Charles W. Eidt, Charles H. Schnelle, Arthur G. Muheker.

Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Ward Association — John Becker, Thomas Krekeler, Charles R. Sommers.

Harlem Property Owners' Association—Harry Gierhoff, Isaac Hyman, Dr. Abraham Korn.

Real Estate Owners' Protective Association—Joseph B. Schwab, L. Victor Weil.

Eighteenth and Twenty-first Ward Association—Charles J. F. Bohlen, John Miller.

Greater New York Taxpayers' Association—Meyer Goldberg, Charles S. Meyerson.

South Bronx Property Owners' Association—Henry Eggert, Sigmund Feust, Henry F. A. Wolf.

Murray Hill Taxpayers' Association—Pierre M. Clear, Michael J. McCauley.

W. Forbes Murray is recorder of the association.

Sale of Pennsylvania Zone Plot.

The plot, 102.11 by 98.9, located at 223 to 231 West Thirty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and occupied by five four-story tenements, is scheduled to be sold at public auction at Supreme Court partition sale on Wednesday, Dec. 3, next. The sale will be held in accordance with instructions from Harry N. Wessel, Esq., referee, at the stand of Joseph P. Day, at noon, at the Vesey Street salesroom. On the same day at the Bronx Exchange salesroom, 3,208 Third Avenue, Mr. Day will offer at Supreme Court sale the subway corner plot located at the northeast corner of Jerome Avenue and Southern Boulevard, (200th Street.) Cambridge Livingston is the referee in the action.

Cleveland to Build Model City.

A "model city" is to be built by Cleveland, Ohio, which city, as announced, will go into the real estate business on a huge scale, using a 93-acre tract just on the outskirts. It is hoped by those in charge that a perfectly mapped out city in embryo will be the result, because arrangements and naming of streets, parkage, sanitation, and every detail will be planned by the best experts.

Homes that would be sold by a private real estate corporation for at least $3,000 will be erected on the plots. They will be sold to 500 Cleveland workingmen for $2,000, and the terms of payment will be within the reach of any steady, industrious worker.

NEW YORK HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

How They Will Effect the Development of the City's Waterfront Property.

TO COST ABOUT $15,000,000

Wharfage and Warehouse Facilities Have Not Kept Pace with Commerce of Port of New York.

The beneficial effect the proposed $15,000,000 New York Harbor improvements will have upon the city and State was described by former Congressman William S. Bennet at a meeting of the North Side Board of Trade last Wednesday evening.

The speaker said: "An orderly presentation of the case requires, first, a concise statement of what the new project for New York Harbor development is, and the state which it has reached. The project recommended comprises a through channel thirty-five feet deep through the entire East River, including Hell Gate, and into Long Island Sound; a thirty-foot access to East River wharves on both sides of the river as far north as Queensboro Bridge, excepting for the area covered by Shell Reef, which is to be removed to a depth of twenty-five feet; a twenty-foot access to wharves east of Blackwell's Island, the removal of the Corlears Reef, of the Rhinelander Reef, and the Port Morris Shoal, and the completion of the channel between North and South Brother Islands, and the channel south of South Brother Island.

"The total estimated cost of the improvements is $15,000,000. So far there is simply a favorable recommendation from the Secretary of War, but this is a very important step, as Congress never acts on a project of this size without first receiving a favorable recommendation from the War Department."

"No doubt the next step will be to obtain from Congress the approval of the project and the authorization of appropriations for it, and, after that, it will be in order to obtain the annual appropriations as they are needed, which, if the authorization is once obtained, will not be especially difficult.

"The conditions which the adoption of this project will remedy are those conditions in the East River such as shoals, submerged rocks, dangerous reefs, &c., which have rendered the foreshore of the East River inaccessible to modern vessels. The conditions in the East River have been such that the dangers and uncertainties of navigation, even in the main channels, especially at Hell Gate, have combined to minimize the usefulness of one of the main entrances to the port, and its foreshore. Naturally, this disproportionately enhances the attractiveness and value of the west side of Manhattan.

"If the wharves on the Hudson River were sufficient for the commerce, the condition of the East River, though regrettable, would be of interest chiefly to the owners of property adjacent to the piers, but the fact is that since 1898 commerce into the Port of New York has increased 130 per cent., while during the same period the wharfage facilities have increased less than 30 per cent.

"The Hudson shore of Manhattan is now fully utilized, and the improvement of the East River becomes a pressing necessity, unless we are to consent that the traffic into New York shall be limited not by the demands of commerce, but by the wharfage facilities which we can offer, and therefore to further consent, while we sit idly by, to see our commerce driven by the necessity of the case to Norfolk, Baltimore, and Philadelphia on the south and to Boston on the north.

"The request for this $15,000,000 appropriation is not at all disproportionate to the traffic of the port or to what has been expended by the general Government in our harbor development. Much more than one-third—more nearly one-half of the total water-borne commerce of the United States—is conducted in the Port of New York. Almost one-half of the entire foreign commerce of the whole country passes into and out of the Port of New York. Sixty-two per cent. of the customs revenues are collected at that port. About one-eighth of the manufacturing of the whole United States is within the metropolitan district of New York. It is the one great national gateway for the commerce of the nation, on which account every approach to its harbor should be so improved as to afford the maximum depth and safety for vessels of every known type.

"Each month the population of the metropolitan district, including Newark and Jersey City, has increased about 17,000. Let us assume that this increase should stop. When it stops, business expansion stops, for business expansion cannot occur without additional people. When business expansion stops, business stagnation begins, and then the enterprising and the foresighted commence to seek other fields of activity, and with that comes a decrease instead of an increase.

"New York City must either continue to expand or commence to contract. It cannot continue to expand unless occupation is promised for those who are to come, and occupation is almost absolutely dependent upon transportation. This question of transportation is divided into questions of land and water transportation, and the question of water transportation is again divided into those of transatlantic and inland."

Homeseekers at Belle Harbor.

Walter Schulze, President of the Belle Harbor-Edgemere Realty Company, reports the recent sale of building plots to Kathryn B. Shaules, Peter Kuntz, Anna M. Stines, Theresa A. O'Brien, Lydia A. Magrath, Wilson G. Cornell, Mathilda and Louisa Bantle, Emma Wiedemann, Mary E. Hutchings, and Hans J. and Anna E. Fallesen. Two large auction sales were held during the Summer, both of which were very successful. These sales have given impetus to the building operations at Belle Harbor.

A Remarkable Record.

Talk about inland navigation—a waterway comparatively unknown outside of the limits of New York is Newtown Creek, and yet Newtown Creek had a commerce in 1910—the last records available—of $139,000,000.

TWO BIG FAILURES.

Security Co. and Harry Schiff's Co. in Receiver's Hands.

Depressed market conditions caused two of the largest failures of the year last week. The New York Real Estate Security Company, with sixty-six realty holdings in Manhattan and the Bronx valued at about $25,000,000 was put into bankruptcy through an action for non-payment of a loan, and a receiver was appointed for Harry Schiff, the west end builder, owing to his inability to borrow money to carry to completion his extensive operations.

The New York Real Estate Security Company owns the twenty-story office building at 42 Broadway, running through to New Street. The bulk of its holdings were elevator apartment houses on the upper west side and in the Bronx. The company's 6 per cent. bonds are in the hands of investors all over the country.

The company was formed in 1908, with a capital of $3,950,000. Its officers are Thomas B. Hidden, President; W. E. G. Gaillard, Vice President; Legare Walker, Treasurer; Charles R. McCarthy, Secretary. The directorate is made up of the officers and C. E. Bateson, C. F. Lenz, O. B. Hill, H. P. Rice, and N. J. Mitchell. James N. Rosenberg was appointed receiver by the court.

Mr. Schiff's affairs, as represented by the West Eighty-second Street Realty Company, were placed in the hands of J. Clarence Davies as receiver. The alleged insolvent company owns, besides the Cleburne, a new apartment building, uncompleted, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, mortgaged for $135,000; the former Bloomingdale Reformed Church building on West End Avenue, between 106th and 107th Streets, valued at $210,000; the building at the corner of Ninety-sixth Street and West End Avenue, valued at $285,000, and 570 lots at Roselle Park, valued at $150,000, and mortgaged for $75,000.

NON-SLIPPERY ASPHALT.

California Man Heats Pavement's Surface, Then Applies Sand.

The Superintendent of Street Repairs of San Francisco, Cal., has hit upon a method of removing the chief objection to asphalt pavement. Commenting on this new discovery, Engineering News says:

"The method of rendering the pavement less slippery is by heating the surface of the asphalt and then applying a layer of coarse sand, which is rolled into the pavement. This sand affords a sufficiently rough surface to enable horses to keep their footings and automobiles to pursue a straight course in wet weather. Experiments with this paving on Fell Street, between Baker and Scott, and on Scott Street, between Fell and Waller, have proved so satisfactory that the city officials have decided to extend its use to other parts of the city."

Contract for Big Warehouse.

Contracts to construct a warehouse of reinforced concrete construction for the wholesale grocery firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., in Williamsburg, which will be one of the largest structures of its kind in the East, has been given to the Turner Construction Company.

The building, plans for which were made by Cass Gilbert, will be five stories, 170x450 feet in base area, and is to be built in the old Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal property, on Kent Avenue and North Third Street, for the grocers by the Havemeyers, who own the realty and leased it with the proposed building for a long period to Austin, Nichols & Co.

Tenements at Auction.

Bryant L. Kennelly will sell in the Vesey Street Salesroom next Wednesday for the estate of Rudolphine Rust, 318 Second Avenue, 75 feet north of Eighteenth Street, four-story brick tenement on lot 21.8 by 100. On Wednesday, Dec. 10, he will sell 114 West 122d Street, 171 feet west of Lenox Avenue, a three-story brick dwelling; also 130 and 132 Alexander Avenue, 41 feet south of East 134th Street, Bronx, two four-story brick tenements; on the same day D. Phoenix Ingraham will sell 516 East Eighty-sixth Street, a five-story brick double tenement on lot 25 by 102.2.

Brooklyn Awards Excessive.

The awards made for waterfront property in Bay Ridge, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-first Streets, are regarded as excessive by the Corporation Counsel, and he will oppose the confirmation of the awards in the Supreme Court, provided the whole proceeding to condemn the property be not abandoned, as Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith has officially recommended to the Board of Estimate.

Fordham Manor Sale on Calendar.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which has made a policy for several years of issuing an artistic calendar with a historical illustration of early New York days, has continued this plan for 1914, and the calendar for the forthcoming year maintains the reputation of its predecessors. The large colored illustration depicts the posting of the notice of sale of the Manor of Fordham on the door of Parish Church, giving notice of the intended application to the Council and General Assembly for permission to dispose of 3,332 acres to support its minister.

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

Properties to be Offered in Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Bond St, 55 s s, about 95 ft w of Bowery, 22x65.7x22.8x61.3, three-story loft and store building; L. F. Buttner against Katie Buttner and others; Rifkind & S., attorneys; J. C. Connell, referee; partition.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Fox St, 1,141-1,145, s w corner of Home Av, 100.1x84.11x98.11x94, two five-story tenements, stores on corner; Simon Cyge against Home-Fox Co. and others; Arnstein, L. & F., attorneys; S. G. DeKay, referee; due, $13,504.77; taxes, &c., $1,862.92.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new structures were filed yesterday. Manhattan alteration plans were as follows:

28th St, 35 and 37 West, to a five-story store and loft building; C. A. Belden, 299 Broadway, owner; John B. Snooks' Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost.....$12,000

2d St, 115 East, to a four-story tenement; M. Kalter, 115 East 2d St, owner; M. Bernstein, 131 East 23d St, architect; cost.....$5,000

Haven Av, s e corner of 177th St, to a three-story dwelling; W. B. Sommerville, 400 Riverside Drive, owner; Arrowhead Inn, lessee; Browns & Almiraty, 220 5th Av, architects; cost $15,000

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money to Loan.
REASONABLE RATES. $10,000 TO $150,000 ON WELL LOCATED MANHATTAN PROPERTIES. WRITE H. P. H., P. O. BOX 822, N. Y. CITY.

HOW TO HANDLE MATERIAL.

Founding Industries Near Source of Supplies the Best Policy.

In a business sense the shortest distance between two points is the lowest cost of production or transportation entailed in passing from one to another.

Before a factory or mill is located in any city the advantages and disadvantages resulting from close proximity to the supply of raw material or to the market are carefully considered. A tax-free site ceases to be an ultimate advantage if it does not possess at least one of the foregoing requirements, preferably the former, writes Naval Constructor C. A. Harrington in The American Machinist. The founding of an industry close to the supply of raw material is without doubt the best policy to be pursued on account of the saving in transporting and handling material, since the transporting and handling of the finished product cost no more as a general proposition than the similar handling of raw material. This principle is shown by a consideration of the manufacture of steel, steel products, and of cotton cloth.

The State of Pennsylvania, and especially the Pittsburgh district, is preeminent in the manufacture of steel, because it is the centre of gravity, so to speak, of the raw material entering into the manufacture of iron and steel, thus involving a minimum amount of handling of this raw material prior to the actual manufacture. Nature has given it vast supplies of coal, oil and natural gas, and while the ore required comes from a distance, the preponderance of the other raw materials is such as to make the Pittsburgh district virtually the origin of the supply, so that we may consider that the finished product is sent out in all directions which have not been previously traversed in any one opposite direction by the raw material. More particularly is this true of the various steel and iron products which are made in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, the raw material in such cases, namely, the steel and iron, being obtained directly at hand.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 167, w s, 87.6x25.6x irregular, with all title to strip in rear, 25x0.8; Dora Eichler to Max Cohen, 43 West 110th St., and Henry Cohen, 22 West 111th St., (mtg $16,000.); Nat. Ansell, attorney, Bernard Goldberg, 149 Broadway $100

HAVEN AV, e s, 103.3 ft s of 170th St, 25.10x127.0; Cleveland Walcutt, Str., et al, by John M. Walcutt, Sr., guardian, to Eliada Airy, Stony Point, Rockland Co., N. Y., ½ part, all title, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

SAME PROPERTY; Shada Airy to Ida A. Decker, 2 Waterbury Av, Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, (mtg $1,000,) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

MINETTA LANE, 18-20, n s, 42.11x70; G. Murray Hulbert, referee, to Italian Savings Bank, 64 Spring St, (foreclosure,) Nov. 20; attorneys, Wayland & Bernard, 258 Broadway $11,100

PARK ROW, 129, s s, 160 ft e of Duane St, 17.1x64.6; Rachel Liebeskind to Abraham Liebeskind, 112 West 72d St., (mtg $26,000,) Nov. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

PARK ROW, 129, s s, 17.1x64.6; 58th St, s s, 181.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.4, also lands at Oyster Bay and Flushing, L. I., also at Washington Cemetery in Kings County; Catherine Hamerschlag and others to Rachel Liebeskind, 112 West 72d St., b. and s. and c. a. g., Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Hamerschlag, by Gerard B. Tassand, guardian, to Rachel Liebeskind, 112 West 72d St., 1-3 of a ¾ part, all title, all liens, Nov. 22; attorneys, Foster & Cunningham, 80 Maiden Lane.....$2,703

WATER ST, 152, s w corner of Maiden Lane, 21.6x62; Edward A. Hannan to Timothy F. Fay, 285 Bay 22d St., Bensonhurst, L. I., (mtg $26,000,) May 20; attorneys, Whaley, W. & F., 27 William St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Timothy F. Fay to Cronella Realty Corporation, 52 William St, (mtg $26,000,) Nov. 28; attorneys, same.$100

9TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 18x28; interior lot 56 ft s of 9th St x 120 ft w of 2d Av, 18x28; interior lot 75 ft s of 9th St x 120 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 31 x n 1 x e 31 x s 19 to beginning; interior lot 75 ft s of 9th St x 182 ft w of 2d Av, 31x19; Louisa W. Knecht, widow, to Louise Hermes, 259 Sherman Av., Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $3,000,) Feb. 7; attorneys, Reed & Pollister, 233 Broadway.....$1

58TH ST, s s, 181.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.4; Rachel Liebeskind to Abraham Liebeskind, 112 West 72d St., (mtg $24,000,) Nov. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

119TH ST, 106 West, s s, 18x100.11; Louis W. Knecht to Louise Hermes, 259 Sherman Av, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $10,000,) Feb. 7; attorneys, Reed & Pallister, 233 Broadway $1

130TH ST, 137 West, n s, 10x99.11; Ensign Realty Co. to Shada Airy, Stony Point, Rockland Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BRONX RIVER ROAD, e s, 90.1 ft n of Opdyke Av, 59.5x100; William H. Muller to William F. Lawrence, 2,880 Broadway, Nov. 1, (mtg $2,200).....$100

COLLEGE AV, 1,346, e s, 16.8x100; Abraham Kaufman to Thomas L. Byrnes, 224 East 69th St, Nov. 26, (mtg $7,000).....$100

FRANKLIN AV, s w corner of 166th St, 110x89; Samuel Campbell to Howard Campbell, Sr., Forest Hill Garden, N. Y., Nov. 28 .....$1

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Morris Av, 45x78.7; Kingsbridge Road, s s, 65.1 ft e of Morris Av, 20x75.7; Billiken Realty Co. to Lepluck Co., 141 Broadway, Nov. 25, (mtg $28,000;) attorneys, C. F. & William H. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$1

LOT 38, Block 16, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Albert E. Shaw, Portageville, N. Y., Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOTS 251 to 258, map of Moss estate; Moss Estate, Inc., to George Colon and another, 990 Trinity Av, Nov. 25; attorney, J. C. Worchler, 141 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 450 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Frederick H. Ehlen to Hudson Trust Co., 1,411 Broadway, Nov. 19; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.$100

SPUYTEN DUYVIL ROAD, n w s, at s s of Johnson Av, 263.3x—; Mary F. Burke to Eugene J. Flood, 558 7th Av, Oct. 14, (mtg $1,000;) attorney, George Donnellan, 38 Park Row $100

TIFFANY ST, 908, e s, 50x100; Steinmetz Construction Co. to George R. Coughlan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 28, (mtg $44,000;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

WALTON AV, w s, 153 ft s of 181st St, —x—; Park Construction Co. to William Kuhn, 508 West 142d St, Jan. 3, 1907.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 123.6 ft s of 2d St, 37.6x100; L. Napoleon Levy and others to Ellen Fanning, Flushing, L. I., Sept. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

ZEREGA AV, e s, 79.11 ft n of Maclay Av, 20x75.3; Raymond Reubenstein, referee, to Henry T. Fowler, Providence, R. I., Nov. 18; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$3,500

151ST ST, 232 East, 25x118.5; Andrew C. Pelter and others to Michael J. McNulty, 257 East 148th St, Nov. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

165TH ST, s s, 79.3 ft e of Kelly St, 50x—; Julius Harburger, Sheriff, to Alfred H. Wohlgemuth, 745 Riverside Drive, March 27, attorney, E. L. Meyer, 46 Cedar St..$35

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred H. Wohlgemuth to Peerless Holding Co., 46 Cedar St, Nov. 12; attorney, same.....$100

172D ST, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 40x—; Percival H. Gregory, referee, to Josephine A. Bertin, 1,700 Marmion Av, Nov. 22; attorney, H. A. Vien, 325 Broadway....$7,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, 42 and 44, s e s; Morris Lustig to Charles Steiner, 513 East 79th St, Nov. 28, prior mtg $8,500, due Jan. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, Jr., 1,509 1st Av $2,000

PARK ROW, 129, s s, 17.1x64.6; 58th St, s s, 181.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.4; Rachel Liebeskind to Rita Feitera, 1,411 Avenue P, Brooklyn, prior mtg $34,000, due as per bond, Nov. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$8,000

WEST END AV, w s, 80.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x100; Samuel D. Davis Construction Co. to Charles H. Bohland, 1,936 Anthony Av, prior mtg $19,000, 5 years, 6 p. c., Nov. 21; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway.$4,000

1ST AV, 1,785, w s, 25x79; Land and Mortgage Co., Bohemia, of New York City to Bank of Europe, 1,429 1st Av, Nov. 17, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,000

68TH ST, 305 West, 25x100.5; Anna A. Senior to Mary C. Russel, 234 West 21st St, Nov. 28, due May 28, 1914; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, $3,750

Bronx.

CLAY AV, 1,450, e s, 58x94.11; A. J. Schwarzler Co., to Georgiana Kendall, 10 West 55th St, Nov. 28, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$27,000

CLAY AV, 1,452, e s, 83.5x65.7; same to same, Nov. 28, 3 years; attorney, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway $2,400

CROTONA AV, s e corner of 180th St, 25.3x100; Mary Diamond to Charles Eisner, 137 East 89th St, Nov. 26, due May 26, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. E. M. Bullowa, 32 Nassau St.....$5,000

FORDHAM AV, s e corner of lane 20 ft wide, 30x100, City Island; Genevieve Brown to Charles Klingenstein, 1,200 Madison Av, prior mtg $2,000, 1 year, 6 p. c., Nov. 28; attorney,

CITY AND COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—APARTMENTS

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1913,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
Executor's Sale To Close Estate Rudolphine Rust, Dec'd.
By order of Theodore Sattler, Executor.
318 Second Ave., 75.8 feet North of 18th St.
Four-story and basement brick tenement; size of lot, 21.8x100.
F. W. BRODSKY, Attorney, 51 Chambers St.

Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1913.
Executors' Sale Estate of Mary A. McGuire, Dec'd.
516 East 86th St. The five-story brick store and double tenement, 2 families on a floor, 5 rooms to each family. Size of lot 25x102.2.
MR. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.
WESSELMAN & KRAUS, Attys., 55 Liberty St. DANIEL BURKE, Atty., 44 Pine St.
Particulars of this sale with Mr. Ingraham, 192 Broadway, or at my office, 156 B'way.
SAME DAY.
130-132 Alexander Ave. 41.6 ft. south of E. 134th St BRONX BOROUGH.
The two four-story and basement brick tenements with one store in each, 6 rooms and bath to each family. Size of lots 19.6x89.9 each.

114 West 122d St., 171 ft. west of Lenox Av.
Three-story, basement and cellar brick and stone dwelling, 10 rooms and bath, open plumbing. Possession. Seen by permit only. Size of lot, 18x100.11.
75% may remain on Mtge., for 3 Years, at 5%.
STODDARD & MARK, Attorneys, 128 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars from Attorneys, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 158 Broadway, N. Y.

ENTIRE BUILDINGS
518 TO 526 WEST 55TH ST.
THROUGH TO
525 TO 533 WEST 54TH ST.
PLOT 125 x 200, SIX STORY.
STEAM POWER, HEAT, ELEVATORS.
EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT.
FOR SALE OR
WILL RENT ON NET BASIS FOR LONG TERM OR WILL DIVIDE.
APPLY TO YOUR OWN BROKER, OR
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MAN'S WORK	NATURE'S WORK
Express Station on Property.	Series of connecting picturesque lakes.
Homes 30% to 40% greater value than elsewhere.	Eight miles broken shore front.
Electric lighted drives and	Fishing, boating, bathing, hunting.
Complete pure artesian water system.	800 feet elevation.
12 miles macadamized drives.	Air dry, pure and clear, no malaria.
Banks, churches, school facilities, stores.	Unobstructed views as far as eye can see.
Stores deliver household supplies promptly.	
200 Distinctive Homes.	

Now Is the Time to Examine and Settle on Your Permanent Home
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IN THE
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING
216-222 West 18th Street

TOP FLOOR	4TH FLOOR
This floor is especially suitable for ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and PHOTOGRAPHERS. Windows on four sides and large roof skylights. Its ceilings are 19 feet high.	This floor is most suitable for PRINTERS and MANUFACTURING CONCERNS using heavy machinery. It has a floor-sustaining capacity of 300 pounds per square foot.

Centrally located in the new Seventh Avenue district, which is known as the Printers' District.
Tenants are free from inspection by the Building Department and Bureau of Fire Prevention.
Apply to OWNERS, on premises

24-28 West 59th St.
(Central Park South.)
New Building, near Fifth Ave. entrance to Central Park. Attractive doctors' offices, studios and kitchenette apartments of 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath. Handsomely appointed, possessing every modern convenience. Large, sunny rooms ready for immediate occupancy. Arrangements can be made for larger housekeeping suites.
Pease & Elliman
340 Madison Ave., near 43d St.

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115 WEST 71st ST.
Adjoining Broadway
A few choice apartments left to rent, consisting of
7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....4 Rooms and Bath
Liberal Concessions
Newly Completed Fireproof House
HENESSY REALTY CO., Owners,
on premises, 'phone 9116 Columbus. Office 'phone, 1569 Cortlandt.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS

Our successful system for renting and managing business properties has for years proved unequaled. In the many Buildings under our management there is less than seven per cent. of vacant space. We confine our business entirely to stores, lofts and office buildings in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Montreal, Toronto, and have Representatives in all other large cities throughout the United States and Canada. Our wide clientele affords us unequaled opportunities for renting space to mercantile concerns. In case you are not satisfied with the present income from your property, we will be glad to offer you our services.
WILLARD S. BURROWS CO., 110 West 34th St.
Established 1898 Phone 5450 Greeley

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Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Esq., Referee.
Next Wednesday, Dec. 3rd,
at 12 o'clock noon, at Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3,268 3d Av., near 161st St., Bronx.
Valuable Subway Corner
N. E. Cor. Jerome Av. and Southern Boulevard
Known as "Bedford Park Hotel,"
3,030 JEROME AVE.
A valuable corner plot, partly improved with a 3-story, 26-room frame hotel, located right at the proposed station of the new Broadway-Lexington Av. Subway, which will connect with the 6th and 9th Av. "L" lines.
LIBERAL TERMS.
WILLIAM D. PECK, Esq., Atty. for Plff., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Further particulars from above attorney, or
Telephone, 744—Cort. Auctioneer. 41 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

The Country Estate of a Multi-Millionaire
Up to a few years ago Gedney Farm was the country estate—and the pet hobby—of one of New York's Multi-Millionaires. Hundreds of thousands of dollars—literally—were spent by him in beautifying, preserving and idealizing the 300 acres of which Gedney Farm is comprised. The result must at once be apparent,
Gedney Farm
in all its natural and man-made beauties is now offered to the discriminating public in plots of varying size for the building of all-the-year around homes. We would like to send you illustrated literature describing Gedney Farm.
GEDNEY FARM COMPANY
ROBERT E. FARLEY, Pres.
Country Life Permanent Exposition Grand Central Terminal, New York

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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Country Homes
Sixty minutes from New York, in Long Island's most picturesque residential park—"Brightwaters." "Ackerson" cottages and bungalows,' with every housekeeping convenience, at low prices and on terms to suit individual requirements. Near station, stores, school and churches; every facility for winter outdoor sports. Write for Booklet No. 3.
T. B. ACKERSON CO.
New York Offices: 1 W. 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

533 CANAL ST. 541
N.E. Cor. Washington
9-Story LOFT BLDG.
4,500 square feet to a floor.
Fire proof.
All Improvements.
Capacity 250 lbs. to the sq. ft.
2 Elevators.
Excellent Shipping Facilities.
Will rent to one tenant or divide.
WM. S. BAKER,
149 Broadway, Singer Building.

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West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

RIVIERA
Riverside Drive
156th to 157th Street
Highest Type Fireproof Construction.
The Riviera contains every modern improvement which can be found in any apartment house on the west side, and at a 33 1-3% less rental.

	PER ANNUM.
5 Rooms,	$720
6 Rooms,	$1,100
7 Rooms,	$1,200
8 Rooms,	$1,200 to $1,500
9 & 10 Rooms,	$1,400 to $1,800

Any further information can be had from resident manager on premises, 5400—Audubon, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church Street.
6390 Barclay

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL. BARCLAY—6390.
Operate these houses under the direct supervision and management of the owners.

ELEVATOR HOMES

Covent Garden Apts.
Occupying square block
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace,
129th to 130th St.

4 Rooms	$132 to	$180
5 Rooms	480 to	600
6 Rooms	600 to	720
7 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to	950
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to	1,000

Buckingham Court 312 West 99th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths....$1,200 to $1,500

St. Nicholas Court 746 St. Nicholas Av.

4 Rooms	$400 to	$450
6 Rooms	540 to	600
7 Rooms	660 to	720
8 Rooms	630 to	780

Arundel Court 772 St. Nicholas Av.

4 Rooms	$420 to	$480
6 Rooms	600 to	720

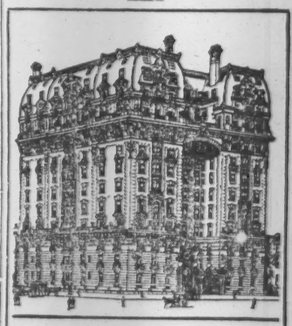
Birch Hall 520 West 183d St.

4 Rooms	$400 to	$450
5 Rooms	540 to	600
7 Rooms	660 to	780
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to	900

MANHATTAN—West Side.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Convent Avenue
Whole Block
128th to 129th Sts.
Finest Non-Elevator Apartments in New York.
4-5 Rooms.
3 minutes to Subway and 6th and 9th Av. "L" station.
Rents $30 to $38.
Office, 29 Convent Av. Phone 8420 Morningside.



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DORILTON
BROADWAY & 71ST STREET
Magnificent structure. Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 ft. away. Every convenience others have and in addition free electric light and refrigeration. One 8 and one 10 room vacancies at $2,400 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.

HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University,
400 West 115TH, (facing Morningside Park.) Undesirable tenants excluded; special concessions; for two desirable families; no dogs allowed.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets.....$900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets.....1,000
Immediate possession. Apply Superintendent, or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5th Av. Telephone 2718 Murray Hill.

DEVONSHIRE
542 West 112th St.,
Southeast Corner Broadway.
Ten story fireproof building, personal attention of management. High-class service guaranteed. Six and seven large rooms. Foyer, reception hall, and two baths. Rents from $1,100 to $1,600.
WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 Riverside Drive. Phone 434 Morning

THE BERMUDA,
608-10 WEST 150TH ST.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elevator, every modern improvement, 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
Rent, $36 to $50.
Apply on premises or
SHAW & CO.,
1 WEST 125TH ST.

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4 & 5 ROOMS
(New Buildings).
No. 105 West 72d St.
Housekeeping Apartments.
Rentals, $1,000 to $2,000.
Agent on premises.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents,
Broadway at 80th St.

DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE
A cosy ten-room cottage, just completed on large plot in one of the best improved sections on the North Shore of Long Island. Right of way to water and excellent beach. Splendid living room opening on terraced veranda; large bedrooms, ample servants' quarters, 3 bathrooms, every modern convenience, artistic fixtures, fireplaces, etc. Grounds carefully planted; surroundings delightful; 40 minutes from Manhattan. Price and terms reasonable. PAUL V. SHIELDS, 129 Front St., New York.

Chicken Farm.
$100 Cash Will Start You.
balance $3 weekly, will buy a poultry farm with well built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large, dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address Poultry, Box 95 N. Y. Times Downtown.

BUNGALOW.
Artistic and substantially built; hardwood trim; 6 rooms and bath; spacious porches; up-to-date in every respect; open fireplace; combination gas and electric fixtures; water front privileges; easy commutation; only 42 minutes from city; best bargain of the year; $150 cash; balance easy monthly payments. Address Bargain, Box 58 N. Y Times Downtown.

Country Homes **COVERT PARK** City Comforts
A restricted Long Island property for desirable people; 32 minutes from Penn. Station or Flatbush Av. Substantially built houses with large plots, $4,000—$9,000; close to 3 express stations and trolley. Latest improvements. Not ordinary speculative houses.
F. W. MEYSENBURG, 200 5th Av.

PLOT ON THE OPEN SOUND
with all improvements; 20 miles out.
Reasonable price and easy terms.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
Bryant 5610. 542 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

RIGHT HERE
is a chance to get a Colonial House for $7,000, with fine old trees and extensive views; a few minutes from the station and the water; the house contains eight rooms and is nicely finished throughout and thoroughly modern. L. G. SHIELDS, 18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

MODERN HOUSE (3 Baths)
Garage, Waterviews, 22 miles out.
RIGHT PRICE.
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DOUGLAS MANOR.
Just completed a very cosy English Stucco Cottage, 7 rooms and 2 baths; 2 verandas and sleeping porch. On high ground, giving beautiful views over the Sound and surrounding country; short walk to station or bathing beach. Will make price very attractive for a quick sale. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

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2 FLOORS 6800 SQ. FEET EACH
Second and fifth floors. Second floor has exceptionally high ceiling.
½ FLOOR 3400 SQ. FEET
54-60 LAFAYETTE ST.
Between Leonard and Franklin Sts.
Will divide for office purposes.
LOFT 2200 Sq. Feet
414 BROADWAY, near Canal.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
On Premises or Your Own Broker.

Woodworking Plant
TO LEASE
Foot of East 125th St.
For a term of years, a woodworking plant in Harlem, consisting of a two-story and basement building and one-story factory, sheds and dock facilities, machinery, heat, elevator, gas engine power, &c. Address P. O. Box 1,569.

THOMPSON BUILDING,
511-513 West 42d St.
A FEW MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
LOFTS, 50x100.
Good enough for your office, not too good for your plant.
New eight-story loft building;
Absolutely fireproof, perfect light, high ceilings, heavy construction; two elevators; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. Liberal concessions. Full commission to Brokers.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
100TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

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114 FULTON ST.
Very attractive Store and Basement; immediate possession; for almost any business; rental $2,400.
LIGHT LOFT,
116 Fulton St., first floor front, suitable showroom or light manufacturing; rental $1,000.
BERT G FAULHABER & CO., Broadway and 156th St.

FLOOR SPACE.
13,000 square feet; concrete and steel building; ideal location; nominal insurance; every modern improvement.
CARY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Facing Manhattan Bridge Plaza, Brooklyn Side.

LOFTS TO LET.

22D ST., 11 EAST		$1,600
29TH ST., 6 WEST, 25x60		$1,000
32D ST., 23 WEST, 25x85		$1,200
50TH ST., 360 WEST, 22x85		$600
28TH ST., 130 WEST, 25x90		$1,400

APPLY ON PREMISES OR
AMES & COMPANY,
26 WEST 31ST ST.

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84 Lenox Avenue
Near 115th St.
Large Double Store
With Rooms in Basement.
Moderate Rentals.
E. Hoffman & Co., 61 W. 114th.

LIVE STEAM POWER BUILDING
Large elevator, sprinklers, light four sides; 7,500 ft a floor. Apply premises.
S. W. Cor. 6th Av. and 11th St.

LIGHT LOFTS
50x95, in a 12-story, modern, fireproof building, convenient to 6th Av. L and surface cars.
Exceptionally low rental.
DIX BUILDING.
'Phone 561 Chelsea. 116 West 14th St.

LIGHT LOFTS — For painters and m'f'rs, 50x90 and 70x90; reasonable rents. Broker or office, E. W. BLISS BLDGS. 512 E. 23d St. — **ELECTRIC POWER**

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TWO LOFTS
60x95
99-105 MYRTLE AVE.
near Bridge St., Brooklyn.
Light three sides, good NORTH light, steam heat, elevator service, minute to subway. Handy to all railroad shipping points. Apply owner on premises or your own broker.

SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
These houses have day and night elevator service, hall attendants, telephones, electric lights. Very convenient locations.
600 WEST 165th ST.
S. W. Cor. B'way, nr. 168th Subway
HAMLET COURT

7 Rooms	Most modern in finish and equipment on Washington Heights. Unusually desirable location and select environment.	8 Rooms
$900 to $1100		$900 to $1200

3800 BROADWAY
N. E. Cor. 158th, nr. 157th Subway
ALTA CREST

4 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 & 8 Rooms
$480 to $540	$720 to $780	$900 to $1100

Superintendents on Premises.

High Class Elevator Apartments
KINGLAND
523 West 187th St.
Near Audubon Ave.
7 Large Light Rooms, Bath **$50** | 7 Large Light Rooms, Bath **$60**
Sovereign Court
535 West 151st St.
Near Broadway.
6 ROOMS **$50** | 7 ROOMS **$55**
Under direct supervision of Owners

The Madrid
552 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
(north of 127th St.)
ONE 7 Rooms, 2 Baths / 8 Rooms, 2 Baths LEFT
Large light rooms; view of river.
RENT $80 PER MONTH.
One minute walk to Manhattan Subway station, 125th St. crosstown cars and 5th Ave. stage. Superintendent on premises.

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7 and 8 Rooms
High-class elevator apartment, Hudson River view. Rentals, $70 to $96.
"ROCKFOREST,"
Fort Washington Av. and 171st St.
Apply on premises.

AMAZON
522 West 157th St.
adjoining Broadway and Subway station.
5 and 6 rooms.
Elevator apartments, extremely large, light rooms, all outside; very latest improvements.
Rent very reasonable.
Renting agent on premises.

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8 ROOMS,
1 & 2 BATHS.
EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE AND LARGE.
New six-story elevator house.
NORTHWEST CORNER
St. Nicholas Av. and 150th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE NEIGHBORHOOD.
Well arranged, abundance of closet room, attractive entrance, all-night service.
W. D. MORGAN, Agt., 3,573 B'way, (147th St.)

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.
4-5 Rooms in most select neighborhood, near 155th St. 6th and 9th Ave. "L" All light. **$28-35**
NEW HOUSES. References Required.
Meekes, 950 Ogden Ave. (1824), Bronx.

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS
ONONDAGA
Riverside Drive & 152d St.

Lowest Rents.		Highest Altitude.
6	Rooms and bath	$60
7	Rooms and bath	$70

Vacuum Cleaning System.
RESIDENT MANAGER.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS

Greyton Court,
S. E. Cor. 141st St., Riverside Drive.
Just completed. Modern fireproof building with all the latest improvements. Lowest rentals on Washington Heights. 5 and 6 rooms, large and sunny. 1 & 2 Baths.
Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agent,
162 West 72d Street.

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131 CLAREMONT AVENUE,
At 125th St.,
2 blocks from Manhattan St. Subway Station.
4 Room Apartments, $35-$40 per month.
Only desirable tenants accepted on yearly leases or longer. Building has been entirely renovated and apartments redecorated. Apply on premises or to
Malcolm E. Smith, Agent,
185 Madison Avenue.
Tel. 2635 Murray Hill.

PICKEN COURT,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 148TH ST.
New Fireproof Apartments.
Now ready for immediate occupancy.

6 Rooms	$1,100
6 Rooms (corner)	1,300
7 Rooms	1,400

Agent on premises, or
GEO. F. PICKEN, Owner, 591 5th Av.

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive.
ELEGANT 7-ROOM FRONT APARTMENT.
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality, large, light rooms. Southern exposure. All night service. Liberal concession.
HESPERUS & PARTHENON,
400-408 MANHATTAN AV.
High-class elevator apartments of 2, 4, 6 rooms and bath.
Rent $30 to $65. Dining room on premises.
61-69 EAST 86TH ST. Near Madison Ave
High Class Elevator Apartments of 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and bath, $45 to $90.

Trinity Court,
518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate.
Superintendent, on premises.

THE CORONET,
57 West 58th St.
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Modern Apartments of
5-8-9 AND 12 ROOMS,
2 and 3 Baths,
at
$1,200, $1,500, $2,000 and $3,000 per annum.
Can be seen evenings.
Apply on premises or to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN,
Tel. 31 Murray Hill. 569 5th Ave.

TERRACE COURT,
202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d Street.
Fireproof building, located on the most picturesque site on Riverside Drive. Every modern improvement; 9 and 10 large sunny rooms. 2 & 3 Baths.
Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agent,
162 West 72d Street.

Harperley Hall
N. W. cor. Central Park West & 64th St.
TWO HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
Large, light outside rooms overlooking Park; plenty closet room; private storerooms.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths **$2,800** 11 Rooms, 3 Baths **$3,800**
KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS
2 Rooms and Bath...Rents $550 and $1,200
OPEN FIREPLACES FOR LOGS.
Refrigeration and any ice required; restaurant, valet and maid service; vacuum cleaner; separate laundry, perfectly equipped, fuel included; rooms for guests of tenants at $2 per day.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE MILLARD
14 to 20 West 107th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments
4 and 5 Rooms
EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT
Rents $35 to $38
Best in New York at Prices.

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615 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 49th and 50th Sts.
Handsome Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
JUST COMPLETED.
5,000 PER ANNUM, with Hotel Service
Apply D. C. JONES, Buckingham Hotel

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110 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
NORTHEAST CORNER 83D.
Very large 8 room apartment, 2 baths, living rooms and chambers command full river view in all directions, large circular drawing room, chambers 16x19 feet, every modern appointment; house very private; rents $1,500 to $2,000. Apply on premises or
WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent
549 Riverside Drive. Phone 434—Morn.

COBURG,
215-221 WEST 34th ST.
Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience. Electric lights, electric elevator, steam heat, hot water, telephone service, &c. Rentals from $60 to $75. Apply Supt on premises or
POST & REESE, Agents, 753 5th Av.

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237 W. 74th St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
The Umatilla
Exceptionally well arranged ground floor apartment of 7 very large rooms and 2 baths, suitable for physician or dentist.
Very liberal concessions will be made to desirable tenant.
Immediate Possession.
Apply on premises or
Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield
2901 Broadway, Cor. 113th St.

WEST END HALL
840 WEST END AV.,
Northeast cor. 101st Street.
An elevator apartment house of superior excellence. Service unequalled. Rents $1,300-$2,000. Suites of 7, 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths. Special inducements to desirable tenants. Inspection invited. Apply to Supt. on premises, or
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th St.

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st & West End Av.
8 and 9 large rooms and bath, electric light, refrigeration, separate laundry and laundry fuel.
App. Superintendent.

THE OAKDALE
36-38 West 35th Street.
Non-Housekeeping Apartments
2 & 3 ROOMS & BATH
HOTEL SERVICE
MEALS IF DESIRED
RENTALS $800 TO $1,000
Superintendent on premises.

Berkeley Arms
326-330 WEST 95TH ST.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
5 ROOMS $50.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Telephone 4174 Riverside.

UNUSUAL CONCESSIONS
323 WEST 83d ST.
ONLY ONE LEFT.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
7 rooms, rent formerly $1,100; want offer.
INQUIRE SUPT. ON PREMISES.

IT is beautiful now at Scarsdale Estates.
The bright-colored falling leaves carpet the paths—the pure air is like a tonic—nature is at her best.
Come where life is good:
SCARSDALE ESTATES
20 miles from Grand Central Terminal by electric express. Golf, Tennis-courts, Winter Sports. Let us send you book of photographs showing characteristic homes.
SCARSDALE ESTATES
ROBERT E. FARLEY, Pres.
Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal New York City

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COLONIAL MANSION
Stucco over hollow tile construction; situated beautiful, restricted, and exclusive Chester Hill section, Mount Vernon, five minutes' walk from station. House contains 12 rooms, 4 tiled baths, and every conceivable improvement. Plot 150x110. The Garage has Chauffeur's quarters, heat, and bath. Actual cost $47,500. Must sacrifice. Make offer.
Terms to suit.
Owner, Room 820, 52 Broadway, New York.

MUST SACRIFICE.
SCARSDALE—Five minutes station; new residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; corner plot; because of lateness of season and in order to close immediately, will sell or lease on exceptionally reasonable terms.
JOSEPH ELSNER, Owner, Scarsdale, N. Y.

AN ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE.
18 acres; one hour from Grand Central; dwelling, 10 rooms; stable; large orchard; high elevation; extensive views; excellent neighborhood; price $8,000.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

FARMS.

176 Acres, $5,600.
Stock, Machinery, Crops.
Only 100 miles from New York City is this big profit-paying farm; owner called West by business, must sell at once; close to Harlem Division station; big, open fields, brook-watered pasture for 20 cows; good 2-story 9-room house, other buildings; produced 150 barrels good apples last year, other fruit; if taken now 11 head stock, all machinery, wagons, tools and crops to carry same through the Winter, all for $5,600, part cash; see photograph of desirable residence and learn other particulars from page 4, "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," Fall Edition. Write to-day for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,694, 47 West 34th St and 150 Nassau St., New York.

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BROOKLYN.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES FOR RENT $25 and $30 in Brooklyn
Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer and gas; in park section of Brooklyn; on lines of present "L" and new Subway; 8 minutes to ocean, 30 minutes to New York; 5c. fare. Send for booklet. SPECIAL MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., New York. 'Phone Cortlandt 5528.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

One-Family Cottage for Sale.
Every modern improvement, conveniently situated within easy distance of R. R. station and trolley; price $4,500; small payment down, balance to suit; see this property at once. J. W., 55 N. Y. Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Montclair
"The Mountain Town"
FOR RENT.
Owing to death of owner, we are authorized to offer for rental, furnished or unfurnished,
Handsome Brick and Frame Residence,
with 12 rooms, billiard room, 4 baths, extra lavatories, steam, gas and electricity; oak floors, oak and mahogany trim, hollow tile partitions, fine large garage with chauffeur's quarters; large lawn and garden.
Furnished, $300 Month..... Unfurnished, $250 Month.....
F. M. Crawley & Bros.,
Opposite Lackawanna Terminal.
Save this name for future reference.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Will rent to May 1st, with privilege of purchase. Corner, 9 rooms, reception hall, bath, large porch; best residential section; within commuting distance. Terms to suit.
MURRAY HILL PARK,
Room 503, 110 West 34th St.

INVEST IN NEWARK.
Unusual opportunity to invest in Newark. Broad St. business property; located in section where values are certain to show tremendous increase within a year; cheap now; act quick.
REISS & REISS, 409 Central Av., East Orange, N. J.

SMALL FARM
Fairly good house; near trolley and station; good boating and bathing nearby; $100 cash; balance, $12 per month. Address Small Farm, 68 Times.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOW COLONY.
The Only One Actually in the Village of Larchmont.
It is located between the water and the station, and is recognized as being the most picturesque in the vicinity; its fine forest trees and rugged, rolling character give it the rustic effect so essential to a proper setting for a bungalow or semi-bungalow.
Come and see the homes of our members who have already built and those which are now under construction.
For $5,000 you can get an artistic home of six or seven rooms and bath on a large plot, small payment down, balance like rent; our booklet will inform you of particulars.
LARCHMONT COLONY,
Room 1,601, 40 West 32d St., New York City.

Desirable Houses
FOR SALE OR RENT
Near Bronxville Station, Hotel Gramatan and Country Club. Also unimproved property suitable for country residences.
THE RESIDENCE COMPANY OF LAWRENCE PARK,
542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Telephone Bryant 1775.

At Greystone-On-Hudson
with magnificent fifteen-mile view of river scenery; 11-room house; tiled bath, servants' stairway, electric lights, gas, new fixtures; first floor cut stone; slate roof; two minutes from main line station; five minutes from golf club; ready for occupancy; price low; terms very easy. Owner, Box 50 Times Downtown.

BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE,
LAWRENCE PARK, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, BRIARCLIFF, and other desirable sections of WESTCHESTER COUNTY for sale or rent. ALSO ATTRACTIVE FARMS WELL LOCATED.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6326 Murray Hill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES
FOR SALE OR RENT
Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
9 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6037.

Attractive **BUNGALOW** With all improvements, stucco, gas, electricity, hot water heat, sewer, &c. Lot about ½ acre; MUST BE SOLD.
C. B. Allen, 232 Huguenot St., Tel., 740—New Rochelle, N.Y.

Jamaica and Vicinity
REAL ESTATE
For Sale, Rent and Exchange
H. B. PEARSALL, Jr.
376 Fulton St. Jamaica, N. Y.

Business Men, Attention!
Beautiful home overlooking L. I. Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to station, and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 23 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. Address Shore Front, 243 West 34th St. Phone 1700 Greeley.

ASTORIA—Sale or Exchange.
Three 25-foot flats on Ninth Av., near Broadway, Astoria, just completed; fully rented. Savings bank mortgage only. Rent $1,750 each.
JOHN T. BROOK, Owner,
Tel. Bryant 2456. 120 W. 42nd St., N. Y.

STOCKS REVIVE WITH SPEED AFTER INERTIA

Records Show Rapid Recoveries on Heels of Unusually Poor Business.

'TWAS SO IN THE YEAR 1888

Brokers Often Blue, but They Have Seen Market Grow Vigorous When It Looked at Its Worst.

Stock exchange members did some sober thinking one day last week when it was learned at the close of business that the turnover of stocks in the market session was the smallest for a five-hour day in twenty-five years. A total of 57,600 shares looked discouragingly slight as compared with a steady run of a half-million share markets in periods not so long ago, when speculation was active and the people were not averse to putting their money into stocks. Comparison with the previous low record of the year, 64,000 shares on July 11, showed conclusively enough that the market had fallen further from public favor since that day, but to be forced to go back a full quarter of a century to discover a session as poor as last Monday's was a startling matter.

Twenty-five years ago the Stock Exchange was as large as it is now in point of membership, but in other intimate factors it was much different. It is hardly fair to draw comparisons between the two periods, because of the vast changes that have occurred in the interval to make the Exchange an exceedingly important cog in the country's financial and business machinery, but to set in contrast some facts of that time and the present will add point to this discussion.

There were 1,100 members in 1888, and seats sold as high that year as $24,000 and as low as $17,000. If the mean price be taken as the average cost of membership, the aggregate capital invested in seats on the board was about $22,400,000. Seats are selling now in the neighborhood of $50,000 each, making the combined capital placed in this end of the business $55,000,000. As a substantial number of members paid much more than this figure for their seats, the high record of $95,000 having been set seven years ago, a conservative estimate of the total amount represented by membership would probably approach $75,000,000 more closely than $55,000,000.

Simplicity Ruled in 1888.

In 1888 the elaborate suites of brokerage offices of the present day were practically unknown. The Mills Building was then the pride of the financial district, and along Broad, the greater part of Wall, and up Nassau Street there stood two and three story structures. The Trinity Church spire projected further into the heavens than the top of any building on Manhattan Island. Brokers conducted their affairs with overhead charges in the way of rent, upkeep of offices, and telegraph charges, at a level at least two-thirds less than they are now.

At the time the low record of stock transactions was set in 1888, there were 192 issues of stocks actively dealt in. On a representative day this year the total recorded on the official sheet of the Stock Exchange was 455 issues.

A review of these few facts led to cogitation of a serious sort on the part of brokers who have seen fat years and lean years, but none so lean as 1913. The question was asked in many quarters of the Street last week, "Can the Stock Exchange come back?" On numerous occasions in the past this query has been made, and always answered by the market itself through an expansion of business which frequently surpassed the best records of the periods which preceded stagnant trading. The appearance of such adverse conditions as had not been seen in a quarter of a century, however, introduced an element of doubt into reasoning for the future, which was disheartening to those brokers who are not naturally of a philosophical and cheerful make-up.

Figures From the Past.

By way of showing exactly what the market has done in other years of indifferent trading it is worth while to give some figures. Going back to 1888, the record of day-to-day trading on the board shows that on July 5, the first business day after the low level of the year was established, the turnover was 60,300 shares. This was a gain of only 23,600 shares, but next day the market leaped forward to 201,400 shares, a figure that was excellent for the late 80s, and on the 10th, 245,900 shares changed hands, with 270,000 next day, and nearly 300,000 on July 13. From an average of about 94,000 shares daily in the week containing the dullest day, the average rose in the succeeding week to more than 250,000 shares a day.

Stepping ahead to 1894 we find the smallest day's transactions totalled 65,000 shares on Oct. 24. The reports for the next four trading days showed these totals: 91,270 shares, 84,800 shares, 73,534 shares, and 262,700 shares. In 1900, the smallest trading was represented in a total of 85,800 shares on Aug. 22. The next day's trading brought 99,800 shares, the next 116,767 shares, and the third 200,000 shares. In the next year the Steel Corporation was formed and subsequently came the boom days of the Stock Exchange. The smallest day of 1904 showed transactions in 73,633 shares on March 10. This was a Thursday. On Friday 160,300 shares changed hands, and Saturday's aggregate for the short session was 171,000 shares. On Monday a swing forward to 510,900 shares occurred, and on Wednesday nearly 600,000 shares were sold.

Last year the low day was Dec. 26, with 99,900 shares, in rounds numbers. Business steadily increased during the holiday week, until 183,700 shares were dealt in on the last day of the year, and Jan. 2 saw 317,000 shares change hands.

Last week's market failed to show as vigorous recuperative powers as these mentioned, but there occurred, nevertheless, a fairly good recovery on the day following the low record, when nearly 200,000 shares changed hands, nearly four times as large a business as in the preceding session. The Mexican situation might be put forward as a possible excuse for the market not following the precedent of former years. Uncertainty over possible developments south of the border had not been considered more tense in the Street than last week at any other period of Mexico's difficulties.

Records Not Exceptional.

These records were not chosen from those of the past twenty-five years because they showed more clearly than others that the market picked up rapidly after becoming extremely dull. They were taken at random, and others would bear the same evidence in all convincing a manner. An objection may possibly be put forward by those who wish to be especially bearish on the stock trading business that so many difficulties did not beset speculation in other years as in 1913. They may say that the authorities of the Exchange have set their faces so strongly against any sort of manipulation of prices that it would not be possible for a big speculative movement to get under way. A member of the Exchange who has devoted some study to the cycles of activity and depression in the market was asked about this yesterday.

"Manipulation of prices never has been responsible for either bull or bear markets," said he. "The operations of a few speculators no matter how active and powerful they were, have been only a breath to the cuddle of real speculation as carried on when the public really get into the market. The public has frequently let stocks severely alone for months at a time, but it has always come back again, and it always will. The fact that manipulation has been cast out of the market will not make a particle of difference. The public is not influenced to any degree by a temporary and artificial rise or fall of prices if it is not in a position to participate, but when conditions get right there will be as great markets as we have ever had."

Stock Exchange men have developed a high degree of patience in the past two years, and a number of them have become philosophers with a tolerably good brand of philosophy. They have seen, in that period, some exceedingly meagre days for business and profits, and have watched numerous indications of an incipient bull movement, only to have them shrivel away to the humdrum level of featureless markets before gaining noteworthy dimensions. In spite of full knowledge that office expenses were running far ahead of commissions, few members of the board have dropped out, and a vast majority of those who are trailing along are doing so with all confidence that the stock market will "come back" after a while.

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New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
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Continuous, efficient and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT; CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
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Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
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High class elevator apts.; all improvements. Large, light rooms. 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms & bath. $45.00 to $87.50.

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TO SUBLET.
BIG CONCESSIONS IN PRICE.
The Evanston
Cor. West End Ave. & 90th St.
Having purchased a house, I will sublet, from Jan. 1st, my beautiful Duplex Apartment in the Evanston—a corner fronting on West End Ave. and 90th St.
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At Reduced Rentals.
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TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH.
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$60 per Month.

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Owner resides on premises, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service. References essential. Open evenings.
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Christmas Number of The New York Times
Next Sunday, December 7, 1913

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY

Twenty-nine pictures of typical American girls, selected by seven noted artists from hundreds of photographs submitted by Times readers, will fill an eight-page section. They will be reproduced by a new process known as rotogravure, which gives extraordinary results hitherto unknown in newspaper printing. The Girl of To-day Section will be the first eight-page section of The Times ever printed by rotogravure, which will soon be used for all The Times's regular pictorial sections. The second rotogravure section, containing the artists' remaining 61 selections of typical American girls, will appear on Dec. 14.

THE PROPHETS IN COLORS

These famous paintings by John S. Sargent are in the Boston Public Library. The frieze will be reproduced from a Copley Print Copyright by Curtis & Cameron of Boston, in the original colors, on heavy paper suitable for framing, by the same process used when The Times issued Abbey's "Holy Grail" and the Morgan pictures. It will be equal to any colored art print ever offered by a Christmas publication costing fifty cents or a dollar. The Prophets' Section will be given to Times readers in addition to the regular pictorial supplement. This will make the Christmas edition a unique publication. There has been no newspaper issue like it.

Christmas Number of The New York Times
Next Sunday, December 7, 1913

WARNING

When issuing previous special editions The New York Times urged its readers to place their orders in advance, but thousands disregarded the warnings, and were unable to get the editions. The Christmas

When issuing previous special editions, The New York Times urged its readers to place their orders in advance, but thousands disregarded the warnings, and were unable to get the editions. The Christmas Number of next Sunday will be sold out far ahead of time. Unless you order it at once, you will not be able to get a copy.

WARNING

STEEL OUTLOOK FOR THE WEEK

Plants' Output Fixed at 60 and 70 Per Cent. Maximum Capacity.

PRICES NEAR LOW LEVELS

Strong Sentiment Developed Against Any Interference with Wage Levels.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 29.—The larger producers of crude and finished steel in this district are preparing to continue operations the coming week at 70 per cent. of maximum capacity or slightly better. Smaller mills, however, are operating at 60 per cent. of normal, and in some cases half time. Wage questions necessitated an informal meeting of a number of finished product manufacturers this week, and there developed a strong sentiment against any interference with wage levels. Even in the case of day labor, which advanced to abnormal limits last Spring and has since remained at $2.25 and higher, the sentiment was against announcing any change at present. Rather than reduce wages, with the coming of lower prices, the manufacturers in this district say they will run part time or close sections of their plants.

With 1.25c., Pittsburgh, the ruling price on plates, bars, and, occasionally, shapes, and the 2c. base shaded on sheets, prices already are scraping the low level reached in 1909. Recent reductions in price have not brought out any volume of new business, and shipments into consumption continue to fall off. The fear of dull times in the holiday season is not viewed with favor by the steel industry, because December generally finds the mills getting near the peak of the load, so that the comparison of operating conditions next month will be made with the boom seasons rather than with the dull months of other years.

Additional closing of blast furnaces in the Valleys and Eastern Ohio has not prevented the piling of some iron. The furnace interests are doing everything possible to prevent the accumulation of stocks of pig iron. Two furnaces closed during the last week in Valleys territory, and there will be more curtailment immediately after the opening of the month. Meantime, the announcement of the official averages on Valley iron on Monday is expected to show actual selling of basic at less than $13 Valley furnace. At the opening of the week this price was supposed to represent the minimum on basic iron, but since that time one sale of 6,000 tons running into first quarter and another of 1,200 tons for December shipment have been closed, on both of which it is said the $13 price was shaded. Small sales of Bessemer iron showed a price of $15.25 Valley furnace, but an inquiry for any considerable tonnage would bring out a price of $15 or better.

The minimum figures of $20.50 for billets and $21.50 for sheet and tin bars seem to be the bottom of the present movement in crude steel, these figures having represented the market for the past fortnight. Specifying for shipment during September, however, is reported by crude steel manufacturers to be at considerably less than 50 per cent. of maximum capacity, and the open hearth plants are expected to drop well below the present rate of operations soon after the first of the month.

Connellsville is not yet able to close on next year's furnace coke contracts. Prices for prompt furnace coke remain at $1.90, Connellsville oven, or a shade less. Operators who have been asking $2 to $2.10 on first quarter contracts are finding no offers higher than $1.75 at oven, and some consumers do not care to commit themselves. Merchant furnaces using coke out of the open market are uncertain as to what operating conditions may be next year. Foundry coke, for prompt shipment or contract, remains about $2.50, oven.

ELEVATOR TRANSIENTS.

Tenants Complain That Some Buildings Are Schools Merely for Operators.

Tenants of some of the buildings in the wholesale district of this city complain that the buildings in which they have their offices are virtually schools for elevator men. The fact that the employes of one of these buildings regarded it merely as a step to better places was brought home to the tenant of the building in this way: One of the operators became so discourteous that the tenant spoke to another operator.

"If Jim isn't careful he will be discharged," he said. "Oh, Jim?" replied the other operator. "He doesn't care. He is here simply to get experience. He has been promised a better place in a building downtown."

In some buildings it is said the landlord pays such low salaries that the men stay a short time only. In the big office buildings an elevator operator is not engaged unless he has had experience. When a young man wants such experience he applies to one of the buildings where service is furnished "under agreement." The applicant knows that there will soon be a vacancy. He knows also that while the salary is not high he can learn how to run an elevator.

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Its accessibility from New York via railroad and steamship lines makes it available for Northern tourists.
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On the Boardwalk, Tennessee Av.
Absolutely fireproof Family and Transient Hotel. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Special Fall rates. MACK LATZ & CO.

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Reservations now made for Christmas and New Year's holidays.
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NEW PARK HOUSE, Summit, N. J.
Open all winter; high elevation; special low rates; first-class family hotel; private baths; rooms singly or en suite; excellent table. John D. Bailey, Manager.

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Thirty minutes from Broadway.
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50 trains a day each way.
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The Leading Hotel in Every Respect.
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Thru T'k'ts & Bagg' Check'd to All Points.
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Leaves Franklin St. 9:00 A. M. West 129th St. 9:30 A. M. Round Trip Fare, $1.00.

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M. ELLMER, Prop'r.

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Attractive combination rates, including individual or party excursions both ways—one way by water, returning by rail or vice versa, starting from and returning to your home City.
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PRESIDENT LINCOLN..Dec. 6, 12 noon
KAIS'N AUG. VIC.....Dec. 11, 8 A. M.
‡PATRICIA .....Dec. 16, 12 noon.
‡PRETORIA .....Dec. 25, 3 P. M.
PRES. GRANT.....Jan. 2, 2 P. M.
‡2d Cabin only. ‖Hamburg direct.
S. S. PENNSYLVANIA and S. S. PRETORIA sail from New Pier, foot of 33d St., South Brooklyn. Take 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., South Ferry.
All other sailings in this service from our Hoboken Piers.
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Hamburg.....Dec. 6 Pisa.....Dec. 20
These steamers offer exceptional accommodations in both first and second cabins.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
†S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons), December 9, 12 noon.
*S. S. Cleveland (17,000 Tons), (ORIENT-INDIA CRUISE) January 15, 12 noon.
*From Hoboken Pier, †From Brooklyn Pier.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
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Special Tours to this delightful Island resort by magnificent steamships
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Five, nine, and sixteen day tours, including ticket, stateroom berth, hotel, drives, transfers, etc.
Inclusive Fare, $27.50 and up.
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Regular Fortnightly Sailings
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To Libau, $70 & up, 1st Cabin; $50 2d.
Russia..Dec. 13, 2 PM | Kursk .....Jan. 10
Czar..Dec. 27, 2 PM | Russia.....Jan. 24
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Pier foot 31st St., South Brooklyn.

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New Haven Line, Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
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Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

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Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
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"The Public be pleased."
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TO
MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES and GENOA
BY THE
"CINCINNATI" Dec. 9, 12 noon
*"CLEVELAND" ORIENT-INDIA CRUISE Jan. 15, 12 noon
"CINCINNATI" Jan. 27, Mar. 5, 3 P. M.
*Special Cruise to MADEIRA, CADIZ, GIBRALTAR (Tangier), ALGIERS, GENOA and EGYPT.
Excellent accommodations available at special rates for passage to MADEIRA, ITALY and EGYPT.
Shore excursions included.
New CRUISE to ORIENT—INDIA
Through the Mediterranean, Suez Canal, Red Sea and Indian Ocean into Bombay and Colombo, including side trips through INDIA, THE HOLY LAND and EGYPT, stopping at interesting points in Europe, Asia, and Africa.
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CORESPONDINGLY LOW FARES TO ALL OTHER POINTS
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Riviera, Italy, Italian Lakes, Southern France, Spain, Pyrenees, Switzerland, Greece, Dalmatian Coast, Algeria and Tunisia. Frequent departures, beginning in January.
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Comprehensive tour, begins January 24.
ROUND THE WORLD
Small parties. First-class throughout. Departures Dec. 6 and later.
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Including China and Siberia, Feb. 12. Shorter tours March 5 and April 7.
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Delightful tours, Dec. 16, Jan. 6, and later. Special car service from coast to coast without change. Travel in California independently or under escort.
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Twenty-five Day Tours, including land excursions, Dec. 13.
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Wonderful tours, Jan. 24 and 31.
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Including New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Leaving Jan. 6 and Feb. 4.
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Autumn Cruises
You don't have to wait until this Winter to see the Panama Canal. You can leave now almost any day on one of our new steamers, built especially for service in the Tropics, and avoid the Winter rush of sightseers to this centre of attraction.
All outside rooms, located amidships — many connect — many have private baths—all are cooled by fresh sea air forced in by noiseless blowers and circulated by electric fans.
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New York to San Juan in 4½ days, $45 and up. Special 16-day cruise, New York to and around the Island, and return to New York, including stops in principal Porto Rican ports, $110.
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†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
‖ITALIA Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To Naples and Genoa direct.
SANCONA. .....DEC. 2, 11 A. M.
*Verona..Dec. 6, 11 AM | *America.Dec. 30, 11 AM
†Stampalia.Dec.10,11 AM | †Europa...Jan. 3, 11 AM
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
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Lady motoring South about Dec. 10 would like gentleman and wife or another lady to accompany her; references required. S 139 Times Downtown.

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21 Tours incl. other West Indian Ports. Next Sailing Orotava, Dec. 6.
Largest, Finest, and Fastest Vessels to
§SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
23 Days New York to Valparaiso
SERVICES Colombia & Ecuador TO
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American plan accommodations Hotels Hamilton and Princess, $4 per day; other hotels, $2.50 per day.
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The Line NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
The Cost $160.00 up 21-29 Days
The Object To see the greatest engineering feat of all time and the fairest lands in the Western Hemisphere.
The Agents OELRICHS & CO., 5 Broadway, New York
The Key to Europe
Ask for Booklet, "To the Canal and Caribbean"

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Kronprinzessin Cecilie Dec. 2, 10 A.M.
CHRISTMAS SHIPS
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm - - - Dec. 13
Kaiser Wilhelm II. (1 A. M.) - - Dec. 16
Affording ample opportunity to reach all points in Continental Europe in time for Christmas.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
To the Mediterranean Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa
S. S. BERLIN Dec. 6, 11 A.M.
Prinzess Irene Jan. 8 11 A.M.
Omits Gibraltar.
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The Key to Europe

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NEXT SAILINGS OF THE
†Fastest Steamers in the World
†LUSITANIA DEC. 3 1:00 A.M.
Special CHRISTMAS SAILINGS
CARONIA - DEC. 13, 10:00 A.M.
†MAURETANIA DEC. 16 6:00 P.M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA

*Ivernia..Dec. 10, 10 a. m.		Lusitania	Jan. 14, 1 a. m.
Lusitania	Dec. 24, 1 a. m.	*Campania.Jan. 28, 1 a.m.	
*Campania.Dec.31, 1 a.m.		*Carmania Feb. 4, 3 p.m.	
*Carmania.Jan.10,10 a.m.		Mauretania	Feb. 11, 1 a. m.

*Calls at Queenstown East and West Bound.
Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.

‡CARPATHIA....Dec. 9		‡SPANNONIA....Jan. 19	
‡ULTONIA.....Dec. 31		*CARPATHIA....Feb. 7	

*Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa. ‡Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, carries 2d and 3d class only. ‖Omits Genoa and Madeira. *Omits Madeira and Patras.
Special Winter Cruises
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, or Genoa, Naples, Alexandria. Sailings noon.
LACONIA *DEC. 4, *JAN. 22.
Franconia JAN. 6, *FEB. 24. | CARONIA JAN. 31 MAR. 17
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Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
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SYDNEY 19 DAYS FROM San Francisco
AUSTRALIA Weather Fine
SAMOA AND Shortest Line
SOUTH SEAS Quickest Time
Splendid steamers, Lloyds 100A1. (19,600 tons displ.) of Sydney Short Line, sailing Oct. 7, 21, Nov. 4, and every 2 weeks.
$110 HONOLULU (ROUND TRIP) FIRST CLASS SYDNEY $300
Round trip, second class, SYDNEY, $200.
Various tours, including Java, China, Japan and Round the World. Send for folder.
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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (1 class.)
Departures Every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.
*La Lorraine.....Dec. 3 *La Lorraine.....Dec. 24
*La Savoie.....Dec. 10 *La Savoie.....Dec. 31
§France (new)...Dec. 17 ‖France (new)....Jan. 7
*Twin-screw steamer. ‖Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II.) & Third-class Passengers Only.
‖ROCHAMBEAU (new).....December 13
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

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Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 10 A. M.
†New Amsterdam.Dec. 9 | *Ryndam.....Dec. 23
*Noordam.....Dec. 16 | †Rotterdam.....Dec. 30
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

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Holiday Sailing
December 13 10:00 A.M.
LONDON—PARIS
via Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
OTHER SAILINGS
Oceanic, Dec. 5, noon | *St. Louis, Dec. 26
*St. Paul, Dec. 19, 10 am. | Majestic, Dec. 31
*American Line Steamer. One Class Cabin (II.) Service.
N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon
BALTIC.....Dec. 4 | †OLYMPIC.....Dec. 20
CEDRIC.....Dec. 11 | CEDRIC.....Jan. 7
†Cymric carries only One Class Cabin (II.) and Third Class Passengers.
American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
N. Y.—Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
One Class Cabin (II.) Service.
*Oceanic, Dec. 5 (noon) | ST. PAUL....Dec. 16
NEW YORK..Dec. 12 | ST. LOUIS...Dec. 26
*White Star Line Steamer, 1st, 2d, & 3d Class.
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 58, N.R., 18th St.
Minneapolis, Dec. 6 | Minnehaha, Dec. 20
Minnehaha..Dec. 13, 10 AM | Minnetonka, Dec. 27
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
FINLAND...Dec. 3 | LAPLAND, Dec. 13
ZEELAND...Dec. 10 | VAD'L'D, Dec. 24
WINTER CRUISES
ITALY & EGYPT — The Riviera via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco. Largest Steamers in the Trade. Adriatic Celtic. JANUARY 10 Jan. 24, Feb. 21 Mar. 7. Cretic.....Dec. 11. Canopic.....Jan. 31. 16 to 28 Days. $145 to $175 upward.
PANAMA CANAL — West Indies South America. The Newest Cruising Steamers Laurentic Megantic. JANUARY 31 Feb. 11 Mar. 4 Mar. 14 Apr. 4. 16 to 28 Days. $145 to $175 upward.
Passenger Office, 9 B'way, N. Y.

The Ideal Trip to SAN FRANCISCO
Visiting the Completed PANAMA CANAL and Pacific Coast Ports of CENTRAL AMERICA.
Thirty-three Days' Voyage, $120
SAILINGS EVERY SIX DAYS.
Illustrated Booklet Upon Application.
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$3 Direct Between NEW YORK and PORTLAND
Reduced fares to all points in Maine.
Steamships North Land & North Star Lve. Pier 18, N.R., ft. Warren St., Tues., Thurs. & Sats. 5 P. M. This at Pier & 226 B'way.
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TO NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK.
Magnificent twin-screw steamers. Next sailing, December 3. Famous Bergen Kristiania Railway included. Ocean Fares, first class, $77.50 and up; second class, $46.50.
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THE SOUTHERN ROUTE TO THE AZORES, LISBON, ALGIERS, NAPLES, NICE, MARSEILLES.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE
S. S. "Rotterdam," 24,170 Tons, 16th Annual Feb. 2d, 61 days at $400 up including shore excursions, hotels, etc. Stopovers in Europe. Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Lower—Banks Lose Cash Heavily—The Money Market Outlook.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was swayed chiefly by the expectation of an unfavorable bank statement and by reports that the long talked of suit by the Government against the American Can Company was about to be filed. The latter influence was directed mainly against the shares of the company directly concerned, but it had some collateral general effect, inasmuch as it again brought forward for discussion the Government's policy toward industrial combinations. The trading during the two-hour session was fairly active measured by the standard recently set. So far as the course of prices was concerned, except in the cases of issues influenced by special developments, it indicated the same sort of resistance to the reiteration of adverse factors as has been displayed for some time past.

The expectation of an unfavorable bank showing was borne out in the statement published after the close of the market. The cash loss in the actual statement exceeded even the larger of the estimates made on Friday, and was sufficient, despite a considerable reduction in loans and deposits, to wipe out the surplus of the previous week and to establish in its place a deficit of close to $1,000,000. The trust companies showed an excess of reserve, the deficit being due to the unusually large demands which had to be met by the Clearing House banks. Recovery from the smaller deficit reported a month ago was very rapid, and it is fair to assume on this occasion also that with the passing of the special needs of Dec. 1 the banks will be enabled quickly to restore their reserve to full requirement, but the gold which has been lost to Canada cannot be speedily recovered, and, barring gold imports from Europe, this market must depend for an increase in its actual cash holdings upon the return of money temporarily withdrawn for the first of the month requirements, and upon the continued inflow of cash from the interior.

Should the Government at this time further increase its deposits with the national banks it seems most likely that this return flow to New York will be stimulated. If that were to happen it would show pretty conclusively that, whatever the needs of the present situation, they would not be met by a mere addition to the cash at the disposal of the national banks. Were that the principal or even an urgent need, it seems most probable that the national banks throughout the country would have availed themselves to a larger extent of the cash offered to them by the Treasury. As it is they have taken only about $35,000,000 of the $50,000,000 which was placed at their disposal at the beginning of the crop moving season. It is not improbable that one of the chief effects of postponing the return of these special deposits from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15 would be to lessen the strain upon the New York banks during the preparations for the January disbursements.

The position of foreign exchange at the close of the week did not indicate a likelihood of our bidding for gold in London on Tuesday, but whether or not we are to take gold during the next few weeks will no doubt depend upon our ability to repair our reserve position through the normal flow of cash to this market after the completion of the Dec. 1 payments. If the special Government deposits are to be returned in part on Dec. 15, as provided in the original Treasury instructions, there will be more likelihood than otherwise of our having to call on Europe for gold. No doubt it will be preferable to postpone any such demand on our part until after the turn of the year, and to this end a postponement of the Treasury's initial recall of these special deposits until Jan. 15 would contribute in substantial degree.

The average statement yesterday, as had been expected, showed an increase in loans. The actual statement, on the other hand, showed a contraction in the loan account. Apparently the trust companies drew down their bank deposits to lend money directly in the high call money market at the close of the week. The showing made by the banks yesterday, which, to a large extent, was due to the heavy Canadian gold demand, has introduced a new element into the money market situation which necessarily affects the outlook in respect to interest rates for the balance of the year. It would be surprising if a full degree of firmness is shown for some time, perhaps throughout December, but that depends as much upon the extent of the release of cash through the easing of trade requirements as upon other and more determinable factors.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates were 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty and ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper is quoted at 4@4¾ per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $380,020,135; balances, $22,469,015; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,049,465.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 3 per cent. for short and 4 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4 per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent. Money was 4¾@4½ per cent. in London and 4½ per cent. for the settlement in Berlin. The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 42 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 20½ centimes.

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling, bankers, $4.86½ low, $4.8620; last, $4.8635. Cable transfers, $4.8670.

Berlin—Cable, 5.30⅞; check, 5.21¼ plus 1-16 plus 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ less 1-32, check, 5.22 plus 1-32.

Italy—Cable, 5.16½; check, 5.18 plus 1-32.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23½; check, 5.24⅝.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, 4.85 3-16; 90 days, 4.84 13-16.

London—Commercial, 60 days, 4.84½; 90 days, 4.83½.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.19 plus 1-16; 90 days, 5.18 plus 1-16.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.19½; 90 days, 5.18½.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 95 plus 1-16; 90 days, 94 plus 1-16.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 95 plus 1-16; 90 days, 94 plus 1-16.

Amsterdam—Bankers', 60 days, 40 plus 1-16; 90 days, 40 plus 1-16.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 40 plus 1-16; 90 days, 40 plus 1-16.

Geneva—Bankers', 60 days, 5.18½; 90 days, 5.17½.

Geneva—Commercial, 60 days, 5.18½; 90 days, 5.17½.

Montreal—Bankers', 60 days, 9 1-32; 90 days, 9 1-32.

Montreal—Commercial, 60 days, 9 1-32; 90 days, 9 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Boston, Commercial, 50 days' sight, 10 discount.

Chicago, Commercial, 60 days' sight, 10 discount.

Minneapolis, Commercial, 60 days' sight, 25 discount.

New Orleans, Commercial, 60 days' sight, 50 discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was fixed lower in London and lower here. Quotations in cents per ounce:

	London	New York
Bar silver	26 7-16d.	58½c.
Mexican dollars	25 7-16d.	46½c.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver, 26 7-16d. per ounce, standard. Money, 2¾@3 per cent. Exchange, 4 86@4 86½ for sixty days, 4 86½@4 87 for ninety days, 4 87@4 87½ for six months. Gold, in London, £4 2s. 11½d. per ounce. Silver, in New York, 58½c. per ounce. Mexican dollars, 46½c.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

COPPER QUOTATIONS.

Lake, 16c. Electrolytic, 15¾@16c. Lake, delivery, 16@16½c. Tin, 41@41½c. Lead, 4.35@4.40c. Spelter, 5.90@6.05c. Antimony, Cookson's, 8.75c. Platinum, 70@72c.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask.
American Cigar, common	85	90
American Cigar, preferred	90	95
Consolidated Cigar, common	140	150
Consolidated Cigar, preferred	100	105
Consolidated Cigar, 6% debs	100	105
Consolidated Cigar, 7% debs	100	105
Consolidated Cigar, 8% debs	100	105
Havana Tobacco, common	150	165
Havana Tobacco, preferred	140	150
Havana Tobacco, 6% debs	100	105
Havana Tobacco, 7% debs	100	105
Havana Tobacco, 8% debs	100	105
Lorillard, common	150	160
Lorillard, preferred	110	115
Lorillard, 7% debs	100	105
Lorillard, 8% debs	100	105
Reid Tob., common	100	105
Reid Tob., preferred	100	105
Reid Tob., 6% debs	100	105
Reid Tob., 7% debs	100	105
Reid Tob., 8% debs	100	105
Tob. Products, common	70	75
Tob. Products, preferred	80	85
Tob. Products, 6% debs	100	105
Tob. Products, 7% debs	100	105
Tob. Products, 8% debs	100	105
Tob. Products, scrip	5	10
Tob. Products, rights	1	2
Tob. Products, 4% notes	90	95
Tob. Products, 4% notes, ctfs.	90	95
Tob. Products, 4% notes, scrip	90	95
Tob. Products, 4% notes, rights	1	2
Tob. Products, 4% notes, ctfs.	90	95
Tob. Products, 4% notes, scrip	90	95
Tob. Products, 4% notes, rights	1	2

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Leading Bonds Down.

The bond market has had a heavy tone for some time, but this condition was emphasized yesterday by a decline to new low records for the year in three leading issues. The general mortgage 4s, series A, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul sold down to a new figure at 89¾, the Pennsylvania first 4s of 1948 went to 98, while the debenture 4s of 1934 of the New York Central declined to 87. In the case of the St. Paul and the Pennsylvania, the talk of new refunding mortgages has probably been a factor in causing a small recession in price.

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Traders Like Steel's Action.

So far as there was any evidence of bearish pressure in the market yesterday, its focal point was on Steel. Only about 16,000 shares of the stock changed hands, but this total was nearly 4,000 shares greater than Steel's closest competitor for honors in activity. The fact that Steel failed to give any ground under sales was comforting to those traders who have taken a position on the constructive side for the time being, and they pointed to the stability of the shares when weakness was appearing in other quarters as proof sufficient that the attack made on the corporation by a Boston speculator had dislodged very little stock. Steel was able not only to close the session without losing the smallest fraction, but its tone throughout the two hours was more nearly firm than merely steady.

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Can Rumors Justified.

The American Can shares reflected the influence in the Street of rumors late in the session that a Federal suit would soon be brought against the company to dissolve it. Dispatches from Baltimore saying that action had been begun under the Sherman law were not received, however, until after the market had closed. It was a subject for speculation in commission houses after definite news came as to whether or not the stocks would have been weaker than they were if traders had been certain in market hours that litigation was practically under way. In recent months the Can issues have been subjected to extensive selling several times by talk of a forthcoming suit, but on each subsequent occasion the bears took less interest in it. As Can common, next to Steel, was the busiest stock on the trading list some sellers believed the latest rumors would come true. The issue could not be classed with the really weak stocks by any means, and there appeared to be a good demand for it up to the close of business.

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Thin Market for Specialties.

A casual glance at quotation boards in commission houses at the close of the market gave the impression that considerable weakness had developed. Such was not the case. With the exception of American Smelting & Refining, none of the real market-making stocks lost more than a fraction at the most, while trifling declines were the rule. It was, nevertheless, a poor market to sell specialties in. B. F. Goodrich preferred and common descended to new low records and there were recessions extending from 1 to more than 3 points in these shares: Rumely, American Woolen, American Linseed preferred, Liggett & Myers, Pettibone-Mulliken first preferred, and others.

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Narrow Price Shifting.

Not only were the price changes made by leading issues on the Stock Exchange in the last month extremely narrow, but they were largely a repetition of movements over ground already covered. The average price of the leading rail shares made its highest and lowest point within the year, and the entire movement in that time, from the highest on Nov. 5 to the lowest on Nov. 10, covered but 2.25 points. The industrials covered their range between Nov. 1 and Nov. 10, moving 2.27 points in that time. The combined averages moved but 2.30 points, and that all in the first third of the month. From Nov. 10 on prices moved back and forth within the narrow bounds already set up.

BOURSES OF EUROPE.

Irregularity in London and Paris—Firmness in Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Money was in better supply to-day. Discount rates were steady in anticipation of foreign competition for the South African gold to be placed in the open market next Tuesday.

The stock market was quietly irregular. Strength in home rails was due to the better labor outlook, and Grand Trunk shares advanced on favorable earnings for October. Copper stocks relapsed after realizing, and gold mines and diamonds were easy on Paris offerings.

American securities opened steady and a fraction higher, but later eased off under realizing and closed quiet with prices receding from ¼ above to ¼ below parity.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Prices moved irregularly on the Bourse to-day. Rentes fell 10 centimes, per cent. rentes 68 francs and 20 centimes for the account.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Prices on the Bourse were firm and generally higher to-day.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security	Rate	Due	Bid	Asked	Yld.
Amer. Loco.	5	July, 1915	98½	98½	5.30
Austrian Gov. 60	4	July, 1913	99¾	99¾	6.15
Bell, A. Gray & M.	5	July, 1914	100	100	5.00
Bell & Mutual 6	5	Dec. 1, 1914	99	100	29.00
Bos. & Maine 6	5	June 2, 1914	100	100¼	16.00
Bklyn Ry. Co.	6	Mar., 1915	99¼	99¾	5.80
Chic. & N.W. 4%	4	Jan., 1914	99¾	99¾	5.00
Chic. & N.W. 6	6	Sept. 1914	99¾	99¾	6.50
Chi. El. Ry. 5	5	July, 1914	98½	98½	12.00
Cha. Gas Co. 6	6	Feb. 25, 1914	100¼	100¼	6.00
Erie R. R. 5	5	Oct., 1914	100	100¼	5.40
Erie R. R. 6	6	Apr., 1914	99¾	99¾	6.20
Gen. Elec. Co.	4	Apr., 1914	99¾	99¾	4.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	5	Oct., 1914	99¾	99¾	6.25
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	June, 1914	99¾	99¾	7.50
Hocking Val. 6	6	Nov., 1914	99¾	99¾	5.45
Illinois Central 5	5	Nov., 1914	99¾	99¾	6.30
Int. Harv. 6	6	Aug., 1914	99¾	99¾	6.30
Int. Harv. 6	6	Oct., 1914	99¾	99¾	6.30
Lack. Steel 5	5	Sept., 1914	99	99¾	7.00
Lack. Steel 6	6	Mar., 1914	99¾	99¾	6.10
Leh. Coal & Nav. 5	5	Mar., 1914	99¾	99¾	4.00
Leh. Coal & Nav. 6	6	Mar., 1914	99¾	99¾	4.00
Leh. Val. Coal 6	6	June 16, 1914	100¼	100¼	6.00
Leh. Val. Coal 6	6	Nov., 1914	99¾	99¾	6.00
Leh. Val. Coal 6	6	Feb., 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Leh. Val. Coal 6	6	June, 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Leh. Val. Coal 6	6	July, 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Leh. Val. Coal 6	6	Aug., 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	July, 1914	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Aug., 1914	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Sept., 1914	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Oct., 1914	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Nov., 1914	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Dec., 1914	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Jan., 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Feb., 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Mar., 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Apr., 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	May, 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	June, 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	July, 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Aug., 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Sept., 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Oct., 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Nov., 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Dec., 1915	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Jan., 1916	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Feb., 1916	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Mar., 1916	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Apr., 1916	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	May, 1916	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	June, 1916	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	July, 1916	99¾	99¾	6.00
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Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Nov., 1916	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Jan., 1917	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Feb., 1917	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Mar., 1917	99¾	99¾	6.00
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Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Oct., 1928	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Nov., 1928	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Dec., 1928	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Jan., 1929	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Feb., 1929	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Mar., 1929	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Apr., 1929	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	May, 1929	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	June, 1929	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	July, 1929	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Aug., 1929	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Sept., 1929	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Oct., 1929	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Nov., 1929	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Dec., 1929	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Coal & Nav. 6	6	Jan., 1930	99¾	99¾	6.00
Lehigh Co

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

BANK STATEMENT

Heavy Cash Loss Wipes Out Surplus—Banks Reduce Loans.

In the actual statement of the Clearing House institutions there was shown yesterday a loss of no less than $22,000,000 in cash holdings, which was brought about by the large exports of gold to Canada, by the transfer of over $4,000,000 to San Francisco, and by the other special demands of last week. The effect of this large cash loss upon the reserve position was offset to some extent by a $37,000,000 reduction in deposits, but nevertheless the previous week's surplus of over $12,000,000 was wiped out and in its place a deficit of $895,000 was shown. In the average statement the loss in cash was much smaller and there was shown there a surplus of more than $5,800,000.

The bank statement figures compare as follows with the returns of earlier weeks and of corresponding dates in other years:

Actual Statement.

	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Loans.	$1,341,165,000	$569,957,000	$1,911,122,000
Depos.	1,313,360,000	416,873,000	1,730,233,000
Cash..	326,493,000	63,382,000	389,875,000
R's've.	24.85%	15.24%	22.53%
Surp...	*1,847,000	851,050	*995,950
Circ'n.	44,680,000	.....	44,680,000

*Deficit.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans..	—8,778,000	—7,338,000	—16,116,000
Depos.	—30,739,000	—7,085,000	—37,824,000
Cash...	—21,959,000	—1,023,000	—22,982,000
R's've.	—0.99%	+0.05%	—0.70%
Surp...	—13,874,250	+39,750	—13,834,500
Circ'n.	—203,000	.....	—203,000

Average Statement.

	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Loans.	$1,345,151,000	$574,077,000	$1,919,228,000
Depos.	1,326,874,000	422,017,000	1,748,891,000
Cash..	335,934,000	64,935,000	400,869,000
R's've.	25.31%	15.38%	22.92%
Surp...	4,215,500	1,632,450	5,847,950
Circ'n.	44,712,000	.....	44,712,000

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans..	+ 6,514,000	+1,579,000	+ 4,935,000
Depos...	— 6,393,000	—2,599,000	— 8,983,000
Cash....	—12,918,000	+ 211,000	—12,707,000
R's've.	— 0.65%	+ 0.06%	— 0.59%
Surplus..	—11,319,750	+ 599,500	—10,720,250
Circ'n...	— 59,000	.....	— 59,000

Record of Current Year.

The totals of the actual statement in recent weeks have been as follows:

LOANS.

	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Nov.29.	$1,341,165,000	$569,957,000	$1,911,122,000
Nov.22.	1,349,943,000	577,295,000	1,927,238,000
Nov.15.	1,333,396,000	572,098,000	1,905,494,000
Nov.8.	1,327,750,000	574,290,000	1,902,040,000
Nov.1.	1,335,750,000	583,847,000	1,919,597,000
Oct.25.	1,336,823,000	574,845,000	1,911,668,000
Oct.18.	1,336,456,000	568,580,000	1,905,036,000

DEPOSITS.

Nov.29.	$1,313,360,000	$416,873,000	$1,730,233,000
Nov.22.	1,344,099,000	423,958,000	1,768,057,000
Nov.22.	1,326,661,000	422,659,000	1,749,320,000
Nov.15.	1,328,372,000	418,241,000	1,746,613,000
Nov.8.	1,309,153,000	429,585,000	1,739,729,000
Nov.1.	1,330,463,000	439,062,000	1,769,525,000
Oct.25.	1,318,234,000	421,615,000	1,739,849,000
Oct.18.	1,320,198,000	422,561,000	1,742,759,000

CASH.

Nov. 29.	$326,493,000	$63,405,000	$411,957,000
Nov. 15.	349,648,000	63,586,000	413,234,000
Nov. 8.	344,432,000	63,475,000	409,927,000
Nov. 1.	333,731,000	67,260,000	400,991,000
Oct. 25.	339,659,000	64,088,000	403,338,000
Oct. 18.	340,451,000	65,654,000	406,105,000

SURPLUS CASH RESERVE.

Nov. 29.	+$41,340,500	+$51,300	*$95,950
Nov. 22.	11,527,250	811,300	12,338,550
Nov. 15.	17,555,000	849,850	18,404,850
Nov. 8.	10,103,750	387,250	10,551,000
Nov. 1.	11,115,250	*1,232,300	*117,050
Oct. 25.	9,841,500	1,445,750	11,287,250
Oct. 18.	10,401,500	2,209,850	12,611,350

*Deficit.

Corresponding Week in Past Years.

Average loans, deposits, cash and surplus reserves of the Clearing House banks only for last week and the corresponding weeks in recent years have been:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash.
1913.	$1,345,151,000	$1,326,874,000	$335,934,000
1912.	1,305,034,000	1,278,182,000	319,505,000
1911.	1,236,231,000	1,219,804,000	315,404,000
1910.	1,214,416,500	1,187,663,200	315,185,700
1909.	1,196,167,100	1,175,582,100	303,209,400
1908.	1,540,537,100	1,425,575,000	384,474,400
1907.	1,536,078,500	1,493,283,300	297,831,400
1906.	1,068,552,000	998,634,700	251,107,800

SURPLUS RESERVE.

1913.	$4,215,500	1907.	*$52,989,400
1912.	*130,500	1906.	1,449,100
1911.	2,470,000	1905.	2,565,400
1910.	15,320,700	1904.	6,125,200
1909.	9,313,900	1903.	6,125,200
1908.	28,130,700	1902.	15,786,300

*Deficit.

RESERVE POSITION.

The percentage of average cash holdings of the Clearing House banks last week was 24.85, as the corresponding weeks of past years, with the change from the previous week in each case, has been:

RESERVE—PER CENT.

1913	25.31	—0.85	1907	20.10	+0.12
1912	24.98	—0.50	1906	25.14	—0.30
1911	25.19	—0.87	1905	25.24	—0.67
1910	26.57	+0.02	1904	25.72	—0.10
1909	25.82	—0.02	1903	25.71	+0.25
1908	27.14	—0.12	1902	26.78	—0.50

Call Money Rates.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling Rate.		High.	Low.	Ruling Rate.
1913	10	5	7	1907	13	3	7
1912	20	3	8½	1906	27	3¾	6
1911	6	2½	3½	1905	12	3	5
1910	2½	2	2½	1904	4	2½	3½
1909	5	2½	4½	1903	9	2	6½
1908	2	1½	1¾	1902	6	4	4½

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following dividends were announced last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Bos. & Lowell	4	—	Jan. 2	Nov. 26
D., L. & W.	10	Ex Dec.	22	Dec. 5
East Mahanoy	2½	—	Dec. 15	*Dec. 5
Erie & Pitts.	1¾	Q	Dec. 10	*Nov. 29
Mob. & Birm. pf.	2	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Norf. & South.	½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
STREET RAILWAYS.				
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 9
Cal. Ry. & P. prior pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Mass. Electric Cos. pf	$2	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 6
Second & Third Sts., Phila.	$3	Q	Dec. 1	*Dec. 1
Washington (D. C.) Ry. & El.	1	Ex Dec.	1	Nov. 15
West Penn. Tr. & W. P. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 9
INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS.				
Amer. Chicle	1	M	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Amer. Chicle pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Am. T. & Cable	1½	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 29
Baldwin Loco.	1	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Bald. Loco. pf.	3½	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Blackstone Val. Gas & E.	2	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 24
Blackstone Val. Gas & E. pf.	3	—	Dec. 1	*Nov. 24
Booth Fish. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Cal. & Hecla	$6	Q	Dec. 20	*Nov. 26
Cent. Leath. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 10
Chicago Telep.	2	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 30
Childs Co	2½	Q	Dec. 10	Dec. 3
Childs Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 10	Dec. 3
Chino Copper	75c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
City & Suburban Homes	2	—	Dec. 4	Dec. 1
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 24
Conn. River Power pf	3	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 24
East. P. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 15	*Nov. 29
Elec. Prop. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 10	Dec. 1
Equitable Ill. G. Lt. (Phila.) pf.	3	—	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Gen. G. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Inter. Smokeless P. & Chem.	¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 20
La B. Iron Wks.	½	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
La B. Ir. Wks. pf.	2	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Liggett & Myers Tobacco pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Mackay Cos	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 13
Mackay Cos. pf.	1	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 13
Nat. Sugar	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Nevada Consol. Copper	37½c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
Nevada Consol. Copper pf.	50c	Ex Dec.	31	Dec. 5
North. Pipe L.	5	—	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
Pabst Brew. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Ry. St. Spg. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 6
Ray Con. Copper	37½c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
Realty Asso	3	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Realty Asso	2	Ex Jan.	15	Jan. 5
Swift & Co.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Union Stk. Yds. of Omaha	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Utah Copper	75c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
Wal. Watch pf.	3	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 21

*Holders of record; books do not close.

Condition of Banks and Trust Companies in New York

For the Week Ended With the Opening of Business Saturday, Nov. 29, 1913

DAILY AVERAGES DURING THE WEEK.

	Clg. House Banks.	All City Trust Cos.	Outside Statebks.	Outside *Nt. Bks.	Outside †Total.
Loans	1,345,151,000	1,051,538,400	31,935,300	34,743,140	2,513,607,840
Deposits	1,326,874,000	1,108,132,300	97,305,400	49,155,647	2,572,467,847
Specie	266,105,000	110,753,000	8,499,000	5,770,603	391,127,603
Legals	69,829,000	10,044,200	4,749,100	1,145,890	85,768,930
Cash res.	335,934,000	120,797,200	13,248,100	6,914,293	476,893,593
‡Cash re. %	25.31	10.90	13.61	17.21	18.54

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK'S AVERAGES.

	Clg. House Banks.	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.	Outside *Natl. Bks.	Outside †Total.
Loans	+ 6,514,000	+ 3,330,800	— 354,500	— 105,586	+10,101,714
Deposits	— 6,393,000	+ 1,890,000	— 628,300	— 38,139	— 5,169,439
Specie	—11,088,000	— 830,100	— 132,800	— 66,519	—11,857,419
Legals	— 1,230,000	— 47,500	+ 42,200	— 173,807	— 1,408,607
Cash res.	—12,318,000	— 782,600	— 91,400	— 239,326	—12,966,026
Cash re. %	— 0.85	— 0.01	....	— 0.58	— 0.46

*These banks send special reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

†This is the percentage of cash reserve figured on all deposits reported, including items exempted under Clearing House rules and State laws.

‡These totals include the figures for all banks and trust companies in New York City, excepting 16 national banks that do not make weekly reports. These 16 banks reported loans aggregating $7,020,976, deposits $9,192,292, specie $613,478, legals $203,770, and total cash $817,248 at the call of Oct. 21, 1913.

Members of Clearing House Association.

Official Clearing House Statement.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Legal Net Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank N. Y. N. B. A.	$20,683,000	$3,608,000	$972,000	$18,001,000	$800,000
Bank Man. Co.	29,500,000	7,205,000	1,573,000	32,800,000	.....
Merchants' Nat.	17,739,000	3,559,000	1,006,000	17,000,000	1,908,000
Mech. & M. Nat.	51,757,000	8,830,000	2,653,000	46,481,000	2,975,000
Bank of America	22,577,000	3,649,000	1,578,000	20,777,000	.....
National City	188,164,000	40,234,000	5,820,000	177,903,000	4,086,000
Chemical Nat.	26,413,000	5,035,000	1,652,000	25,908,000	424,000
Merch. Ex. Nat.	6,666,000	1,355,000	227,000	6,498,000	491,000
Nat. Bk. & Dis.	1,905,000	475,000	82,000	2,091,000	45,000
Greenwich	9,007,000	2,358,000	190,000	10,142,000	.....
Am. Exch. Nat.	42,655,000	8,498,000	2,169,000	41,329,000	4,217,000
Nat. Bank Com.	131,755,000	15,452,000	9,026,000	104,762,000	5,581,000
Pacific	4,823,000	606,000	777,000	4,711,000	.....
Chat. & Ph. Nat.	20,107,000	3,443,000	1,642,000	20,578,000	1,178,000
People's	2,025,000	467,000	150,000	2,233,000	.....
Hanover	73,236,000	17,931,000	1,562,000	79,083,000	1,155,000
Citizens' C. Nat.	22,294,000	4,917,000	611,000	21,188,000	1,036,000
National Nassau	10,428,000	2,186,000	937,000	11,647,000	391,000
Market & F. Nat.	8,994,000	1,346,000	878,000	8,990,000	101,000
Metropolitan	14,638,000	3,828,000	255,000	15,742,000	.....
Corn Exchange	51,981,000	8,194,000	7,444,000	62,619,000	.....
Imp. & T. Nat.	26,344,000	3,625,000	2,123,000	23,176,000	50,000
National Park	83,537,000	18,104,000	2,317,000	82,850,000	3,519,000
East River Nat.	1,369,000	342,000	123,000	1,684,000	49,000
Fourth Nat.	28,429,000	5,196,000	2,100,000	27,910,000	1,971,000
Second Nat.	13,497,000	2,981,000	161,000	12,339,000	674,000
First Nat.	91,323,000	22,128,000	1,274,000	96,892,000	5,171,000
Irving Nat.	55,843,000	6,658,000	2,377,000	55,652,000	1,585,000
Bowery	8,235,000	785,000	60,000	3,346,000	.....
N. Y. Co. Nat.	8,764,000	1,392,000	696,000	8,746,000	195,000
German-Am.	15,926,000	2,707,000	241,000	16,857,000	.....
German Exch.	65,138,000	23,022,000	5,483,000	108,350,000	450,000
Germania	12,450,000	2,191,000	1,380,000	13,855,000	.....
Lincoln	15,080,000	3,127,000	455,000	15,021,000	877,000
Garfield Nat.	9,056,000	2,241,000	329,000	9,485,000	339,000
Fifth Nat.	3,900,000	308,000	640,000	3,811,000	245,000
Bank Metropolis	13,171,000	2,201,000	1,299,000	13,201,000	.....
West Side	3,831,000	898,000	325,000	4,851,000	.....
Seaboard Nat.	24,361,000	5,556,000	1,996,000	28,354,000	50,000
Liberty Nat.	22,580,000	4,677,000	1,158,000	24,001,000	496,000
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	9,054,000	2,187,000	403,000	10,524,000	.....
State	19,262,000	8,877,000	419,000	24,885,000	.....
Security	11,915,000	2,301,000	1,510,000	14,519,000	.....
Coal & Iron Nat.	6,201,000	1,084,000	553,000	6,184,000	396,000
Union Exch. Nat.	9,399,000	1,008,000	350,000	9,350,000	369,000
Nat. Nat., Bklyn.	7,042,000	1,506,000	197,000	6,614,000	267,000
Total, banks	1,345,151,000	296,105,000	68,829,000	1,328,874,000	44,712,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Secured Time Deposits.	Net Deposits.	‡Reserve Deposits.
Brooklyn	$24,314,000	$2,186,000	$723,000	$19,236,000	$1,998,000	.....
Bankers'	118,255,000	14,092,000	808,000	96,148,000	10,120,000	.....
U. S. Mortgage	15,246,000	3,117,000	390,000	27,351,000	3,758,000	.....
Astor	19,931,000	2,063,000	29,000	13,997,000	1,460,000	.....
Title Guarantee	35,044,000	2,228,000	1,068,000	21,543,000	2,193,000	.....
Guaranty	156,984,000	15,531,000	945,000	101,297,000	13,028,000	.....
Kings County	7,847,000	1,316,000	255,000	7,065,000	773,000	.....
Lawyers T. I.	16,640,000	1,329,000	327,000	11,110,000	1,255,000	.....
Columbia-Knick.	47,208,000	5,311,000	710,000	39,891,000	4,435,000	.....
People's	16,251,000	1,840,000	428,000	15,007,000	1,787,000	.....
New York	44,271,000	4,324,000	314,000	30,937,000	3,409,000	.....
Franklin	8,827,000	946,000	142,000	7,027,000	914,000	.....
Lincoln	10,287,000	1,131,000	233,000	9,067,000	1,020,000	.....
Metropolitan	21,464,000	1,803,000	9,000	12,143,000	1,498,000	.....
Broadway	12,664,000	1,174,000	575,000	12,328,000	1,241,000	.....
Total, trust cos.	574,077,000	58,276,000	6,659,000	422,017,000	48,889,000	.....
Grand total	1,919,228,000	324,381,000	76,448,000	1,748,891,000	.....	.....
Change	+4,935,000	—11,522,000	—1,185,000	—8,983,000	—852,000	.....

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Legal Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$21,088,800	Lincoln	$11,012,700
Bankers'	135,908,000	Metropolitan	17,083,900
Broadway	14,165,800	New York	37,972,000
Brooklyn	24,092,000	People's	17,134,972
Columbia-Knick.	56,740,918	Title Guarantee	27,803,100
Fidelity	7,240,000	U. S. Mortgage	42,537,941
Franklin	9,287,700		
Guaranty	158,366,883	Total	$594,002,164
Lawyers' Title Ins.	13,554,900		

Decrease from previous week, $2,649,885.

ACTUAL CONDITION SATURDAY MORNING

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.
Banks	$1,341,165,000	$255,068,000	$70,525,000	$1,313,360,000
Trust cos.	569,957,000	57,029,000	6,353,000	416,873,000
All members	$1,911,122,000	$312,097,000	$76,878,000	$1,730,233,000
Change	—16,116,000	—21,455,000	—627,000	—37,824,000

CLEARING HOUSE RESERVE POSITION

Average Reserves During the Week.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	*Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$335,934,000	$331,718,500	$4,215,500	—$11,319,750
Trust cos.	64,935,000	63,302,550	1,632,450	599,500
Aggregate	$400,869,000	$395,021,050	$5,847,950	—$10,720,250

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $48,889,000. Decrease, $852,000.

Actual Reserves on Saturday Morning.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	*Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$326,493,000	$328,840,000	*$1,847,000	—$13,374,250
Trust cos.	63,382,000	62,530,950	851,050	+ 39,750
Aggregate	$389,875,000	$390,870,950	*$995,950	—$13,334,500

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $48,223,000. Decrease, $1,003,000.

†On deposit with Clearing House members carrying 25 per cent. cash reserve. ‡Decrease, $59,000. *25 per cent. for banks; 15 per cent. for trust companies. *Deficit.

Institutions Not Clearing House Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. with Clg.Hse. Agent.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,743,638	$252,097	$84,020	$65,110	$111,105	$2,150,192
Nat. Pk. Nat	1,640,900	332,800	69,400	177,100	.....	2,305,700
Bronx Boro.	1,173,794	41,973	199,603	130,043	19,000	2,098,060
Bryant Park	1,239,700	150,300	43,900	151,900	.....	1,285,600
Century	6,407,500	562,500	469,100	653,600	550,300	7,674,100
Chel. Exch.	2,519,000	200,000	248,000	143,000	108,000	2,955,000
Colonial	6,098,600	1,888,500	207,200	682,200	216,000	7,845,700
Columbia	6,649,000	611,000	232,000	710,000	81,000	7,597,000
Cosmopolitan	478,400	9,900	28,500	39,800	30,300	468,200
Fidelity	1,099,185	52,753	128,032	111,392	.....	1,124,437
Gotham Nat.	1,729,100	432,400	26,100	124,300	.....	2,225,100
Harriman Nat	10,346,900	2,589,300	260,000	.....	468,600	11,830,100
Inter. Bank.	2,042,900	211,900	68,000	269,900	189,500	2,675,000
Montauk	631,500	45,000	15,000	107,600	800	696,000
Mutual	5,245,000	541,000	336,000	509,000	.....	6,268,000
Nat. Res.	3,294,200	350,616	232,200	.....	1,132,000	3,843,000
New Neth.	3,170,000	403,000	134,000	448,000	394,000	3,763,000
Public	9,554,800	1,231,400	269,700	1,491,200	85,200	11,842,800
Sherman	1,723,400	446,000	62,600	263,000	.....	2,276,000
23d Ward	1,928,100	233,400	111,000	285,100	.....	2,361,200
Wash. Hgts.	1,739,000	148,000	115,000	177,000	12,000	1,723,000
W'chester Av	593,400	35,000	33,800	28,300	8,600	561,600
Yorkville	4,383,900	582,400	266,900	315,400	513,600	5,671,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bank of C. I.	589,100	34,000	11,000	57,700	.....	545,400
Bk of F'bush	911,900	7,000	76,500	20,000	47,500	933,800
First Nat.	4,088,000	440,000	59,000	516,000	46,000	4,038,800
Mant. Exch.	1,053,400	196,700	196,700	679,500	46,000	6,543,800
Mechanics'	10,802,600	1,328,000	681,600	1,095,700	347,000	10,968,000
North Side	2,823,379	211,620	171,908	340,570	98,424	3,351,599
Nat. City	4,640,000	506,000	114,000	505,000	286,000	5,399,000
Peoples' Nat.	1,237,100	41,280	185,547	152,860	46,940	1,694,147
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,083,000	269,000	279,000	1,777,000	316,000	5,760,000
Hudson Co.	3,088,343	195,219	53,714	747,397	102,726	2,885,902
Third Nat.	2,364,346	111,210	156,839	542,328	.....	2,555,727
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,550,500	237,100	61,100	346,500	220,000	4,632,600

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Secured Time Deposits.	Net Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Central	$84,196,100	$11,053,600	$13,330,128	$15,987,267	$88,430,308
Commercial	3,360,268	585,810	261,470	164,000	4,080,747
Empire	18,379,200	2,136,500	5,101,000	2,071,700	23,050,000
Equitable	62,228,623	6,768,084	9,806,063	13,040,322	68,467,415
Farm. Loan	91,364,200	11,948,500	13,140,000	11,093,100	113,103,400
Fulton	8,440,400	1,112,100	330,500	711,100	8,600,900
Hudson	3,960,000	349,900	438,300	388,700	4,309,100
Mut. Alliance	7,351,426	961,153	1,262,014	3,470	8,806,304
N. Y. L. Ins.	33,804,600	3,820,000	1,062,300	3,423,700	32,708,700
Transatlantic	2,666,500	57,000	232,400	1,618,500	2,752,000
Union	56,217,700	6,801,700	3,931,200	2,571,600	56,677,400
United States	60,541,800	5,350,000	5,333,700	12,771,200	55,509,200
Washington	9,541,062	1,119,485	1,107,951	1,332,311	9,896,037
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Citizens'	5,447,300	605,000	653,100	485,500	5,999,900
Hamilton	6,966,900	811,000	877,000	764,000	7,098,000
Home	3,385,700	221,000	189,000	159,000	3,738,000
Kings County	15,655,528	1,414,801	1,176,726	2,191,192	15,471,635
Nassau	4,998,000	540,400	986,700	389,000	5,773,100
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,057,791	188,578	138,574	45,000	1,935,174
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics' Tr	3,394,940	297,896	873,686	2,145,358	2,917,775

BANK STATEMENT COMPARISONS

CHANGES FROM PRECEDING WEEKS.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash Res.	Cash Re.%
Oct. 18	— 28,511,057	— 30,828,856	— 2,286,862	+ 0.13
Oct. 25	— 16,137,718	— 18,632,284	— 1,771,118	+ 0.07
Nov. 1	+ 19,328,617	+ 14,127,766	— 3,854,490	— 0.26
Nov. 8	— 8,412,387	— 7,003,514	— 1,977,269	— 0.02
Nov. 15	— 5,698,903	+ 1,099,874	+ 9,723,126	+ 0.37
Nov. 22	— 8,880,140	— 18,703,153	+ 4,743,576	+ 0.67
Nov. 29	+ 10,101,714	— 5,312,439	— 12,966,026	— 0.46

TOTALS AND CHANGES A YEAR AGO.

Nov. 30, 1912	2,510,376,561	2,532,382,781	459,043,547	18.12
Change	— 4,308,475	— 14,865,100	— 10,428,587	— 0.31

HIGH AND LOW RECORDS.

The highest and lowest average figures of loans, deposits, cash reserve, percentage of reserve, and surplus for all reporting institutions this year to date and for the corresponding period last year have been:

	High.	Low.
Loans, 1913	$2,606,887,941 Feb. 15	$2,455,042,450 Jan. 4
1912	2,732,691,632 July 6	2,514,025,215 Jan. 4
Deposits, 1913	2,725,098,827 Feb. 8	2,567,767,971 Jan. 4
1912	2,916,308,761 July 6	2,655,003,623 Jan. 6
Cash, 1913	523,437,063 June 28	468,157,427 Jan. 4
1912	557,547,313 Feb. 3	504,394,010 Apr. 6
Reserve, P. C., 1913	19.83 June 24	18.54 Nov. 29 & Feb. 15
1912	19.58 Jan. 27	17.78 July 6

Highest and lowest actual surplus reserve of Clearing House institutions for the same periods have been:

SURPLUS CASH RESERVES IN VAULTS.

	Banks.	Trust Companies.	Total.
1913. High	$42,709,000 June 21	$3,260,050 Apr. 26	$43,809,050 June 21
Low	1,115,250 Nov. 1	*1,499,750 Mar. 1	*117,050 Nov. 1
1912. High	45,471,000 Jan. 27	5,367,300 July 20	48,763,050 Jan. 27
Low	*7,775,750 July 6	*884,950 Jan. 13	*8,413,200 July 6

*Deficit.

BANK CLEARINGS

Following is the official total of the week's clearings by Clearing House banks in New York City and the figures of previous weeks for comparison; also The Financial Chronicle's estimate of the week's clearings in the United States, the current estimates being changed to actual figures when these are reported:

	In New York. 1913.	Total, U. S. 1913.		In New York. 1912.	Total, U. S. 1912.
November—			November—		
29.	*$1,631,878,602	$2,871,128,806	30.	$1,804,236,030	$3,107,750,896
22.	1,848,111,973	3,419,700,117	23.	2,015,377,697	3,600,750,376
15.	1,867,797,688	3,424,237,570	16.	2,244,792,548	3,908,576,816
8.	*1,921,296,995	3,406,949,354	9.	1,858,613,241	3,335,696,548
1.	1,906,724,545	3,352,098,060	2.	2,230,991,538	3,773,234,033
October—			October—		
25.	1,923,581,144	3,468,704,297	26.	2,124,721,128	3,684,353,169
18.	*1,910,226,146	3,481,435,800	19.	2,545,125,686	4,300,858,081

*Five days.

TO PROTECT SAVINGS

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THE BUSINESS WORLD FROM MANY ANGLES

SAY CUSTOMS MEN ACT TOO HASTILY

Importers Complain of Arrests on Fraud Charges Without Sufficient Evidence.

Recent arrests of importers on charges of defrauding the Government by means of alleged undervaluations of imported merchandise or other practices have caused considerable criticism on the part of merchants, who, while in no degree presuming to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused men or firms, deprecate the frequent and indiscriminate prosecutions begun by the Government and, in most cases, never brought to trial.

While no official statistics on the subject have been compiled, it is a matter of common knowledge that in the last fifteen years a very large number of actions have been instituted by the United States District Attorney's office against importers for alleged violations of the administrative features of the tariff laws. In practically all of these cases importers were charged with undervaluing merchandise in one form or another. The usual procedure followed by the District Attorneys in question has been to file a summons and complaint against the importer. Most of the cases appear never to have gone beyond this stage. In other cases indictments were returned by Federal Grand Juries, with the result that the accused importers were placed under arrest and, after a hearing before a United States Commissioner, generally admitted to bail. Only a small number of these cases has ever been brought to trial, while convictions, with the exception of, perhaps, half a dozen flagrant cases, have been few in the past decade.

An importer of many years' standing in this city voiced the sentiment of the trade yesterday when he condemned the filing of actions against importers on flimsy testimony or on upon the merest suspicion. Said he:

"There can, of course, be but one sentiment in the importing trade regarding the desirability of rooting out undervaluations of imported merchandise. It usually happens that, in instances where actual undervaluations are being made, concealments are the rule rather than the exception and invariably call the attention of the customs authorities to suspicious cases. This desire on the part of honest importers to co-operate with the Government has shown some years ago in the notable silk fraud cases, when a large Chicago firm called the attention of the Treasury Department to the fact that a New York competitor was actually offering for sale Japanese silks at lower prices than the great Chicago house could purchase them in Yoohama. The Government's vigorous prosecution in this case resulted in the convictions of two members of the accused firm, together with a customs examiner, who was said to be in collusion with the importers.

"On the other hand, there has been in recent years a tendency on the part of the Treasury's special agents to work up cases against importers on what later appeared to be little better than hearsay. Such cases often resulted in the issuance of summons and complaints by the District Attorney's office which were never followed up. The harm done to the importers in such cases is hard to estimate. The publicity attending actions of this kind has taken years to live down. Sales have been curtailed, and banks not infrequently have peremptorily called loans and refused credit in financing importations.

"This was the experience of a large ribbon house in this city. After serving the complaint in this action a Treasury commission visited Germany and France in search of evidence on which to base a trial, but without success. This case is typical of many others that might be mentioned in which financial embarrassment came to firms as a direct result of making unsubstantiated charges against importers. It would be interesting to know how many similar cases are lying in the archives of the District Attorney's office."

Importers feel that the District Attorney's office should investigate carefully all charges of undervaluation or other violations of the revenue laws before taking action calculated to injure the standing of importers or to impair their credit. That such care has not prevailed in the majority of cases in the past is held responsible by merchants for the Government's failure to prosecute after making damaging charges.

WANT BETTER RATES.

Merchants Complain of Freight Charges from Italian Ports.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of this city has begun a campaign against excessive freight charges by steamship companies engaged in the Mediterranean trade and to correct abuses incident to the importation of merchandise from Italy. A statement of the Chamber's grievances was sent recently to the Mediterranean Conference in this city, which includes all the steamship lines doing business between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Italian ports.

One of the reforms asked by the Chamber is the adjustment of freight rates so as to relieve certain articles from charges claimed to be oppressive, when compared with rates for other articles more or less of the same character. A system of flat rates is also urged, without primage or rebates of any kind, thereby doing away with the present system of charging receivers of merchandise 10 per cent. primage, which is, in most instances, returned to shippers or forwarders on the other side who do not pay freight. The Chamber requests that agents of the steamship lines in this country be authorized to close freight contracts with the importers here, who pay the freight, instead of compelling importers in New York to let such contracts to shippers and steamship agents in Europe.

The Chamber also asks more consideration and prompt attention to claims from consignees of merchandise, and that a method be devised so that the so-called BL clauses may be amended for the protection of merchants without impairing the rights of the steamship lines. Sidney E. Morse, Secretary of the Mediterranean Conference, has advised the Chamber that the grievances of the association have been laid before the conference, but that as the matters complained of are not in the power of the conference to settle, they have been referred to the home offices of the various lines in Europe with a view to meeting, so far as practicable, the requests of the merchants.

GOVERNMENT WILL EXHIBIT.

Several Federal Departments to Take Part in Safety Show.

The United States Government will send an exhibit to the first Exposition of Safety and Sanitation, which is to be held at the Grand Central Palace from Dec. 11 to 20, under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety. The display will consist of a series of demonstrations showing how the Government cares for its soldiers and sailors in times of war and peace.

The Army and Navy Service will equip a field hospital, including mess, operating and ward rooms, with a detail of men who will produce actual conditions of camp life. The disposal of waste, filtration of water, preventive measures against typhoid, yellow fever, and other infectious diseases will be explained by processes. The navy will install and equip an operating room of a battleship, where may be seen the latest and most scientific appliances for taking care of the wounded.

Dr. Alsberg, Chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, will exhibit models of food for infantile feeding, charts, and diagrams of food values. The Bureau of Mines will send lantern slides and moving pictures describing the care which this department is throwing around the men under ground.

MAKE BETTER GOODS NOW.

Dull Business Has Stimulated Embroidery Trade in This Line.

The restricted condition of the embroidery business, accounted for by the present fashions, has caused a number of the domestic manufacturers to bend their efforts toward producing more original merchandise, and with it a broader outlet for their goods. Both quality and designs are given much attention by these manufacturers.

Resulting directly from these efforts are the lines of one large domestic house that contain attractive items of novelty embroidery on crêpe, ratine, and voiles. Cutout and Oriental effects are shown on flouncings, ranging around the forty-five-inch widths. It is held among important members of the trade that should a larger business in Spring embroideries develop then is now expected, the domestic makers will be well able to take care of the demand, because a good number of them are now able to turn out goods more quickly than formerly.

MERCHANTS OFFER ANTI-PIRACY BILL

Report of the Industrial Property Committee Embodies Many Good Suggestions.

Not all of the manufacturers and importers who attended the recent convention of the National Registration League in this city were satisfied afterward with the outlook for a law in this country that would end the evil of design stealing. To these the announcement that the Merchants' Association had a similar campaign under way came as welcome news.

The association, through its Committee on the Protection of Industrial Property, is considered by many vitally interested in the matter to be especially well equipped to bring the campaign to a successful termination. Several members of the trade press agree with this belief. One of them, The Corset and Underwear Review, will make the suggestion in its December issue that the various trade associations, instead of drawing their own bills and submitting them to Congress, should crystallize their views regarding the scope and character of the desired legislation, and then submit their recommendations to the Merchants' Association to assist it in its campaign. In this way, it is said, the association will best be enabled to meet the requirements of the various trades.

Already the Committee on the Protection of Industrial Property has made a number of recommendations for the proposed bill, most of which follow:

The design must be new and original; in other words, it must not have been previously known or used by others, or patented or described in a printed publication, and it must constitute a writing or discovery of an author or inventor within the meaning of the Constitution. It may be a product of authorship or of inventorship, or of both combined, and two or more persons may be joint authors or inventors or authors and inventors.

For the purposes of this act it should be immaterial whether or not the design has an aesthetic or ornamental value or possesses functional value. In other words, in considering the validity of the design registration or infringement thereunder, any function arising from the application of a new and original design to an article of manufacture should not be taken into consideration; and registration should not be invalidated because the article of manufacture to which the design is applied has been used or is capable of being patented or because the design is one which has or might have been registered under the Copyright act.

The design, for valid registration, must not have been in public use or on sale by any one for more than, say, two to six months before application. The public should be protected by forcing the author or inventor, or his assignee, to register promptly.

Registrations of designs should be had in a suitable bureau, preferably the Patent Office, and suitable rules should be made by the head of the office regarding the form of application, which should include a drawing, photograph, or other representation of the design, a statement stating form in article of manufacture in which it is applied and a description, if desired or required, and an accompanying declaration by the author or inventor under oath of the novelty and originality of the design. There should be no examination except as to the formal requisites of the application.

There should be a registration fee of $1 for two or at most three years' protection, with provision for a suitable extension, subject to the payment of a suitable fee, for a term not too long, at most not more years altogether or from date of registration.

Provision should be made for giving notice of registration by suitably marking the goods to which the registered design has been applied.

Registration should be prima facie valid, and suitable provisions should be made for the protection of the registered design by injunction, and for the recovery of profits and damages. Suitable warning should be required to be given to an innocent infringer, and no damages could be recovered against an innocent infringer unless he continues his infringement after being warned and given an opportunity to investigate the record of the registration. The burden of proof as to the innocence of the infringer should be upon the defendant. But in case a court or jury should find that the defendant had actually copied his design from a registered design or had continued to use it after suitable notice of the registration and of his infringement, a minimum sum should be fixed as liquidated damages and the plaintiff should be liable, in addition, for the entire profits on the article of manufacture to which he had applied the design, as in the Design Patent act of Feb. 4, 1887.

Suitable provision should also be made to prevent the harassing of others in case the registered design has once been declared invalid by a court.

Provision should also be made for the four months' delay and priority permitted by the International Convention.

Sections 4929 to 4933 of the Revised Statutes, the Design act of Feb. 4, 1887, and other conflicting provisions should be repealed.

While there is some difference of opinion among the members of the committee regarding the proper scope of the proposed bill, the committee is agreed that such legislation is necessary. The members of the industries most affected by the piracy evil are hopeful for a tentative draft of the desired law in the near future.

MANY ORDER BOOKS NEEDED

Scheme is Outlined to Save Salesmen's Time in Copying Sales.

The following time-saving suggestion is made to salesmen who are obliged to rewrite orders for their firms, many of whom require that specifications for goods from different departments be placed on separate order blanks. This suggestion was made to a salesman who was traveling for a local dry goods house, and who was carrying eight different trunks:

"Have a separate order book in each trunk, in which to write at once the orders for goods from the department the line of which is carried in each trunk. In taking the order, write it immediately in the particular book contained in the trunk. This would mean a little more time and a trifling cost at first for more order books for each salesman, but no more books would be used up in the end and the salesman would be saved many hours of extra work at night."

FALL OVERCOATINGS SHOWN

Domestic Goods Held Higher Than Foreign Only in Few Cases.

A number of the leading lines of cheaper grade domestic overcoatings and suitings for Fall, 1914, are now on the market. Samples of English cotton carded cassimeres are also being shown, and prices named on them are said to be lower than the domestic mills can meet. In several of the other lines, however, the importers' prices are substantially above those quoted by the domestic mills. About the only all-wool fabrics now shown for next Fall are mackinaws. While there will doubtless be a large increase in imports of certain kinds of men's wear fabrics under the revised tariff, the local trade holds that it will take some time to find where that competition will be felt most. One clothing manufacturer said yesterday that he expected to use imported cloths in the woolens and worsteds he makes for the Spring, but that he would be well able to take care of the demand, because a good number of them are now able to turn out goods more quickly than formerly.

WHOLESALE PRICES LOWER

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities at New York last week, unless otherwise specified. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$5.35	$5.25	$5.80
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, pound	.10	.09¾	.14¾
Standard Brown Sheetings, yard	.08¼	.08¼	.08
Print Cloths, yard	.04	.04	.04 1-16
Butter, creamery, extra, pound	.34	.34	.36½
Cheese, f. c. Special, new, pound	.16½	.16½	.17¾
Eggs, Western firsts, dozen	.42	.39	.29
Apples, evaporated, choice, pound	.08¾	.08¾	.06¼
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., pound	.11¾	.11¾	.09
Peaches, Cal., dried, pound	.05⅞	.06	.06¼
Raisins, pound	.05½	.05½	.06
Flour, Spring patent, barrel	4.40	4.40	4.50
Flour, Spring clear, barrel	4.10	4.10	4.20
Wheat, No. 2 red, bushel	1.00	.99	1.05½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bushel	.82½	.83	.65
Oats, No. 2 white, bushel	.47	.47	.38
Cotton, middling uplands, pound	.133	.136	.131
Hay, prime timothy, 100 pounds	1.05	1.05	1.15
Hides, Chicago packs, No. 1, pound	.10½	.10½	.10¾
Hides, Chicago cows, native, pound	.18½	.18½	.18
Leather, hemlock sole, pound	.30	.30	.27
Leather, union backs, pound	.42	.42	.41
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Philadelphia, ton	15.50	15.50	18.50
Steel billets, Pittsburgh, ton	20.50	20.50	27.00
Copper, Lake, New York, pound	.16½	.16	.17¾
Lead, New York, pound	.043	.043	.04½
Tin, New York, pound	.387	.398	.405
Petroleum, refined, gallon	.13	.13	....
Beef, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	6.60	6.65	5.35
Hogs, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	7.50	7.70	7.55
Sheep, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	4.00	3.90	5.50
Lard, prime st., Chicago, 100 pounds	10.67½	10.85	11.27½
Short ribs, loose, Chicago, 100 pounds	10.80	10.75	10.25
Mess pork, Chicago, barrel	20.72½	20.50	17.75
Rice, domestic prime, pound	.05½	.05½	.05¼
Rubber, Up-River, Para, pound	.74	.78	1.07
Sugar, standard, granulated, 100 pounds	4.40	4.40	4.95
Tea, Formosa, fair, pound	.13½	.13½	.15
Tea, Japan, low, pound	.13½	.13½	.17
Potatoes, State, barrel	2.25	2.25	1.75
Wool, aver. 100 gr., Phila., lb.	.226	.225	.282

For the second time in two weeks the declines shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices nearly tripled the advances last week. There was a total of fifty-five changes of which forty were downward, compared with forty-eight changes in the previous week when thirty-five declines were shown. From these figures it may be seen that there were seven more changes last week than in the week before, and that, with the division of this difference favoring the declines by five to two, the tone of last week's list was slightly easier than that of the week ended Nov. 22.

The declines were spread over ten markets last week, while only four markets showed one upturn or more. Forty-four of the fifty-five changes were confined to three principal markets—foodstuffs, metals, and drugs, chemicals, and oils. It was evident from this fact that the unsteadiness was not general, and, aside from the great weakness of the metals markets, there was little real indication of the business depression that had been disputed more or less in the course of the week.

Despite the sharp downward sweep of the general list, the foodstuffs markets were quite firm as to price. Last week's business resulted in nine declines in this part of the list, but they were largely offset by the eight advances that were shown. Vegetables and fruits showed a stronger tone, while coffee, sugar, and spices were slightly easier. Dairy products, save for eggs, were firm at recent levels. Near-by fancy eggs declined at wholesale, while the rush that high prices on this variety turned toward Western eggs forced up the price of the latter. Flour was generally steady and unchanged at levels which prevailed at the close of the previous week. The major provisions presented a divided front at Chicago; live beef, live hogs, and prime-steamed lard were lower, while mess pork, live sheep, and short ribs advanced.

The weakest part of the whole list was the metals markets, in which thirteen declines and only one advance—wire nails at Pittsburgh—were shown. Further concessions were made in many varieties of iron and steel, while tin, spelter, lead, and antimony dropped seemingly in sympathy. A sharp reduction was made in the price of copper. Drugs, chemicals, and oils together showed four advances and nine declines. In the grain markets wheat and rye advanced, while corn and malt receded.

The price of cotton fell off somewhat under the weakening influence of more favorable crop reports. Wool was firm and showed a tendency to advance, despite the fact that the free wool provision of the new tariff becomes effective to-morrow. Minor declines were shown in hemp, burlap, raw silk, turpentine, and crude rubber. The best grade of Para rubber, up-river fine, is now 33 cents a pound lower than it was a year ago at this time. The effect of low prices on the crude material is now beginning to be seen in reduced prices on some of the manufactured rubber articles.

FIXED PRICES HURT KNIT GOODS TRADE

Underwear Makers Are Especially Hard Hit—With Hosiery It Is Not So Bad.

The so-called retailer's "fixed price," with its limitations on the knit goods mills and jobbers, that has been accepted by both of these sellers for many years has been a subject of much adverse criticism this season and has, to some extent, curtailed the sale of this merchandise. Especially on the cheaper grades is its effect noticeable. How long the manufacturers can stand the pressure of the fixed-price evil, with both raw materials and labor at higher figures than in previous seasons is a much mooted question here.

A prominent selling agent, referring to the subject of fixed prices on underwear, said yesterday:

"Most of the underwear mills have named prices for Fall, 1914, on a fixed-price basis, as they did not see their way clear to avoid doing so. There are several instances where mills have priced one particular line at a figure netting them no profit at all in order to keep that line on the market. The mills referred to will sell none of these specialties. An order must include numbers from the entire list. In this way they expect to make up what they lose, or, rather, what they do not make, on the line which gives no profit.

"Fixed prices," he continued, "now present a serious problem. Working hours have been reduced, wages have been increased considerably, and the costs of raw materials have about doubled in the last ten years. Notwithstanding the higher production cost few of the manufacturers have reduced the quality of their products. Such a step would be distasteful in the face of the present competition."

According to a prominent hosiery selling agent the fixed price is not so damaging a feature to the hosiery trade as to the underwear and sweater trades. This merchant said to a Times reporter:

"If a jobber refuses to pay an increase over the price he gave for a certain number in the previous season, we offer him a cheaper line at his old figure. We cannot shade prices; if we do we will go out of business. We appreciate that the jobbers and retailers figure to get a certain profit, but we cannot run our mills if we make our prices to suit our customers, and they know it. The difference between the production costs of hosiery and the prices we are asking for our goods is sufficient to net us a fair, satisfactory profit. Consequently, we worry little about fixed prices."

A selling agent handling sweaters said yesterday that his principals were quoting advances on a number of their lines for next Fall. Some lines of cotton and wool goods have been withdrawn from the market, and mills have advanced certain other lines about 50 cents a dozen. Both the mills and jobbers' profits on low-grade goods will be hard hit, he says.

Large Amount of Wool in Bond.

The amount of carpet wools now held in bonded warehouses in this city, Philadelphia, and Boston is estimated at about 21,000,000 pounds. Practically two-thirds of the entire amount are said to be owned by carpet manufacturers. Notwithstanding the fact that so large a quantity of wool is now in the United States, a leading carpet corporation is reported recently to have bought 1,000,000 pounds of cross-bred in South America.

LOCAL RETAILERS NEED DETAIL STUDY

Los Angeles Merchant Says They Should Prepare for Possible Investigation.

"A visit to the New York market is a great stimulant," said Lee Jacoby of Jacoby Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal., when here recently. "We have our own resident buyer here, and some of the heads of our departments spend as much as six months of the year here. Yet I always get new ideas and energy from a visit to this city.

"Business is excellent in Los Angeles, despite the fact that there is probably no city in the country where competition is keener. This is particularly true of our ready-to-wear garment departments and millinery. Fancy goods have not been so good. Women are not wearing so much imitation jewelry or so many belts and combs and bags as they did.

"I do not believe there is any other town in this country where the retailers co-operate to such an extent as we do. We are united on every question that is for the betterment of the trade, but, despite this, competition is keen. Considering the size of the city, rents are quite as high as they are here. Newspaper advertising rates may be somewhat lower, but we use bigger space. For example, a comparatively small Los Angeles for less than it is offered here in the Sunday papers, and frequently double that because of the competition there.

"The women in our town are keen shoppers. They are of moderate means and also immensely wealthy. They have nothing much to do out shop and enjoy the climate. Many of them know values as well as the department buyers. Merchandise bought in the New York market is generally sold at retail in Los Angeles for less than it is offered here to the consumer. Competition is again the answer.

"The minimum wage question is one which should engage the attention and study of the New York retailer. It is bound to be put up to him sooner or later. The Illinois investigation would call the fact that Chicago retailers did not know conditions in their own establishments. A single reading of the report shows this. It shows that when a Chicago retailer was a witness he answered at random and often displayed a woeful lack of knowledge of the true state of affairs.

"Sooner or later there will be a similar investigation in New York State, so it behooves the New York retailer quickly to become conversant with actual conditions in his store, so that the true condition may be spread broadcast over the country. He should know exactly what welfare work is being done in his establishment, as well as the lowest wage the women employes receive. Generally the head of a large establishment knows little of these things, except in a general way. He relegates to the heads of departments or to special employes all such details of his business.

"Under existing conditions, however, it behooves him to become an expert in details. He should read and study the report of the Chicago Vice Committee. He should not allow any stigma to attach to his name. A false idea of Chicago conditions was spread over the country because the Chicago merchants professed ignorance of the real conditions.

"The leading New York merchants are doing a great deal for the benefit of their employes, both male and female. Many of these are only apprentices, who are being well paid while learning their business, and who are promoted as soon as their show ability, but if the head of the firm is not thoroughly conversant with the facts when he is called to go on the witness stand all his good works will go for naught."

BIG GROCERY FIRM TO LEAVE NEW YORK

Austin, Nichols & Co. to Move to Brooklyn in 1914—Will Consolidate Plants There.

The wholesale grocery house of Austin, Nichols & Co., Incorporated, signed a long-term lease last week for a combined warehouse, factory, and office building to be erected on the Brooklyn waterfront by the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal Company, of which H. O. Havemeyer is President. Austin, Nichols & Co., with headquarters at 61 Hudson Street, occupy nine buildings in Manhattan, mostly on the lower west side. When the new Brooklyn headquarters is finished next September the firm's various departments, of which there are about fifty, including manufacturing plants, will be assembled under one roof, leaving only the main sales force, with its necessary sample rooms, in this borough. It is understood that the new building, exclusive of the site, will represent an investment of about $1,000,000.

The structure will be equipped with every modern device for the rapid loading and unloading of ships and trains, including spiral chutes, overhead conveyors, and pneumatic tubes, besides elevators and lowerators. A quadruple trackage, accommodating sixty cars, will enable great quantities of goods to be handled with notable savings of time and labor.

The main cause of the removal to a waterfront location in Brooklyn is the great and constantly growing expense of cartage through the congested streets of downtown Manhattan. The cost of cartage to a firm like Austin, Nichols & Co., which does a business averaging upward of $100,000 a day, exceeds $250,000 a year. Under the new arrangement cartage will be eliminated, except for local deliveries.

Because of the removal of this house it is thought here that other wholesale grocery firms are likely to follow, the cost of cartage in lower Manhattan being a tax on business which all are anxious to evade.

Austin, Nichols & Co. are the largest wholesale grocers in the city, and, according to The Record and Guide, the largest in the world. The fact that by changing its location the company will be able to do business more economically, therefore, to reduce its prices, must have important consequences to the wholesale grocery district in Manhattan. Other leading firms are said to be considering the question of abandoning this borough.

Concerning the removal to Brooklyn one of the officers of the firm, in part, said:

"The welfare and comfort of employes is in no line of business considered more important than in the distribution of food products. This work calls for skill, strict attention to detail, and close application during working hours. To obtain for its several thousand workers every benefit of ample light, with an abundance of fresh air, is one of the motives back of the big step which this house is taking. A high-class dining room, with a cuisine in charge of a competent chef, will be among the show parts of the building. In connection with this will be rest rooms and other comfortable adjuncts."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Returned on Hemp Girdles and Extra Threads in Fabrics

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that girdles composed of manila hemp used in trimming women's hats are properly dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909 at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 369. The goods were assessed by the Collector at Chicago as vegetable fibre trimmings at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 389. Gage Brothers & Co., the importers, demanded lower rates. The board held that the Collector erred in his assessment, but as the importers failed to make the correct demands, the protests were overruled.

Kaskel & Kaskel failed in an appeal against an additional duty of 2 cents a square yard for extra threads in fabrics other than the ordinary warp and filling threads. The board held that the extra threads were used to make figures, and could be withdrawn without a substantial impairment of the goods. Under these circumstances it was decided the goods were properly assessed.

Judge Cooper sustained in part the contention of Marshall Field & Co. in regard to the classification of merchandise invoiced as union glass checks. The Collector at Chicago assessed the fabrics at 45 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 339, Act of 1909, as in chief value of cotton. The importers asserted that flax was the material of principal value, and that the goods were dutiable at 35 per cent., under Paragraph 357. An analysis disclosed that a part of the goods were of flax in chief value. The lower duty was accorded on these fabrics, while the balance was held dutiable as assessed.

Arrival of Buyers.
Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; W. C. Roberts (white goods, linens), 214 Church.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Leveman Co.; W. Sporborg (misses, size), 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Philipsborn Outer Garment House; H. G. Ries (infants', children's, misses' Spring coats, suits), 142 W. 21st.
CINCINNATI—S. Ash & Co.; G. Walters, Richmond hotel, 801 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—J. Shillito & Co.; R. Thomas (domestics, muslins, ginghams, prints, flannels), 348 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—W. & H. Walker; J. D. Brooks (spring cloaks, suits), Room 723, 1,107 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; B. Lehman (sporting goods, motor cycles, bicycle supplies), 93 Madison Av.
WHEELING—Stone & Thomas; W. S. Stone (ready to wear), 60 W. 23d.

Business Notices.
40 cents per agate line each insertion. 8½ words agate to a line.

SALESMEN, go into business for yourself instead of working for others. I back you with capital and advice. It costs you nothing to investigate our proposition. Go it to-day. M. Bernstein, 11th floor, 120 West 27th St.

Will sell controlling interest woodworking business established eighteen years; fine shipping facilities, near Eastern market. T. 215 Times.

Contractor on linen and silk dresses, from $1.00 up to $3 apiece. Call with samples, 38 Wooster St., second floor.

WAISTS, DRESSES—Jobbers, retailers, investigate free catalogue offer. Oriental, 120 West 27th St.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN and Business Organizer
will take charge of any kind of business in which high-grade intelligence is needed. Has been successful in many lines in which energy and knowledge count. If your business requires building up, communicate with me. Box L, 185 Times.

REDUCTIONS BEFORE INVENTORY, TO CLOSE
875 COATS all up-to-date Materials
I. MITTLEDORF, 144 W. 27th St.

COATS Immediate Delivery. Children's, Ic. & Dress. All leading fabrics & styles. $2.98 & up.
DORFMAN & OSHINSKY, 140-144 W. 23D ST.

Expert Commercial PHOTOS — Highest Grade. LOWEST RATES. FREUD PHOTO CO., 41 Bleecker St. Phone Beekman 3287.

Aprons 1,000 Styles. Immediate Delivery. Lockstitched. Best Ms. $2 P. W. D. Peet Co., 3 E. 17th.

AMERICAN TOOLS BEST.

Merchant Tells Why Demand for Foreign Hardware Has Waned.

The question of importation is largely a matter of taste and sentiment rather than of price, according to a prominent hardware merchant of the Middle West. As an instance, he said, German cutlery, particularly pocket knives, was once the most popular in this market, but with the growth of American makes the German article has practically dropped out of the running. It is still cheap, comparatively, but it lacks the style and finish, in many cases, of the home-made article. Again, foreign-made builders' hardware could not be sold in this country at any price, as it is not in accordance with our ideas, either in description or constructon.

The American edge tool has the call all over the world, he said, principally because of the possession of that indefinite thing called style. The merit of the foreign edge tool, so far as quality is concerned, is not in question. It simply does not appeal to our sense of general fitness.

PRINTCLOTH TRADE QUIET.

Week's Business at Fall River Affected by Drop in Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 29.—The cloth markets were quiet this week, and very little in the way of new business was offered. Concessions were made on several lines, but even these failed to arouse interest among buyers. Cotton went off, and cloth prices were irregular. These factors contributed to the week's dullness.

Cotton yarns may be obtained at reasonable prices, and sellers are showing a willingness to trade. The week closed with the demand very light and the outlook uncertain.

The following are comparative prices:

	Nov. 30.	Aug. 9.	Nov. 29.
28-inch, 64-60	3 13-16	3½*	3¾*
28-inch, 64-64	4 1-16	3¾*	3¾*
27-inch, 64-60	3 13-16	3¾	3¾
27-inch, 56-56	3¾	3 13-16	3¾
27-inch, 56-64	3 15-16†	3 13-16	3¾
38½-inch, 64-64	5 9-16	5¼	5¾
39-inch, 68-72	6	5¾	6½

*Nominal. †Bid.

HARD COAL TRADE STRONG.

Prices Now Are Well Maintained—Soft Coal Steady.

Anthracite is strong all along the line, with prices generally well maintained and some premiums in effect. Stove coal is the feature of the hard coal market; it is in short supply all over the east, and commands a good price at all points. Production in the mining regions is heavy, but consumption is keeping pace with the output.

The bituminous market is stationary, says Coal Age, but holding moderately firm with prices on profitable basis. The conservatism of operators in closing contracts when a period of high prices seemed inevitable has left a rather abnormal amount of free coal in the market.

PER CAPITA RATE SMALL ON CROCKERY

Consumption in 1912 Averaged Only 39 Cents for Each Person—43 Cents in 1908.

The following letter has been received by The Crockery and Glass Journal from Marshall [illegible] & Co. of Chicago:

"The writer has been trying to determine the per capita amount spent [illegible] china and glass. Quite sure that you will have the foreign imports for 1911 or 1912. To this will have to be added the production of our own country for the same period—table service and toilet ware. Believe you will have to approximate the glass.

"If you have any figures on this topic—that is, the amount paid per head for each individual in the consumption of china, glass, bric-a-brac and lamps—we shall be very glad to have them. In addition to this the amount for housefurnishings only.

"Any information that you can give, with the facts upon which you base it, will be greatly appreciated."

Answering it, the editor of the publication in question says in its current issue:

"The imports of earthenware and china in 1911 were valued at $11,411,063; in 1912, $9,997,698, both foreign values. After adding duties, freight, and other charges, it is safe to double these figures to bring them to a currency basis; so that, for 1911, $22,823,330, and, for 1912, $19,995,396 would be the figures. The value of the American product in 1911 was $16,000,000, and in 1912, $15,600,000. The combined values in 1911 totaled $35,405,396; in 1912 $38,823,330. Reckoning the population of the United States at 100,000,000, the per capita consumption in 1911 would then be about 35¼ cents, and in 1912 nearly 39 cents. These figures, however, are below normal. In 1908, which was a fair year, the consumption per capita was about 43 cents.

"Figures on glass are largely guesswork. The Government returns make no distinction in glass except window and bottle, but it is estimated that we import annually about $3,000,000 worth of table glassware and manufacture $20,000,000 worth. Adding duties and charges to the $3,000,000, the currency value would be $6,000,000, totaling $20,000,000, or 26 cents per capita.

"The grand total for crockery and glass in 1911 would be 82 cents, and in 1912 78 cents. In 1908 it was 86 cents.

"No statistics are given on either bric-à-brac, lamps, or house furnishings. Bric-à-brac cover under so many heads that it would be difficult to separate them. It is impossible to give figures on the three last items."

Raw Silk Prices Firm.

Late cables from Yokohama say that the raw silk market there has recovered somewhat from the recent depression, and that it is now firm. At both Shanghai and Canton the markets are quiet, with prices firm. Milan remains rather inactive, and reelers are divided in their opinions regarding price concessions. Business continues fairly active here.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat declined from ⅝ to ¾c yesterday, and corn lost ⅛ to ⅝c after scoring early gains. Oats also lost ground to the extent of ¼c in some options. Cotton was quiet and steady, closing with gains extending from 2 to 4 points. Provisions were firm, sho cotton oil irregular.

WHEAT.

Trading in the wheat market was of small volume, but the tendency of values was down, and final quotations were ⅝ to ¾c net lower. The Buenos Aires market was unchanged, but a Broomhall cable reported a decline of 2½c in the Rosario market. Prices in Europe were lower, and it was said that offerings were on a more liberal basis, while the Continental demand was less active. Receipts at Northwestern points were again ahead of expectations, and the cash and export demand was poor.

At 1 o'clock the New York market was quoted at 86⅝c bid for December and 88¼c asked for May. In the cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 88½c c. i. f. New York export basis and 91 f. o. b., No. 1 Northern Duluth, 96¼c f. o. b.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	88⅝	88	88 1-16	88⅝	90¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛	86⅞	84¼
May	88¼	87⅝	88⅛	88¼	90¼
July	86⅝	85⅞	87⅞	88¼	88¼

CORN.

Further unsettled weather with extensive rains over the corn belt caused an early advance of ⅛ to ¼c in the corn market, but during the day selling increased and prices developed weakness, closing at net losses of ⅛ to ⅜c. The December position showed the greatest decline which was thought to reflect less fears of congestion.

The local cash market was steady, with old No. 2 yellow quoted at 85½, elevator, domestic.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	71	70¼	70¼	70¾	47⅞
May	73¼	69⅞	70	69¾	47⅞
July	69⅝	69¼	69¼	69¼	48⅞

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but while price changes were narrow the undertone was easy and final quotations were ⅛c. to ¼c. net lower. The local cash market was dull; standard white quoted at 46 to 47c.; No. 2, 47 to 47½c.; No. 3, 45½ to 46c.; No. 4, 44½ to 45c.; ordinary clipped white, 44½ to 46½c.; fancy clipped white, 47 to 48c., all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	27½	27¼	27¼	27⅞	30⅞
May	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31⅝	32½
July	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	32⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was steady at the start, owing to a slight upturn in the hog market, but prices reacted in absence of more than a moderate demand, and under selling thought to be by packers, although at the close there was a slight upturn on covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, estimated for Monday 35,000, and for next week 150,000; Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Lard—				
January	10.55	10.52	10.52	10.67
May	11.10	11.07	11.10	10.12
Ribs—				
January	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.10
May	11.25	11.15	11.22	11.27
Pork—				
January	21.15	20.97	21.10	19.25½
May	21.10	20.87	21.00	20.07

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cotton seed oil market was only moderate and price changes were narrow, closing at 1 point decline to 2 points advance. Crude oil was steady, but was said to be offered in volume.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
Spot			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	7.10	7.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	7.15	7.14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	7.18	7.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	7.25	7.21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	7.30	7.27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	7.40	7.47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTON.

The cotton market was quiet but generally steady on Saturday

OF CURRENT INTEREST IN THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

STREAM LINES WILL MARK MOTOR SHOWS

Automobile Bodies This Season Tend to be Boatlike in Design.

"HULLS" HAVE "SKINS."

Tapestry and Chintz to be Used in Interior Decoration of Some Imported Cars.

The motoring world has heard more about stream lines applied to motor cars, and also about smooth interiors, this year than ever before, and yet to a great many these terms are unfamiliar. A few years ago the general public knew nothing about stream lines. Only a few scientists and an occasional boatman understood the meaning of the term. At the national automobile shows to be held in New York and Chicago next January the public will be given an opportunity of seeing many examples of stream-line bodies, which will in some degree exhibit the influence of the knowledge of all resistance on a rapidly moving body. The automobile, like the boat, saves much power by being built with the matter of air resistance fully considered. In this, as in everything else, that which is right looks right, so the refinement added in this direction has resulted in a material increase of beauty.

Beginning at the front, radiators offer the first opportunity for improvement, and the V-shaped or rounded radiator is becoming more common. Even where the radjating portion still is flat the tanks and corners are of pressed forms which give an advantageous result as well as a smoother and more finished appearance. Hoods taper from the front to a larger dash and cowl, or even form one piece with the cowl and offer no joints for wind resistance or weather exposure. It is readily seen that an unbroken surface presents less opportunity for water to enter on a rainy day and that the more nearly boatlike the body the better it protects the mechanism from the elements.

The once simple dash, consisting of a partition, has been nearly lost, and today the front of the body behind the engine is housed completely and extends to the operator and front passengers. In a number of cases the doors that join this front to the seat sides are placed well back, so as to make entrance to the seat more easy while permitting the cowl protection to be carried even closer to the riders.

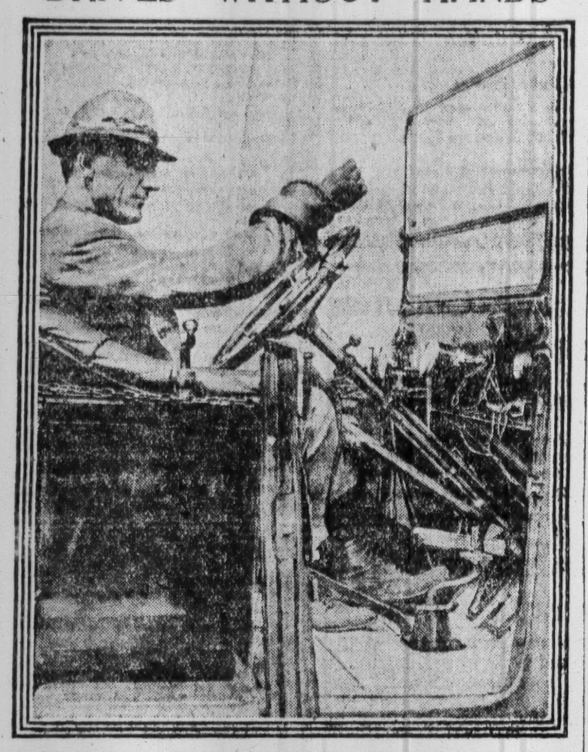
Not only do the sides of the body swell outward in easy lines, but they have been rendered free from obstacles, such as hinges and knobs, so that there is nothing to catch the air or tear one's clothes. The tops of the doors and the bodies form one nearly continuous sweep from front to rear, and the windshields, formerly vertical, are now often inclined so that air is permitted to pass over the riders' heads. The fenders and running boards have been well cleaned of the boxes, tanks, and obstacles that formerly obstructed them, and even the rear ends are often rounded, and thus rendered more nearly free from the swirl of dusty air that tends to follow a large body carried rapidly through the air. Even underneath the bottoms have been closed up, so that here also the air can flow in easy lines with the minimum of resistance.

At the recent Paris Automobile Salon and the London Olympia Exhibition there were introduced several new and striking body designs, which attracted much attention. Some of these will also be shown at the forthcoming Importers' Automobile Salon in New York, thus affording Americans an opportunity to see the latest creations of the European carrossiers.

One of these new designs is virtually a drawing room on wheels. Instead of ordinary seats, revolving chairs are distributed over the spacious floor of the interior, with the absence of stiffness which is characteristic of a salon. All sorts of toilet requisites are attached to the walls, which are often draped with brilliant chintz, while the hangings consist of rare tapestries. In these cars, some of which seat six comfortably, one compartment includes costly miniatures set in jeweled frames, gold flower vases, and exquisite mirrors.

In the various types of boat bodies the resemblance to floating conveyances does not stop with the appearance. It is carried deeply into the construction. Such bodies for the most part are built up of a number of "skins" of woodwork to resemble exactly existing types of fast marine runabouts. The theory of such construction is to reduce weight while the lines conduce to a reduction of wind resistance. In at least one such body, the seats are removable and the "hull" is fitted with a cockpit coaming in regulation marine style.

DRIVES WITHOUT HANDS



W. Zibbell of Fresno, Cal., has arranged his Paige "36" so that he can still pilot it, although he lost his left arm, left leg, and right hand in a railroad wreck. The mechanism by which this is accomplished is shown in the picture.

LIGHT AND EASY TO DRIVE

This shows the new Imp Cyclecar, which has a two-cylinder, air-cooled motor, 36-inch tread and 100-inch wheel base. The E. J. Willis Company has the agency here for this, one of the first American machines of the type to be put on the market.

MODEL GARAGE THAT SAVES TIME

Home of the Omnibuses Has Rainbow Piping and Many Other Improvements.

Time saving and efficiency are vital factors in garage management on a large scale. It was with the realization of this fundamental that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company planned its new garage on East 102d Street, where there is accommodation for about 150 big motor omnibuses, sufficient to take care of the present lines on the eastern side of the city and allow for growth.

Some of the devices installed to make the handling of cumbrous buses less difficult are ingenious and have a direct application in the motor truck field. On the main floor, where the buses roll in, there is an abundance of natural light, and the floor has been so pitched that the drainage is to a central grill, and the machines may be washed wherever they stand. A row of tile-lined repair pits runs along the north wall. These are, of course, fitted with electric light and with pneumatic supply for power tools, &c. At several points on the walls are gasoline outlets connected with the huge fuel tank sunk in the floor, which is equipped with a settling tank, in addition to the separator required by law. When a bus comes in its fuel supply is measured with a dipping stick, and the new fuel put in is also measured by a meter.

One of the odd things that strikes the visitor on this and the other floors of the building is the brilliant painting of the exposed pipe system. This is known as "rainbow painting," and makes for simplicity. The red pipes are the sprinkler connections; the aluminum, steam; green, gasoline; yellow, electric wire carriers, and gray, compressed air. By this method it is possible to identify any desired pipe at once by its color when there is a leak or other trouble. The practical value of this identification can be realized if one will glance at the maze of pipes that all look alike when they are exposed by a little excavating in the street.

Opposite the main entrance of the model garage is the largest elevator for vehicles in the city. It can handle the biggest bus with ease and deliver it to any desired floor. There is also a passenger elevator near by, and an electric dumbwaiter for sending up small parts or materials for which the big freight elevator is not needed. On the upper floors are the body shops for repairing, the room where the chasses are assembled as they come from France and the forge shops. Overhead craneways make the transportation of parts or even of whole chasses about the floors an easy matter. On the north side of the building on one of the upper floors is the supply department where, in steel bins, tier upon tier, are the spare parts for a dozen different models of buses. The bins run into the thousands. In another part of the building, handy to the machine shops, is a washing room where the larger engine parts, such as the clutches and the differentials are cleansed of road dirt and grease in a huge bath of kerosene.

Watchfulness has been found to be a paying habit in this modern plant so that now every bus receives an overhauling at the pits on the ground floor after each 1,400 miles of travel. Then, if necessary, it is taken down and sent upstairs for more radical repairs. But by constant tuning up this is rendered comparatively infrequent. Every bus, however, is taken down and completely overhauled once each year.

Warns Against Chemicals in Winter

C. T. Silver, one of the local motor car dealers, has issued a warning against the use of chemicals like calcium chloride, sodium chloride, or glycerine in indicators. The chlorides attack the metal of the system, he says, while glycerine acts as a solvent of rubber. If the water should freeze through neglect of precaution, it should not be thawed out by starting the motor. The car must be put in a warm place. Too thick an oil is not advisable during the cold weather, he adds, as it has a tendency to congeal still more. And when starting the motor, it should be run slowly for a while till things get warmed up.

FAVORS AIR FOR ALL CAR CONTROL

Engineer Predicts Coming of Air Brakes, Clutch, Cranking, and Tire Filling.

C. S. Cole, chief engineer of a storage battery company, has written THE TIMES concerning the use of compressed air for many car functions. He says, in part:

"We are hearing much discourse nowadays about the 'ultimate car' and the 'automatic car,' all of which is an outcome of starting the engine and developments in push-button gear-shifting. We cannot stop with eating half the pie, however, for we can obtain controls for both clutch and brakes. Pneumatic clutch control and air brakes are now being tested by various manufacturers, but the public will not hear about this generally until the disposition of the gear shift. The point of value, however, is the education of public opinion at an initial stage, so that it can choose the logical solution of all these questions intelligently, and conclude an opinion that cannot be influenced by artificial conditions. The agent which will be eventual for all this work about a car will be that one adapting itself with the greatest simplicity and reliability of actuation. For instance, we could use gasoline explosions to shift gears, but it is a ridiculously roundabout way of doing a thing, and we could come nearer to a practicable solution with hydraulic power, although this is still wide of the mark.

After arguing that air is preferable to electricity for starting the motor, Mr. Cole says:

"Passing to the use of a service brake without manual effort of foot application, together with absolutely balanced application of braking power to both wheels, we do not think it necessary to go further than the railroad air brake. Here was a device worked out for absolutely the best solution, regardless of all other considerations, because, for train service, many lives were dependent on perfect action without a possibility of failure. This resulted in present air brake equipment, which will be inherited by the automobile without other than appropriate detail change. Passing to control of the clutch, we find that this item can also be handled with compressed air in a manner vastly superior to foot control when measured by flexibility of operation and deteriorating strain on the clutch mechanism by the average driver.

"Not only can a softer action be realized with much simpler clutch design, but the air control will not under any circumstances allow slipping of the wheels, or jerky engagement with its resultant strain on the entire driving line from transmission to tire tread. Further, no restriction is placed on positive engagement when in a tight place on a steep grade where rapid work is necessary to personal safety. The public should let these facts sink deeply into mind before entering the scurry for the automatically-controlled car, which is daily becoming more far-reaching and insistent. Consider the trouble which is going to result if one thing be used to start the engine, another to shift the gears, another to brake, and another to control the clutch. Against this balance the simplicity of a single agent, performing all this work, especially when compressed air has been proven so superior in other mechanical industries, where the dictates of correct engineering are followed much more closely than in the motor car, where fashion divides with scientific deduction.

Lastly, we should bear in mind the question of tire inflation, which is another incidental advantage of pneumatic systems, without a single additional complication, whereas if other means are used for the above operations it is necessary to drive some form of pump from the engine and compressor is to be eliminated. In fact, many cars are to-day mounting tire pumps, solely for tire use, and the demand for this item seems to indicate that it is a fixture of permanency in the equipment of the car."

A. A. A. MEETING TO-MORROW

Twelfth Annual Gathering to be in Richmond—Some Plans.

An invitation has been extended to Representative William C. Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to address the annual meeting of the American Automobile Association to be held in Richmond, Va., beginning to-morrow. Mr. Adamson is the father of the measure which, if adopted by Congress, would make it possible for an automobilist, after having complied with the laws of his own State in reference to registration and driving, to travel anywhere in the United States. When Congress meets in regular session the A. A. A. clubs throughout the country are expected to get behind the measure, which would largely solve the present complexities of interstate roads travel.

Arrangements have been perfected by the A. A. A. for taking to the United States Supreme Court the so-called New Jersey test case, wherein the issue involved relates to the double taxation of automobiles and the inability to go freely from State to State. Recently the Supreme Court of Mississippi decided that an automobile owner should not be compelled to pay both a registration tax of sufficient amount to come under the head of revenue, and at the same time be assessed for his car on the ground of personal property. The Common Pleas Court of Ohio has lately given a similar decision, and the A. A. A. State body stands ready to contest the matter in the Supreme Court of the State if it is carried up by the Commonwealth.

Another subject which will call for attention at the Richmond meeting is the adoption of uniform traffic regulations throughout the country, which will be set forth in a report by the committee which has had the matter in charge for several months.

JERSEY ROADS FOR WEEK-END TRIPS

One Fine Run Is Down the Coast, Returning by Way of Lakewood and Morristown.

GOOD GOING IS ASSURED

Another 200-Mile Trip Suggested by the A. C. A. Describes an Attractive Figure Eight.

Extensive investigation of road conditions carried on within the vicinity of New York City by the Automobile Club of America with its road car service has prompted the Bureau of Tours to recommend two exceptionally fine good roads tours for the week-end. One trip suggested comprises a run of about 230 miles over unusually good roads. This follows the popular Staten Island route to Tottenville, thence over slightly bumpy roads, by way of South Amboy to Red Bank. From Red Bank, the Rumson Road, lined on one side with magnificent homes, leads to Seabright. This popular Summer resort is the beginning of a run down the coast over roads good most of the way.

Passing seashore residences, continue south through Galilee, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, West End, Elberon, Deal Beach, and Allenhurst, all well-known residential sections. Asbury Park, the scene of much activity, thence through Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon, Belmar, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, the home of President Wilson during the strenuous days of his campaign, through Manasquan, and Brielle, to Point Pleasant, thence by way of West Point Pleasant, and Burrsville, the route leads to Lakewood. From Lakewood it is possible to use the New Egypt road to Pemberton; thence by way of Mount Holly, Columbus, and Bordentown to Trenton in preference to the Lakehurst-Brown Mills route.

From Trenton some of the finest roads in New Jersey, or, in fact, in the East, will be encountered on the return to New York. This goes by way of Rifgoes and Flemington to White House, thence through Somerville and Bernardsville into Mount Kemble Avenue to Morristown. Continuing north, the route runs through Morris Plains to Parsippany, where a direct turn to the east is run over mostly good roads through Pine Brook, Caldwell, Verona, Montclair, thence via Newark and the Plank Road to the Hudson County Boulevard for the Weehawken Ferry.

Average conditions on this trip will be found superior to most others of this distance. Accommodations which can safely be recommended are obtainable. The variety of scenery rolling along the coast, thence over a mild, hilly section, and on into the more rugged New Jersey mountain district supplies all the variety one could well wish. For a two-day jaunt no trip would be more attractive for the leisurely motorist.

Another delightful journey of 200 miles through New Jersey will give scenes of varied types. Running over to the Hudson County Boulevard by way of the Forty-second Street Ferry, Weehawken, and Third Street, run south across Newark Avenue to the West Side Park, where turn right and follow the parkway to Communipaw Avenue and straight on the Newark Plank Road. From Newark run out Clinton Avenue and either by way of Frelinghuysen Avenue or Elizabeth Avenue go south through Elizabeth and Rahway to New Brunswick. Continue on through Franklin Park, Kingston, Princeton, and Lawrenceville to Trenton.

For the run down to Lakewood go by way of White Horse, Bordentown, Chesterfield, Jacobstown, New Egypt, Cassville, and Vanhiseville, all over good roads. From this resort in the pine belt section go north through Adelphia to Freehold and Englishtown. Here a new road will be found, running by way of Spotswood and Old Bridge, to New Brunswick. This bustling city, over the itinerary outlined, is approximately 135 miles from New York. Good accommodations can be found here, but should one wish to continue, cross the Raritan River and run to Bound Brook, then over a slightly bumpy road to Somerville. From this point the road leads northward and many beautiful sights will be encountered through this section, continuing through Pluckemin, Bedminster, Far Hills and Bernardsville to Morristown. These are beautiful roads and the country is most attractive.

Morristown is the gateway for the return to New York. Go east on South Street and then good roads will be found by way of Madison Avenue through Madison, and straight on along Main Street through Chatham. The road then becomes the Morristown Turnpike which runs past the Brantwood Club to Springfield. Here a turn left into the Seven Bridges Road leads into Springfield Avenue which is followed to Irvington. Then bear right into Clinton Avenue and run straight on into Broad Street, returning to the Hudson County Boulevard by way of the Plank Road. Following this route a figure eight will have been described on the map.

WHEN TIRES ARE IDLE.

Preparation for Winter Storage of Casings and Tubes Described.

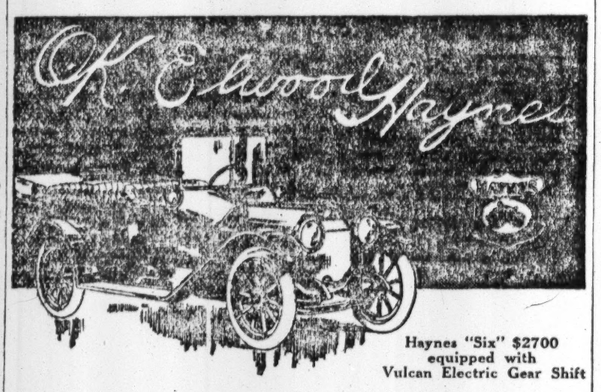
"There is no doubt that the automobile has proved its usefulness as an all-the-year-around vehicle," said R. C. Rockhill, manager of the automobile tire department of one of the big rubber companies, last week. "But there are many difficulties to be overcome in operating the car during the cold months. A large percentage of car users store their machines during that period. The question naturally arises how best to take care of the machine and its different accessories during the period of storage.

"Tires are more likely to suffer from improper storage than almost any other part. When the automobile is stored, it is best to remove the tires from the rims. Pile them one upon the other, don't stand them upright. The room in which they are stored should be moderately cool, because excessive heat or excessive cold will tend to deteriorate rubber. A dark room is preferable, as rubber is affected by the light. If, however, dark quarters are not obtainable, the tires should be covered with a large canvas.

"Tubes should be inflated slightly—enough to cause them to stand round. They should be piled in the same manner as the casings, with a covering to prevent their exposure to light. Tubes may be safely allowed to remain in the casings if care is taken to see that the casings are well dusted with French talcum or soapstone before the tubes are inserted."

Truck Made a Rapid Move.

An example of quick moving was recently given by a one-ton motor truck in Boston. A hurry call to move a load of household goods from Arlington, Mass., to a Summer home at Plymouth, Mass., forty-eight miles away, was received. The truck left Cambridge at 1 P. M., went to Arlington, three miles away, and loaded. This load was delivered in Plymouth the same afternoon and the truck returned to Cambridge at 10:45 P. M. The total distance covered was ninety-three miles, and the time was 9 hours and 45 minutes, including time spent in loading and unloading. Nine gallons of gasoline and one quart of oil were used.



Haynes "Six" $2700 equipped with Vulcan Electric Gear Shift

You get the "best" out of Haynes Cars because Elwood Haynes puts his "best" into them.

Elwood Haynes built America's First Car; he is still building it. The car that he has given his life time to perfect has never been in second place—

Today it is again "First"—with the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift—a device so simple that it enables you to master the Haynes within 30 minutes after you first see it.

HAYNES

America's Firs Car

You cannot intelligently choose any motor car until you ride in the Electrically controlled Haynes. And we want to urge upon you the necessity of "knowing" all cars before you buy.

"Knowing a car" means making sure that each individual part is built strongly enough to stand the strains of continuous driving without causing you an excessive upkeep cost later—

The presence of a gear shift, a starter, a generator, or any other specification on a Haynes car means that particular part has passed the most rigid tests to determine its worth.

It further means that Elwood Haynes has placed his "O.K." on its performance and has declared it worthy of his car.—

Arrange to ride in the Electrically Controlled Haynes—

We are anxious to have you ride in any and every car built because we know that if you will let your own judgment be your guide you will own a Haynes.

HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
1715 Broadway, New York. 'Phone, Columbus 1346

Haynes Automobile Company, 237 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.
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T. J. Butler, Harrison, N. J.
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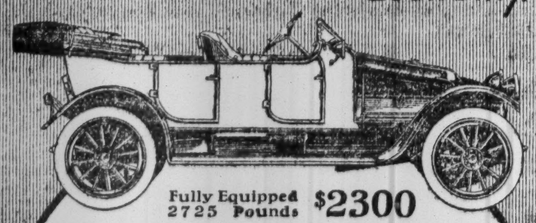
The Haynes Automobile Co.
Kokomo, Indiana

FRANKLIN SIX-THIRTY Eclipses All Records in UPKEEP Economy.



Fully Equipped 2725 Pounds $2300

Lightest Six of Its Size in the World

The Franklin *SAVES TIRES*, uses *LESS GASOLINE*, travels smoother, steers easier, *LASTS LONGER* than any car of equal weight, size and power. Let us *PROVE* this—prove why the same tire lasts *THREE TIMES* longer on a light resilient Franklin than on any other car.

Also bear in mind the Franklin *DIRECT-COOLED MOTOR* eliminates all cooling troubles. No winter preparations are necessary—for there is no radiator and water cooling system to freeze.

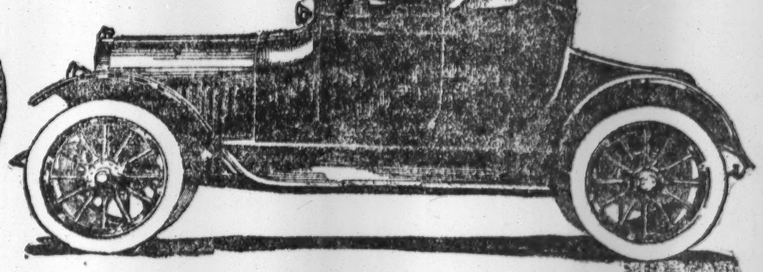
But, above all, the car is *UNEQUALLED IN ABILITY*. Fifty miles an hour seems no more than twenty-five, the motor is so *QUIET* and *SMOOTH*, the riding so *EASY* and *VIBRATIONLESS*.

Left hand drive, centre control, Entz electric starting and lighting system, fully equipped, $2,300.

The Franklin Motor Car Co.
73d St. & Amsterdam Ave., N. Y.

YOU WILL NEVER REGRET A FRANKLIN PURCHASE!

Studebaker "FOUR" Landau Roadster



$1200

A car so much out of the ordinary; so beautiful; and with such obvious advantages, for both pleasant and unpleasant weather, that the supply will unquestionably fall short of the insistent demand. If you are interested you had better see your Studebaker dealer at once.

The Studebaker "SIX" Sedan $2250
A five-passenger closed car on the superb Studebaker "SIX" chassis—supplying a degree of dignity and elegance unprecedented at the price.

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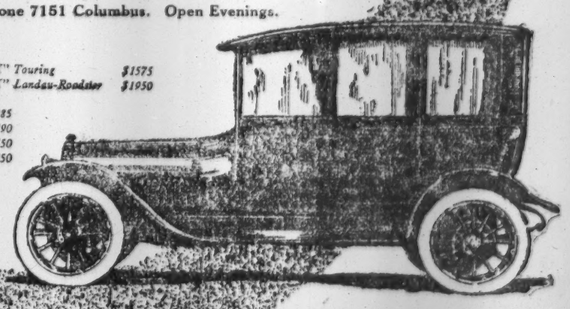
"FOUR" Touring Car	$1050	"SIX" Touring	$1575
"FOUR" Landau-Roadster	$1200	"SIX" Landau-Roadster	$1950
"SIX" Sedan	$2250		
Model "25" Touring Car	$885		
Model "35" Touring Car	$1290		
Six-Passenger "SIX"	$1550		
Model "35" Coupe	$1850		



Buy it Because it's a Studebaker

NEW ANALYSIS OF FRENCH CRIME

Bertillon Blames the Industrial Development and complex Life of Modern Days for Increase in Wrongdoing

By Dr. Jacques Bertillon.

IN view of the atrocious crimes which for some time have followed each other so rapidly in France, one naturally asks what are the causes of this increase in criminality. Are these causes temporary and transitory, or, on the contrary, are they permanent? Has some poisonous breeze passed over the country, or is it true to say that "there is something rotten in the State" of France?

Here is the number of crimes and offenses in France for eighty years:

AVERAGE NUMBER PER ANNUM.

1831-40	90,173
1841-50	112,556
1851-60	163,923
1861-70	146,081
1871-80	170,462
1881-90	198,752
1891-1900	206,120
1901-09	189,192

One may see that during the last thirty or forty years there have been more crimes and offenses than formerly, without the increase being very regular.

A similar increase is to be remarked also in other countries. Here, for example, are the figures for Germany:

	Average Number of Crimes and Offenses.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants Above 12 Yrs. of Age.
1882-1891	666,788	1,651
1892-1901	443,250	1,206
1902-1909	615,790	1,215

The more industry develops, the more complex life becomes, the more numerous are those who go wrong. The preceding figures, however, are far too swollen, because they mix up the most atrocious crimes with simple delinquencies. If we count the number of real crimes alone we obtain figures less startling than one might at first believe:

Average annual number of people accused of crime:

	Below 16 Yrs.	From 16 to 20.	Above 20 Yrs.
1831-1840	100	1,230	6,345
1841-1850	75	1,139	6,043
1851-1860	65	902	6,276
1861-1870	49	641	3,729
1871-1880	47	803	3,572
1881-1890	31	684	3,690
1891-1900	28	602	3,080
1901-1909	20	525	2,298

One must not think, however, that crime is diminishing. The figures decrease so quickly only because misdeeds which were formerly classified as "crimes" by the Judges are nowadays considered as simple misdemeanors. The law has not changed, but its application is modified by the passing of time. For instance, what was formerly considered as "attempted murder" and punished by death is only regarded now as "violence with wounds"; theft, which formerly would have been entitled felony, and would have brought its author to the convict prison, is now considered only as petty larceny or cheating.

These changes are made very slowly, without one being able to point to any legal text or to any written document. They are not to be fixed by any precise definition. Why have judicial customs changed in this way? It is undoubtedly owing to the softening of public opinion. We revolt nowadays from applying to guilty people such severe penalties as formerly. Indeed, we have gone much too far in this direction.

But it is not always because of indulgence that offenses formerly classified as "crimes" are now put into the category of "misdemeanors." In France crimes are decided by the jury, and the French jury allows itself to be profoundly influenced by the eloquence of advocates. Misdemeanors, on the contrary, come before the judgment of Magistrates of austere character, who, though they condemn the guilty to light punishments, never acquit them, however moving may be the pleading of the counsel. The result is that accused persons often defend themselves by a paradoxical argument:

"I am not," they say, "a simple offender worthy of a short imprisonment, but a frightful criminal who claims penal servitude. Let me be sent before a jury." They speak like that not because they prefer the convict prison to the common jail, but because they rely upon the ability of their advocate. They hope the jury will acquit them, while they know that the Magistrate will be inexorable.

Let us consider the total number of those found guilty of misdemeanors or crimes. We obtain the following figures:

	Below 16 Years.	16 to 20.	Above 20.
1831-40	3,130	8,265	81,819
1841-50	3,570	14,290	98,110
1851-60	5,010	16,098	135,909
1861-70	6,001	20,063	120,065
1871-80	6,000	25,046	141,108
1881-90	6,111	26,858	165,027
1891-1900	6,007	21,401	197,240
1901-09	4,088	20,050	163,110

One may see that the figures for every age show an increase except during the last ten years. The increase is remarkable above all among young people from 16 to 20 years of age. As for the children less than 16 years of age, their actual criminality is greater than the figures show. Magistrates, as a matter of fact, very often do nothing more than address them severely. They only prosecute them with the law when the reports upon their character are very bad.

This increase in juvenile criminality is not peculiar to France. It is to be noted in other countries, as, for example, in Germany:

Number of persons prosecuted per annum in Germany:

	Of all Ages.	Below 18 Yrs.
1882-89	426,000	26,000
1890-99	519,000	31,000
1900-01	510,000	34,000
1902-03	529,000	36,000
1904-05	497,000	36,000
1906-07	530,000	38,000

The German population increases so quickly that it is impossible to appreciate the value of these figures without comparing them with the number of inhabitants.

Number of accused persons, per annum, per 100,000 inhabitants:

	Of all Ages.	Below 18 Yrs.
1882-1885	1,000	661
1890-1893	1,091	800
1894-1897	1,155	701
1898-1901	1,107	728
1902-1905	1,220	701
1906-1909	1,184	719

The age in which crime is greatest is from 18 to 21 years in Germany. As for crime among women it is in Germany, as elsewhere, incomparably less than among men. Women are often the direct or indirect cause of misdeeds committed by men, but they themselves are rarely guilty.

Germany, 1901. Number of persons prosecuted for crimes and misdemeanors per 100,000:

From	Men.	Women.
12 to 15	770	145
15 to 17	1,734	346
18 to 20	4,845	437
21 to 24	4,022	432
25 to 29	3,264	461
30 to 39	2,492	617
40 to 49	1,806	485
50 to 59	1,150	312
60 to 69	597	153
70 and over	222	64

One may see that the criminal age is from 18 to 24 years. It decreases very rapidly with advancing years.

Here are the misdeeds of which these very young people are guilty:

France, 1900. Number of persons prosecuted per 100,000 inhabitants of all ages.

	Below 16 years of age.	From 16 to 20.	Above 20 years of age.
Crime	0.4	16.4	10.5
Homicide	.	3.0	2.2
Vagabondage	6.3	67.6	40.6
Begging	1.8	16.2	50.9
Vio. and wound'g.	10.3	163.7	116.4
Off. agst. morals	3.0	14.9	17.3
False pretenses	1.7	17.3	20.0
Fraud	0.5	9.3	11.0
Common theft	72.2	234.2	115.6

The great factor in juvenile crime is not, as one might have expected, vagabondage, but robbery, and especially the common theft by which these precocious criminals begin their miserable careers. Very often also the ferocious characters of these young "apaches" is shown by the number of cases of violence and wounding.

What is to be done with these young blackguards? A doleful problem which no one knows how to solve. Here are the methods adopted in 1909, the figures for preceding years being very similar:

Juveniles, from 16 to 18 years of age:

Convicted, as having acted with discernment	5,214
Sent to reformatory schools	813
Sent back to their parents, or to third parties	1,493
Acquitted	649

I have been able to follow the careers of some of those who have been sent to "third parties," that is to philanthropic societies. Alas, the efforts of worthy people who have undertaken the heavy task of leading back these young miscreants to good ways have been seldom rewarded. They are bad from birth. "Look after the eggs," said Pasteur in speaking of silkworms. From a bad egg no good may come.

Charity, however, insists upon society doing its best to give these young brutes good ideas, but without being the dupe of this generous sentiment. One must be very indulgent for a first offense, but so much more severe to those who come back. Such is the principle of the law of March 26, 1891, called the Berenger law. The Judge has now the right of deciding that the penalty to which the guilty young person has been condemned shall not be applied if for five years he does not relapse into crime, but that it shall be increased in the contrary case. The tribunals make use of this law more and more frequently, perhaps even too frequently. As regards the acts classified as "crimes" they grant a "respite" 18 out of 100 times. That is to say, that out of 100 persons condemned for the first time there are 18 relieved from submitting to their punishment on condition that they do not continue their fault. The "respite" is granted, actually, much more frequently for acts classed as misdemeanors.

Number of those given a "respite" per 100 persons condemned for the first time:

1892-95	14
1896-1900	22
1901-05	31
1906-09	31

It may be found that to reprieve a third of those condemned from the punishment of their misdeeds is to be over-indulgent. Nevertheless the results of this extreme kindness have not been bad. Here, for example, are the results yielded in the period 1904-9.

In the year 1904 the number of misdemeanants condemned for the first time amounted to 122,315, of whom 37,697 (that is 31 per cent.) have benefited by the respite. The backsliders registered during the five following years were no more than 3,509, which is not even a tenth part; that is to say, very few indeed.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

This department does not pretend to be infallible. It will endeavor to answer questions sent to it by THE TIMES readers to the best of its ability.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Barnum's Museum.

ROBERT BARBOUR.—In connection with the question in a recent issue of THE TIMES about the burning of Barnum's second museum, permit me to say that one of his museums, probably the one mentioned, was burned March 2, 1868.

Indians in New York.

F. W. SAWARD.—Can you tell me, through the inquiry column or by reference to publications, something relative to Indian affairs in the immediate vicinity of New York following the Dutch occupation? History tells of trouble with the Indians in this immediate vicinity during the terms of the four Dutch Governors, but subsequently, I believe, there was no trouble.

You will find a detailed account of the Indians who lived near New York City in Schoolcraft's "History of the Indian." This is a standard work, to be found in most public libraries.

Further information may be obtained from Ruttenberger's "Indian Tribes on the Hudson." Perhaps the fullest account is that in the book called "Indians of Greater New York and the Lower Hudson." This forms Volume III. of the series of "Anthropological Papers" published by the American Museum of Natural History. It may be consulted in the library of the Museum. Its price is $3.50.

Ford's Theatre Programme.

SHERWOOD PHILLIPS.—Can you give me an idea as to the value of a copy of the programme of Ford's Theatre, in perfect state of preservation, of the night of April 14, 1865? That was the night President Lincoln was shot.

It is worth about $50, if it is one of the originals. There are in existence, however, certain copies of the original bill, printed as souvenirs on the day following the assassination, and these are worth only 50 cents or $1. They may be identified by the added sentence, "The President will attend tonight's performance," or words to that effect.

First Mortgage.

A. F.—In buying property, a house for example, on the installment plan, what would be a reasonable first mortgage? Would 50 per cent. be too high?

Fifty per cent. is not unusually high. Sometimes 75 per cent. is asked.

Negroes in Greater New York.

V. E. GRAVES.—In order to decide a dispute will you be so kind as to state the negro population in Greater New York City?

In 1910 there were 91,709 negroes in Greater New York City. The number to-day is estimated at 100,000.

Washington and Lafayette.

Miss A., New York.—I have an engraving of Washington with Lafayette, at Mount Vernon. It has been in my family for seventy or more years, but it is in perfect condition. It is said to be a "proof before letters" and is unsigned. Can you give me any information as to its present value? If not, can you name some one to whom I could apply?

If it is a genuine proof before letters, in good condition, it is worth about $30. An ordinary copy of this engraving is worth about $5.

The Private Coffee of the Greatest Coffee Merchants

For years, the greatest coffee merchants in the world reserved a special coffee for their personal and gift use.

At Christmas, with all the coffees of the world from which to choose, this was the one sent out as a gift to business associates and friends.

It produces the choicest, most delicious cup of coffee which can be secured, *regardless of cost.*

It was so enjoyed for its flavor and fragrance, that wherever it was sent everybody wanted it regularly—asked to be allowed to purchase it.

Instances of this kind became so frequent, that this coffee will no longer be confined to private distribution, but is

Now Offered the Public

On and after December first, your grocer will be prepared to supply you with this famous coffee, **Yuban.**

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station Hoyt Street.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

10 Minutes Jersey City to Hoyt Street by Tunnel and Subway.

Women's Apparel---Two Great Purchases
Bring Suits, Dresses and Coats Here At Less Than 50c. on the Dollar.

Women's $27.50 to $50 Dresses, $12.98 & $18.75

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A HIGH-CLASS MAKER AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE—including a sample line of beautiful sample dresses. Many are exact copies of foreign models, and all are in the newest styles of the season, perfectly made, wonderfully accurate in fit, high class in every particular of make and material.

There are Street and Afternoon Dresses, Evening Dresses, Dancing and Party Frocks, made of chiffon and plain velvets, plaid silks, crepes, crinkled silk crepes, moires, nets, corduroys, serges, wool brocades and many other of the fascinatingly effective fabrics of this particularly artistic and unusually pleasing apparel season.

None C. O. D. or on Approval. Second Floor, Fulton Street side, Central Building.

Women's $19.95 to $49.95 Coats, $9.95 to $24.95

TWO HUNDRED fine Winter Coats, of chinchillas, boucle cloths, mixtures, seal plushes, broadtail, Persian cloths, wool plushes, zibelines and broadcloths (interlined). All lengths from the 40-inch outing garment to the three-quarter and full length. Smart fur, plush and velvet collars on a number of the garments. All the best shades of brown, Oxford, navy, black, rose, Holland blue and green. All sizes up to 44 bust measure.

$85 to $325 Evening Coats at $34.95 to $150.00

Radical reductions on these superb garments—less than half their original prices now. A number of imported models in beautiful shades of ciel, blue, green, gold, American Beauty and black; elaborate white fur, fitch or skunk collars on nearly all of the Coats.

Second floor, center, Central Building.

Holiday Blouses for Women at $4.98

WAISTS OF WASHABLE NET, vestee of filet lace inserted with tuftings of net and insertion of Val. lace. $4.98.

Fur Trimmed and Messaline Blouses, $2.98.
Of good quality chiffon, Medici collar and vest of shadow lace, trimmed with fur banding; also a messaline Blouse with piping of messaline in contrasting colors or trimmings of Rob Roy plaid.

Tub Silk Waists at $1.98.
Made of white China silk, long shoulder yoke, joined with veining, collar and cuffs hemstitched, trimmed with pearl buttons.

Silk Stripe Voile Waists, 98c.
Made of white voile with colored silk stripes; Antoinette frill around neck and sleeves of white voile, heavily embroidered in scallop design.

$1.00 Black Waists at 49c.
Made of black lawns, front embroidered in panel effects; also black sateen in plain or tucked models.

Second floor, Central Building.

Warm Gloves for Men, Women and Children
In a New Section for this Exclusively

WITH COLDER WEATHER one wants warmer Gloves, and so we have arranged a separate section for the sale of these warm Gloves for men, women and children. In the Central Building, opposite the court.

Misses' and boys' lined suede gray Gloves, 75c.
Men's gray suede, heavy fleece lined Gloves, $1.25.
Women's taffeta Gloves, fleece lined, 49c.
Kassan Cape Gloves, sizes from 6 up, value $1.50, at 98c.

Street floor, opposite Court, Central Building.

Silk and Wool Duvetyne at $1.98 Yard.
Extraordinary Value in This Favorite Fabric.

Any of These Goods Boxed on Request.

THIS SAME QUALITY of this new, beautifully furry fabric of the season was sold in Manhattan stores at $4 and $4.50 at the beginning of the season when our price was $3.25—but a trade opportunity permits this sensational sale for Monday at $1.98. It is far and away the smartest, most effective fabric for coats, gowns and suits of the season, and will be fashionable next Spring—rich, becoming, artistic and effective to the highest degree—coming in taupe or sort of mole color, brown, Prussian blue, purple, tango and navy.

$1.50 to $2.50 Dress Goods, 98c. a Yard.
Satin Charmeuse, silk Voiles, silk and wool Bengaline, brocaded and other favored fabrics in splendid line of light and dark tones.

$1.25 Wool Sponge at 98c. a Yard.
44 inches wide. The new tariff partly accounts for the price but foreign makers are advancing their prices, so it is wise to buy now. Full color assortment.

69c. Black and White Check Suitings, 49c.

$6.50 to $8.50 Dress Patterns, $4.39.
Most desired dress and tailored suit fabrics for Christmas gifts in suitable length pieces in neat boxes, if desired.

Dress Fabrics at 25% to 50% Reduction—Odd Lengths.

Street floor, West Building.

Santa Claus Is Here
and gives a little book, "When Toyland Awakes," to every little child accompanied by an adult. Bring the kiddies to see "The Monkey Race," the Performing Bears, the Bridge of the Roaring Lions, the home of the Queen of Toyland and THE GREATEST STOCK OF TOYS IN THE CITY. Fourth Floor, West Bldg.

Bargain Budget In Brief

Silk and Wool Duvetyne, $1.98 a yard.
Sterling Silver Toilet Gifts for Xmas at very small prices.
$2.25 Canton Crepe and Crepon Satin Meteor, $1.29 a yard.
Men's $23.50 to $35.00 Chinchilla Overcoats, $16.50.
Misses' and Boys' Lined Suede Gray Gloves, 75c.
39c. to 69c. Princess Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c. and 39c. each.
Holiday Blouses for Women, $4.98.
A Great Christmas Art Embroidery Store — A Thousand and One "Different" Gifts.
White English, also French colored, Bedspreads, $2.98 to $5.98.
Women's 25c. Underwear, 19c.
$8.50 Abrast Corsets, $2.98.
Extra quality satin face ribbons, from the narrow baby width at 15c. a piece to the wider sorts at 25c. a yard.
Men's 50c. Underwear, 35c.
25c. Silk Neck Fixings, 15c.
Gifts for the Man who smokes at prices below the usual.
$1.00 Flannelette Gowns, 79c.
$3.00 Silk Petticoats, $1.98.
$5.00 Mahogany Serving Trays, $1.95.
The Big Book of Fables, by Walter Jerold, $1.88.
Chatterbox for 1913; our price, 90c.
$18 Vacuum Cleaners, now $9.89.
Men's New House Coats with fancy backs, $3.69.
Fine all linen bleached Satin Damask Table Cloths, 2x2 yards, and one dozen Napkins, $4.47, $4.89 and $5.38 a set.
95c. Embroidered Pillowcases, 74c. a pair.
$2 and $3 Untrimmed Hats, 68c.
$8.00 Ostrich Tip Bunch, $4.95.
$5 to $7 Trimmed Hats, $2.00.
Men's 15c. Cotton Half Hose, 9c.
A lot of 44-inch embroidered Voile and Rattine Flouncings, been selling up to $3.98 a yard; while they last, 98c. a yard.
Large variety of Children's Coats, $4.95.
25c. Silk Stripe Cotton Crepe, 19c. a yard.
Lily White Corset Covers, values 68c. to $1.00, at 48c. to 75c.
Women's $1.00 Pure Silk Stockings, 79c.
Special purchase of Winter Coats for Misses and Juniors at $14.88, $16.50 and $18.75, instead of $25.50 to $35.50.
$2.50 Black Broadcloth, $1.48.
$2.00 Sterling Silver Photo Frames, $1.00. None C. O. D. Store orders only.
Men's and Women's $4.50 Umbrellas, $2.98.
Women's $2.50 to $8.00 Nightgowns, $1.95.
Boys' $10.00 Polo Coats, $8.95.
Velvet and Axminster Carpets, specially priced at $1.00 a yard.
Guaranteed Fountain Pens in holly boxes, 98c., 79c. and 85c.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 88c. to $2.38 a pair.
Men's $3 to $4.50 Silk Knitted Mufflers, $1.00.
Crepe Cloth Kimonos, 88c.
Hand Embroidered Mill Hand kerchiefs, 5c. each.

Holiday Stories FOR CHILDREN
And Other Good Gift Books.

THE NEW MEZZANINE BOOK STORE is replete with the most wonderful stock of Books for Christmas gifts ever shown in this borough—the list of juveniles alone is simply great.

The Goody-Naughty Books
By Sarah Cory Hooker; illustrated with 16 full page colored pictures and numerous pen drawings by Blanche Fisher Wright; our price 89c.

The Bye-Lo Series.
Four columns of the Best Mother Goose Stories for Children; illustrated in color; our price 29c. each. Jack and Jill, Hot Cross Buns, Handy Pandy and Tommy Snooks.

In the Fairy Ring.
By Florence Harrison—a book of verse and pictures for children; 24 full page colored plates and black and white drawings, bound in exquisite cloth; our price ... $1.24

The Big Book of Fables.
By Walter Jerold; with 16 illustrations in color and many drawings by Charles Robinson; our price ... $1.88

The Arabian Nights.
Selections for children, by Hooper Dunbar; 20 full page illustrations in color; our price ... $1.38

Elfin Song, by Florence Harrison.
16 full page color plates and many black and white drawings with numerous decorative headings ... $1.37

Chatterbox for 1913.
The only genuine Chatterbox; our price ... 90c.

Mezzanine floor, East Building.

Women's Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces
At 25% to 33⅓% Saving in Prices.

STOCKS OF MAKERS AND CHOICE PIECES OF MOST FAVORED FURS from our own collection that have overstayed their time owing to the warm weather of November and are now offered at prices that should make them go quickly. They are the Furs most in demand NOW—splendid, practical and most acceptable Christmas gifts and absolutely unmatched in this city at the present prices.

36-Inch Persian Coats, $165.00.
Leipsic dyed skins of bright flat curl.

36-Inch Hudson Seal Coats, $92.50.
Smart cutaway model, brocade lining.

45-Inch Caracul Coats, $52.50.
Loose back, cutaway fronts.

45-Inch Mole Coney Coats, $79.50.
Loose back, cutaway fronts.

45-Inch Sable Dyed Squirrel Coats, $62.50.
Straight back model, rounded fronts.

45-Inch Nearseal Coats, $62.50.
Chinchilla Squirrel or Civet Cat collar.

38-Inch Russian Pony Coats, $34.75.
Civet Cat or gray dyed Opossum collar.

45-Inch Russian Pony Coats, $39.75.
Sheared Coney collar.

Neckpieces and Muffs in the Sale.

Neckpieces.				Muffs.			
Persian Paw	$3.98	Kit Fox	$33.50	Persian Paw	$4.75	Kit Fox	$37.50
Red Fox	$5.98	Fitch	$24.75	Red Fox	$8.75	Fitch	$39.50
Natural Opossum	$7.98	White Fox	$27.50	Natural Opossum	$9.98	White Fox	$34.75
Dyed Opossum	$7.98	Cross Fox	$34.75	Dyed Opossum	$13.98	Cross Fox	$34.75
Black Wolf	$10.98	Black Lynx	$37.50	Black Wolf	$12.75	Black Lynx	$39.75
Civet Cat	$10.98	Ermine	$39.75	Civet Cat	$22.50	Ermine	$79.50
Raccoon	$10.75	Mink	$37.50	Raccoon	$14.75	Mink	$69.75
Skunk	$16.50	Hudson Bay Sable	$67.50	Skunk	$22.50	Hudson Bay Sable	$89.50
Scotch Mole	$12.98	Russian Sable	$275.00	Scotch Mole	$29.75	Russian Sable	$400.00

See end floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

$2.25 Canton Crepe and Crepon Satin Meteor, $1.29 Yd.

THESE ARE ABSOLUTELY ALL SILK FABRICS and the kind that are most in demand at present. The silk in the height of fashion.

We are able to offer these desirable Silks at this unusual price concession because of trivial faults called imperfections which are hardly perceptible. Just about 1,000 yards of the most wanted shades, such as amber, mauve, silver, gray, taupe, tete de negre, vieux rose, Copenhagen, King blue, French blue, duck, wistaria, purple, American Beauty, terra cotta, leather, golden brown, rush green, myrtle. Because the quantity is limited please come early, as in many instances we have just one piece of a color. 39 inches wide. None C. O. D.

75c. Dress Corduroy, 39c. a Yard.
$1.00 Costume Corduroy, 59c. a Yard.
$1.69 All Silk Black Crepe de Chine, $1.29.
$1.69 All Silk Satin Charmeuse, $1.39.
59c. to $1.98 Remnants of Silks, 39c. to 98c.

Street floor, West Building. Waist lengths based on request.